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John A. Logan

John A. Logan

LIFE AND SERVICES

OF

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

AS

Soldier and Statesman

BY

GEORGE FRANCIS DAWSON

Ex-Librarian of the United States Senate, etc.

DURING THE WAR

"I shall esteem it as the highest privilege a Just Dispenser can award, to shed the last drop of blood in my veins for the honor of that flag whose emblems are justice, liberty, and truth, and which has been and, as I humbly trust in God, ever will be, for the right."

—*Maj.-Gen. Logan, 1861, declining to resenter Congress.*—p. 42.

SINCE THE WAR

"The people are honest, the people are brave, and the people are true. . . . While I live I will stand as their Defender. Living or dying, I shall defend the liberties of this people, making war against dictation and against aristocracy, and in favor of republicanism."

—*Representative Logan, 1869, on his Army Reduction Bill.*—p. 114.

"It is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend."

—*Senator Logan, 1878, at Clinton, Ills.*—p. 181.

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1887

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Jan. 19th 1887.

In addition to his other qualifications for such a "labor of love" as he has well termed it, the fact that Mr George Francis Dawson of this City, has been the friend and associate of my lamented husband for many years, and was selected by Gen Logan as his biographer, has given him peculiar advantages of which he has admirably availed himself in writing a just, faithful and ~~[illegible]~~ life of General Logan.

The larger part of this biography was written by Mr Dawson over two years ago, from data furnished by Gen Logan, who afterward read again to the work, substantially in

its present shape - his unqualified endorsement; and, more than once before his death, expressed the wish that Mr Dawson's biography of him should go to the public with the stamp of his own authorization and approbation.

Having read the additions which complete the history of his incomparable services and spotless life, I unhesitatingly give my approval to this publication.

Mary S Sigourney

T
ASTOR
VEGAS

TO

THE MEMORY OF

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN

THE

EVER-VICTORIOUS WARRIOR AND ILLUSTRIOUS STATESMAN

THIS

BRIEF, AND ALL TOO INADEQUATE

RECORD

OF

HIS GREAT SERVICES DURING FORTY YEARS

IN WAR, AND IN PEACE

TO

HIS COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE

IS

REVERENTLY DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHOR

John A. Logan

PREFACE.

THE enthusiasm kindled in the Chicago Convention of June, 1884, by the presentation of his name as the candidate of Illinois for the Presidential nomination, and the extraordinarily unanimous vote by which he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, showed plainly enough the estimation in which General Logan was held by Republican men of affairs. But despite his admitted popularity and strength throughout the country—among the workingmen for whose interests he had so sturdily worked, among the Union soldiers of the war whom he had so often led in battle, among the colored people whose champion he had been on the tented field, in the Congressional forum, and upon the stump—his life-work covered so many fields, during more than a quarter of a century, that much of it is unknown to the younger men of the present day. I have therefore thought that a biographical sketch of this remarkable man would meet a public necessity, and help to place the General in military and political history in that true light which his own modesty denied him. In preparing this work I enjoyed all the advantages which full access to the General's scrap-books, private papers, and military order-books could give me, in addition to the Rebellion Records and other official information accessible at Washington, and also freely consulted, and in some instances quoted from, the military works of the Comte de Paris, General Sherman's Memoirs, and Badeau's "Military History of Grant," besides securing authentic narrations of battle-scenes in which the General was engaged, from other active participants in the same. It is to these sources of information, therefore, and not to any qualities of my own, that I attribute whatever of dash

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LIFE OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

PART I.

LOGAN BEFORE THE WAR.

PRELUDE.

It has been well said that the life of General John A. Logan was one of such ceaseless activity, rapid changes, earnest endeavor, and impressive situations, that it is extremely difficult to do justice to the man, his motives, his character, to the masterly labors he performed, to the exalted position he won, and the lasting benefits he conferred upon his country in forensic arenas, in legislative halls, and the broader and more stirring fields of battle. For most men of genius it is enough to shine in one walk or profession of life; but General Logan's light was prismatic, as the incidents of his life were kaleidoscopic. He attained eminence in many fields. As a Congressional Representative and Senator his record was brilliant, consistent, and statesmanly; as a jurist his eminence was attested by his long service on the Judiciary Committee of the highest representative body in the land; as a soldier he strode rapidly up from the ranks of a private to the command of an army; as an orator he was second to none in the Republic; as a candidate for Vice-Presidential honors on the Republican ticket he was acknowl-

edged to be as strong and generally popular as the great leader who headed it; and his rapidly increasing popularity everywhere, since then, plainly pointed to his nomination and election, in 1888, to the Presidency of the Nation, until death cut off the prospect.

LOGAN'S PARENTAGE, BIRTH, BOYHOOD, EARLY SURROUNDINGS, AND EDUCATION.

Early in this century, Dr. John Logan, the father of General Logan, came with his father from the North of Ireland to cast his fortunes with those of our young Republic. He was a physician. At first he settled in Maryland, and afterward in Missouri, where he married a French lady, one of the rich colonists of that early day,—by whom he had one daughter, still living. Having lost his first wife, Dr. Logan removed to Illinois, settling at what was then called "Brownsville," the county-seat of Jackson County. Here it was that he first met Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of North Carolina, and sister of Lieutenant-Governor A. M. Jenkins of Illinois, and was soon thereafter united to her in marriage.

Upon his second marriage Dr. Logan took up his residence near Brownsville, on a large farm, on which the thriving town of Murphysborough now stands. Here, in the comfortable and capacious weather-boarded log farm-house—whose ruins were still standing four years ago in the outskirts of that town, but have since been destroyed by an accidental fire, -were born to him eleven children, of whom John Alexander Logan, the subject of this sketch, who first saw light on February 9, 1826, was the eldest.

The primitive condition of the country at that day was such as to make great exactions upon the time of any physician, but doubly so in the case of one so skilful and successful as Dr. Logan. Hence it was only at intervals that he could spare the time from his practice and professional

studies to engage in the duties incident to farm-life. Himself a studious man, he was anxious to afford his children better educational facilities than were then in that neighborhood. He therefore employed a tutor, who resided with the family and undertook to train young John, his brothers and sisters, in branches not then taught in the schools thereabout—such as the rudiments of Greek and Latin; and it was no doubt the acquaintance thus formed with the latter tongue that enabled young Logan at a later period, while in Mexico, to acquire the fluency in the use of the Spanish language which he possessed to the end.

MARKED CHARACTERISTICS OF LOGAN'S PARENTS—AN INCIDENT OF HIS FATHER'S WONDERFUL COURAGE.

Those who knew Dr. Logan well, describe him not alone as being a physician and surgeon of remarkable skill, but a man of marked characteristics. Although himself of good family, he not only believed in but practised social democracy. He recognized no ranks in society—no such thing as aristocracy. He has been known to keep such local magnates as the Judge of the Circuit Court and chief officers of the Illinois Central Railroad waiting while attending the wants of some laboring man. It was his creed that all men who are honest and upright are equal, and deserve equal respect. He was absolutely sincere in this, as in all things—for he hated cant. He was a man of the strictest integrity, generous and kind to everybody, and devoted to his friends. He was never known to swear an oath nor indulge in dissipations of any sort. He took much pride and pleasure in his fine stock of horses and hounds, and, in the days when foxes were plentiful, was fond of the chase. His hospitality was unstinted, and it was at his house that the Wesleyan Methodist ministers preached whenever, in travelling their circuit, they came near him. They recognized in him not only "A foine owld Irish gintleman, one of the rale owld kind,"

but an honest, upright, sincerely Christian gentleman. He was, moreover, possessed of a dauntless courage. As a curious instance of that and of his surgical skill, it may be mentioned that while on his death-bed in 1851, suffering from an abscess on the liver—from which he died—he strove hard to persuade his family to rig up a mirror and allow him to perform an operation on himself! The family, however, would not consent.

His second wife—"Mother Logan," as she is still affectionately termed in the General's family—came of Scottish ancestry and had strong Scotch characteristics. She was tall, slender, and her deportment erect and stately to the period of her death in 1877. She was very quiet in her manner, very calm and self-possessed, and very strong in her prejudices. Her intuitive conception of the character of others was wonderful. More than once occasion arose to demonstrate her determined courage; and no woman ever lived more remarkable for consistency—for, when once a line was marked out, with her there was no such thing as turning to right or left. She was an admirable helpmate for such a man as her husband, and was always greatly devoted to her family. She lived long enough to take pride in the Senatorial as well as Military honors won by her gifted son.

LOGAN IN HIS YOUTH—AN INCIDENT OF THOSE SLOW-COACH DAYS—LOGAN AND THE SQUIRRELS.

Young John grew up from childhood to youth much as would other children with similar surroundings and opportunities. Those were slow-coach days. One incident of his boyhood will suffice to illustrate this. It was a half-day's trip from the farm to the grist-mill. One day he started off with grain to the mill, accompanied by one of the colored boys employed by his father. He reached the mill in a terrible rain-storm, and all took shelter under the open shed

which covered the machinery. This mill, like the Mexican *arastra*, was worked by a horse harnessed to a horizontal shaft or pole, which was dragged round and round, as a capstan-bar is pushed, and revolved the millstones by means of hide-belting. The rain beat in furiously, and the belting stretched to such an extent that it became useless, became disconnected with the shafting, and fell down. The boys, despairing of more comfortable quarters for the night, made the best of it and went to sleep, a number of the hounds which had accompanied them, at their feet. When morning broke and the miller arrived, it was discovered that the half-famished dogs had scented out the rain-soaked hide-belting and devoured it! The miller was in despair. He had no more belting, nor could he get any. Nothing remained for him but to make it himself; and young Logan and his colored companion were obliged to wait there for a couple of days while the miller killed and skinned an ox and dried its hide for a new belting! This was one of those events in young John's life which he took philosophically—because there was nothing else that could be done.

When he was about ten years old, it happened one day that the farm-hands being all busy at other work, his father, having observed that the squirrels were attacking one of his corn-fields, sent young John to drive them off. A road ran by the field, and on an adjacent tree it was customary to pin with wooden tacks certain public notices so that passers-by might read and act accordingly. The boy had observed this. Whether it was that he had "other fish to fry" just then, or whether it was that love of fair play which always possessed him, the reader himself can judge; but certain it is that a neighbor riding by at a later hour, seeing a notice pinned to the tree, rode up to it, and to his astonishment read this notice in a large, boyish hand:

I give notice to all the squirrels to keep out of this cornfield. If they don't keep out they will be shot. JOHN A. LOGAN.

And sure enough next morning he was on hand with a lot of other boys and some of the farm-hands, armed with shot-guns to exterminate them.

Fifty-one years have since passed away, and to-day that corn-field is covered with the houses of Murphysborough.

That "the child is father of the man" was never more evident than in comparing this notice with one which he sent to some persons in Southern Illinois, who wrote to him both coaxing and threatening letters before the war, urging him to join the Knights of the Golden Circle. It ran thus:

> If you fellows don't keep out of the Knights of the Golden Circle, some of you will be strung up. JOHN A. LOGAN.

LOGAN A BORN LEADER—A DARING FEAT—STORY OF THE FLAT-BOAT—HE GOES TO COLLEGE—THE WAR WITH MEXICO—HE JOINS THE ARMY OF INVASION.

From his earliest boyhood young Logan was always a leader—whether at the common-school, which for a time he attended, or at play with other youths, or in the various expeditions in which childhood loves to engage. His geniality and capacity for anecdote made him much sought after, even as a youth. He always liked company, and always had attentive auditors, whether playing the violin or indulging in narration to a crowd of listeners. But whenever study or other duties required attention he went at them with the same rapid earnestness which always distinguished whatever he undertook. It was the same with everything—work first, play afterward; and, while he loved play and companionship as much as any youth, he always conscientiously performed the less palatable task first.

When he was but fifteen or sixteen years of age young John took it into his head to build a flat-boat for the Muddy River, which ran near the paternal farm. The boat was duly constructed and launched. But the Muddy was at that time

a rapid and dangerous stream, and when it came to a question of who could pilot it out, all were afraid to venture the hazardous feat. But as in all his subsequent life Logan never hesitated to accept responsibilities, so now the fearless boy jumped aboard and steered her out in safety.*

It was shortly after this characteristic incident that, at the age of sixteen, the youth entered Shiloh College, where he remained some three years.

Thus passed the years of John A. Logan's life, from childhood to youth and to young manhood, alternating the duties of Western farm-life with its innocent amusements and sociality, and with such intervals of more or less serious study as could be spared from more pressing calls—at times, no doubt, his mind perturbed by vague questionings whether he were not intended for more stirring work in life than that, and doubtless wishing for a change.

The change was near at hand.

It was the year 1846. The relations between the United States and Mexico were growing strained. Then came the declaration of war, which stirred the martial blood in his veins. At the call for troops, fired with patriotic zeal, young Logan, then but twenty years of age, abandoned farm and studies and entered the American army as a lieutenant of Company H, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Young as he was, he served his country in Mexico with distinction from the beginning to the end of the war—which found him acting quartermaster of his regiment.

His many and varied experiences in this war,—the larger knowledge gained by him of men and things,—unquestionably had much influence in shaping Logan's brilliant subsequent career.

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* For this and other incidents of the General's boyhood, together with other valuable information, the writer is indebted to Professor Thomas, entomologist at the Smithsonian Institution, a companion of Logan's youth, who subsequently married one of the General's sisters, now deceased.

the counties of Jackson and Franklin determined to run young Logan for representative in the State Legislature—a position occupied years before by his father; and, although his competitor was well known, highly esteemed, and of great experience, Logan defeated him, and was elected by a large majority.

ELECTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY—HIS UNIFORM SUCCESS IN PROSECUTION—AN INCIDENT OF HIS REMARKABLE SKILL IN DEFENCE—HIS MARRIAGE—AGAIN IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

At the expiration of his legislative term, Mr. Logan resumed the active practice of his profession—one for which he was admirably fitted, and which he greatly enjoyed, his specialty being criminal jurisprudence; and so successful was he in it that he was soon elected prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District. During his incumbency of that office Mr. Logan tried and convicted some of the most famous cases on the docket of that district; and it is a remarkable fact that there is not a single instance in which he prosecuted that the guilty escaped conviction, nor was any one of his indictments ever quashed.

On the other hand, an instance may be given of his skill in defence. It was while Mr. Logan was practising law at the bar of the same district. He was defending a man who with a knife had killed another in a dining-room, and who was indicted for murder. There was so strong a prejudice against the prisoner that he had taken a change of venue from Union to Polk County. The persons involved being prominent men, there was immense excitement as the time of trial arrived. The court-house, which stood in a large grass-covered square upon which some sheep stood browsing, was crammed with eager spectators. The evidence was all in, and the prosecution had finished its opening. As Logan arose to make his speech for the defence, a dog got among the sheep, and one of them bolted away from the

flock into the court-house, and up through the aisle to the very seat of justice, where it lay panting and trembling. With wonderful readiness and skill the advocate seized the incident, and, likening it to the sacrifice of the Paschal Lamb, made an appeal to the jury so powerful as to secure by his remarkable and effective oratory not alone the acquittal of the prisoner, but also the applause of those who had previously believed him to be guilty.

It was on November 27, 1855, that Mr. Logan married Miss Mary S. Cunningham,—a daughter of Captain J. M. Cunningham, his old friend and companion-in-arms of the Mexican war, and, removing to Benton, established there his home and law-office.

In 1856, the people again insisted upon his representing them in the State Legislature, to which body he was elected in November during the famous "Fremont Campaign." During sessions of that Legislature he was conspicuous in his advocacy of some of the most important measures devised for the best interests of the State—the intervals between sessions being devoted to the practice of his profession.

LOGAN, THE CONGRESSMAN, BEFORE THE WAR—AT THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—THE AUCTION-BLOCK AND SLAVE-PENS OF THE SOUTH—HIS EFFORTS TO AVERT THE WAR.

By 1858, his reputation both as lawyer and legislator had so widened that he was nominated as a Representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and, notwithstanding his comparative youth and the fact that his competitors numbered among them the most prominent men of the district (the Ninth), which at that time comprised sixteen counties of Southern Illinois,—was triumphantly elected by the largest majority ever given to a Congressional Representative from that district.

Congressman Logan took his seat December, 1858, at

what will be remembered as the most exciting period prior to the outbreak of the Rebellion. Stephen A. Douglas—"The Little Giant"—was then the leading Democrat of the Northwest, and especially of Illinois. It was to be expected, therefore, that Mr. Logan would defer to him, and, so far as he could with consistency, follow his lead in all matters of public weal. But even then, his impetuous spirit with difficulty brooked the insults daily heaped upon every man who dared to call a halt to the rampant fire-eaters then in Congress, who seemed bent upon ruling or ruining the Union. He worked incessantly for the welfare of his constituents, and so well did he succeed that, in November of 1860, he was unanimously renominated and re-elected by an increased majority to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Logan attended the National Convention at Charleston, S. C., and for the first time beheld the veritable auction-block and slave-pens of the South. His generous nature revolted at the barbarity of slavery, thus in its very nakedness brought right beneath his eyes, and his mind foresaw the fall of that inhuman "institution" at no distant day. He saw that the spirit of tyranny and oppression manifested by the leaders of the Democratic Party toward every man north of "Mason and Dixon's line" boded ill for them. He felt, as did every free man, that very soon must cease the forbearance that had been shown to men who knew no bounds to their demands, and who were ready to subordinate everything to their lust for wealth and power and the perpetuation of human slavery. Hence, when the Congress assembled in December, 1860, he was in no frame of mind to endure the intensified fanaticism and threatening manner of the Southern Representatives. His speeches made at that time, as a Democrat, are replete with patriotic fire and love of the Union. Imbued with this spirit he was most active in striving to bring about what was known as the "Crittenden Compromise"—believing, as did many other patriotic men,

that that measure would avert the horrors of a civil v
But all effort seemed powerless before Fate. The tide
too strong. Boldly and bravely Mr. Logan exerted him
to breast it, urging moderation upon his party and its ol
leaders while eloquently avowing his own devotion to
Union and his abhorrence of the meditated treason.

THE ABOLITION LEADER LOVEJOY THREATENED WITH VIOLE
IN THE HOUSE—FREE SPEECH ABOUT TO BE CHOKE
LOGAN COWES THE BLUSTERING FIRE-EATERS AND SECU
LOVEJOY A HEARING.

The Southern Democrats had at that time full swa
Congress, and choked down the opposition, or at least
tempted to prevent those from speaking who were sure
condemn slavery. Sumner was stricken down with a bl
geon for daring to utter his scathing denunciations of
crimes which were perpetrated in the name of liberty,
other eloquent and determined champions of freedom
rowly escaped similar violence. Free-speech in the Halls
Congress was imperilled. It was at this time that a sc
occurred in the House, in which Logan was a principal
ure, that not only exhibited the personal intrepidity of "
gallant Egyptian," as he was then called, but that supe
quality of moral courage which enables the very few
possess it to rise above party when that party consents to
justice or assumes a despotic spirit. "On one occasion," s
the narrator, "Mr. Lovejoy rose in his place in the Ho
and attempted to speak, when several of the 'fire-eate
thrust their clenched fists in his face, and dared him to u
a sentence at the peril of his life. It was one of those
traordinary scenes when members become excited, leave t
seats, and crowd around the occupant of the floor. Love
—as brave a man as ever lived—expostulated with the
ous bowie-knife legislators, but they grew more and m
fierce under his expostulations; in fact, it looked as tho

free-speech were about to be absolutely and by open violence choked down in the House of Representatives of the United States of America—the model Republic of the West. Mr. Lovejoy had a seat directly under the Speaker's desk, and turned around to look for aid, when a young man at the back end of the House rose, walked through the centre of the House, pushed through the excited members, reached Lovejoy's side, pointed to him, and, turning to the Southern members, said, 'He is a representative from Illinois, the State that I was born in, and also have the honor to represent; *he must be allowed to speak without interruption, otherwise I will meet the coward or cowards outside of this House, and hold them responsible for further indignities offered to Mr. Lovejoy.*' This, of course, ended the display of clinched fists, and the lacerated despots took their seats, and Lovejoy made an able anti-slavery speech." The young man was Logan.

THE BASELESS CHARGE THAT LOGAN WAS A "SECESSION SYMPATHIZER—BREAKING" OUT OF THE WAR OF REBELLION—LOGAN LEAVES THE HOUSE, SHOULDERS A MUSKET, AND FIGHTS AT BULL RUN.

It may be well right here to allude briefly to the base and baseless charge made by some of his enemies, that at the outbreak of the war, and prior to it, he was a "secession sympathizer," and to his triumphant refutation of the same, which may be found in the *Congressional Record* of April 20, 1881. Senator Ben Hill of Georgia had the temerity to insinuate this charge in the United States Senate Chamber March 30, 1881. Logan instantly replied, "Any man who insinuates that I sympathized with it at that time insinuates what is false," and Senator Hill at once retracted the calumny. Subsequently, April 19, 1881, a portion of the press having in the meantime insinuated further doubts, Senator Logan proved by the record, and by voluminous documentary evidence, the utter falsity of the aspersion. That record

shows that January 7, 1861,—while still a Douglas Democrat, before Lincoln's inauguration and before even the first gun of war was fired upon Fort Sumter,—he declared in Congress, as he voted for a resolution which approved the action taken by the President in support of the laws and for the preservation of the Union, that the resolution received his "unqualified approbation." Prior to that (December 17, 1860) he had voted affirmatively on a resolution offered by Morris of Illinois, which declared an "immovable attachment" to "our National Union," and "that it is our patriotic duty to stand by it, as our hope in peace and our defence in war." In a speech he made February 5, 1861, on the "Crittenden Compromise," he declared that "he had always denied, and did yet deny, the right of secession." And when he concluded his speech of vindication in the Senate, even the Bourbon Senator Brown of Georgia declared it to be "full, complete, and conclusive." In future, then, no truthful man will dare to say that Logan was not true to the Union and opposed to secession "before the war, at the beginning of the war, and all through the war." *

At last the crisis came when every man must take his stand either for or against his country. The dreaded cannons' roar was heard above Fort Moultrie, and, with that sound, redoubled threats of a forcible dismemberment of this Union. Logan saw that the enemy could no longer be stayed in his wicked infatuation; that the time for action had arrived; and hurriedly leaving unanswered a "call of the House," he crossed the Potomac and, musket in hand, fought as a private in the ranks all day long in the first battle of Bull Run being among the last to leave the field.

* For fuller evidence on this point see pp. 288–292.

PART II.

LOGAN IN THE WAR.

GENERAL McCOOK DESCRIBES LOGAN AT BULL RUN—LOGAN RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AND TO "EGYPT"—THE SACRIFICES HE MADE FOR THE UNION CAUSE—THE MAGICAL EFFECT OF HIS PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE UPON A HOWLING MOB—HOW HE TURNED SECESSION SYMPATHIZERS INTO UNION SOLDIERS—HOW SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WAS SAVED TO THE UNION—THE EFFECT OF HIS GREAT INFLUENCE THERE.

Touching the first Bull Run, General Anson G. McCook, now Secretary of the United States Senate, himself a gallant soldier in the war and a participant, as captain of the Second Ohio, in that battle, narrated to the writer the following characteristic incident. Said he:

It was, I think, on July 18th, three days before the battle proper. We were making a reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford, when I heard artillery-firing, and went to the front to see what was going on. Shortly after, musketry-firing began in the valley, and our men commenced to fall back, when I noticed two men in citizen's dress among the soldiers. One was my uncle, Daniel McCook; the other, a man I had never before seen, but whose striking personal appearance and actions at once arrested my attention. He wore a silk hat, which seemed strangely incongruous on a battlefield in a crowd of soldiers. He was a man of alert and vigorous frame, swarthy complexion, long and heavy black mustache and black eyes. His hands were bloody, a rifle was on his shoulder, and while at one moment he was helping to carry off some wounded man, at another, with blazing eyes and language more forcible than polite, he strove to rally the men. I afterward asked my uncle who that man was, and he told me it was John A. Logan, the Illinois Congressman.

Returning to Washington, Mr. Logan telegraphed and wrote home to Colonel White and others to raise troops in defence of the Union, and hurried back to his district at the close of the session to tell his people of his intention to follow the flag of his country, and, if need be, "hew his way to the Gulf."*

No man in the nation made greater sacrifices at this supreme moment than did Logan. Resolutions favoring secession had already been adopted by his constituents. At his own home, excitement ran high, and all one way. Almost every tie he had, save that of his patriotic wife, was arrayed against him. He had been the pride and the idol of his people, but now they spurned him, and heaped upon him the bitterest denunciation. Party ties were rent asunder, and persecution and abuse followed him everywhere. Threats of personal violence were made. So inflamed indeed was the public mind, that deeds of open defiance to the Government were imminent. There are persons now living who witnessed and will never forget the wonderful magnetic influence of Mr. Logan over men as exhibited at that stormy time, when,† mounting a wagon in the public square at

* [illegible] his regiment, the Thirty-first [illegible] Logan made use of the following [illegible] the Mississippi River be obstructed by [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico."

† [illegible] Mr. Logan's patriotic fervor, which [illegible] General Grant in his Personal Memoirs. It [illegible] Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, [illegible] Dick Yates," near Springfield. [illegible] regiment as would volunteer "for three [illegible] United States. Congressmen [illegible] and then addressed his doubtful regiment. Says Grant: "[illegible] and Logan followed in a speech [illegible] It breathed a loyalty and de[illegible] that they would have volun[illegible] as an enemy of the country continued to bear arms [illegible] United States [illegible] Grant adds this fur[illegible] General Logan went to his part of the State and gave his attention to rais[illegible] The very men who at first [illegible] in South-

1. GENERAL LOGAN'S BIRTHPLACE 2. CALUMET PLACE—GENERAL LOGAN'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.
3. VIEW OF HALL AND GRAND STAIRWAY 4. LIBRARY

Marion, Williamson County,—which was now his place of residence,—he addressed a vast multitude of infuriated people, who, strongly sympathizing with the South, were little less than a turbulent, howling mob. When Logan commenced to speak, it was with difficulty the mob-spirit could be restrained so that he could gain a hearing; but before he had finished the vivid picture he painted, in words of living light, of the inevitable consequences of treason and disunion to them, their children, and their country, they stood absolutely spellbound, and many were even ready to enlist in defence of that very flag which but a few moments before they would have stamped upon. And when he closed his glowing periods and told them he was going to enlist for the war ("as a private, or in any capacity in which he could serve his country best in defending the old blood-stained flag over every foot of soil in the United States"), they swarmed about him, and sent up such a shout as has rarely been heard. A friend and fellow-comrade of Logan's in the Mexican War, having in the meantime hurriedly hunted up an old fifer and drummer, was the first to shout, "Come on, boys! Let's go with Logan. Where he leads, we can follow!" Suiting action to the words, the fife and drum struck up the familiar tune of "Yankee Doodle," and before they had marched half-way around the square, one hundred gallant fellows were in line, "keeping step to the music of the Union," each pledged to serve his country for three years, unless sooner discharged by peace being declared.

The midnight travelling and daily speaking and enlisting of soldiers for the war, during the ensuing ten days, can

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ers Illinois became the defenders of the Union. Logan entered the service himself as colonel of a regiment, and rapidly rose to the rank of major-general. His district, which had promised at first to give much trouble to the Government, filled every call made upon it for troops, without resorting to the draft. There was no call made when there were not more volunteers than were asked for. That Congressional District stands credited at the War Department to-day with furnishing more men for the army than it was called on to supply."

scarcely be described. The conversion of an entire people from sympathy for their kindred and friends in the South into patriotic soldiers ready to fight against them, was little short of miraculous. The sharp struggle between duty and inclination; the actual taking up of arms, and leaving loved ones behind while on the way to fight other loved ones in front; the sacrifice of all other ties for the sake of patriotic principle and the maintenance and preservation of the unity of the States—how trying an ordeal! And yet, despite all these heart-bursting difficulties and struggles, from which none but the noblest of men could find the true course, in ten days the grand old Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, with Logan at its head, was *en route* for Cairo, the rendezvous of the first soldiers enlisted in Southern Illinois. From that hour the whole surrounding country seemed to catch the infection of patriotism, and Colonel Logan's regiment, the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry,—which was quickly followed by the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, and Thirtieth Regiments,—was at once organized with others into McClernand's First Brigade under Grant. Thus Southern Illinois was saved to the Union, and the indescribable calamity of guerilla warfare averted from the soil of Logan's native State. What might have happened, had any portion of Illinois lying south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad joined in an attempt at secession, we care not now to contemplate. That Cairo, as a base for our armies, when they embarked for the Tennessee, Mississippi, and the whole Southern field, was of inestimable importance, none can deny. Nor can it be disputed that to Logan, more than to any other one man, is due the gallant and patriotic stand the Southern Illinoisans took; nor that its influence was felt in a very marked degree in Indiana and other adjacent States, and nerved the hearts of Union men everywhere, giving fresh impulse to Northern courage.

COLONEL LOGAN AT BELMONT—A CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIPTION OF HIM DURING THAT BATTLE—HIS BRAVERY AND "ADMIRABLE TACTICS"—HIS HORSE SHOT UNDER HIM.

As a soldier, Colonel Logan brought into play all the enthusiasm, energy, and indomitable will which always characterized him. He drilled and disciplined his regiment himself, and six weeks after the enlistment of his men led them into battle at Belmont, Mo. There, the force of General Grant being landed from the transports convoyed by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, the line of battle was formed, with Logan and his Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Regiment on the left.

The Hon. Lewis Hauback, now a member of the House of Representatives from Kansas, narrated* in the presence of the writer an interesting characteristic incident of Logan at this fight. Said he: "It was at Belmont that I first saw John A. Logan. There were five regiments of us there—among them the Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, to which I belonged, and the Thirty-first Illinois—Logan's regiment. I remember the Twenty-seventh—my regiment—held the right of the line of battle. I was orderly-sergeant, and accordingly was on the left of my regiment. On our immediate left, and joining it, was the Thirty-first. Logan sat his big black horse, therefore, nearly in front of me. Our colonel—a brave and gallant man too he was—rode up to Logan and said, rather pompously 'Colonel Logan, remember, if you please, that *I* have the position of honor!' Without turning to right or left, Logan instantly replied, '*I don't care a d—n where I am, so long as I get into this fight!*' And 'get into' it he soon did, as he fought his way up to

* During his eloquent speech at the ex-soldiers' and sailors' serenade to General Logan at Washington, June 21, 1884, after the nomination of the latter for Vice-President of the United States.

and into the camp and tore down the ensign of treason and planted in its stead the flag of beauty and of glory."

An account of this early battle says:

The advance was a continuous running fight. Every inch of ground was hotly contested. The scene became terrific: men grappled with men, column charged upon column, musketry rattled, cannon thundered and tore frightful gaps in the contending forces. But unable to win against such formidable odds, the command to fall back was given (to avoid being cut off from the gunboats), and the soldiers of the North fought their way back even as they had forward.

Of Colonel Logan in this engagement the official report says:

Colonel Logan's admirable tactics not only foiled the frequent attempts of the enemy to flank him, but secured a steady advance toward the enemy's camp.

It was on this occasion that, in a moment of victory, McClernand's command, being given over to rejoicing, was much demoralized, and exposed to danger should the enemy reinforce and return. This the enemy was doing when Colonel Logan discovered him, instantly formed his command, and repulsing the attack, succeeded in getting the entire command on board. It was during a successful bayonet-charge at this battle that Logan's horse was shot under him and his pistol at his side shattered to pieces by the fire of the enemy. General McClernand complimented the regiment upon its unexampled bravery, and Colonel Logan for having cut his way three times through an overwhelming force of the enemy, thus opening the way for the return of the army.

The design of the expedition was the breaking up of the enemy's encampment at Belmont. Having accomplished it, the Union troops returned to Cairo with many prisoners.

The discomforts of the raw troops in Cairo at that time were very great, and much harder to bear than the greater hardships which they subsequently bore as veterans. They

had left their homes and comfortable surroundings quite unprepared for the life of a soldier. Their equipage was poor, as neither quartermasters nor purveyors had yet learned how to properly prepare for the needs of troops. Colonel Logan, with that solicitude for the well-being of his men which always distinguished him, and for which, together with his military skill and daring, they idolized him, finally went to Washington and arranged for arms and clothing suitable for his command, although, owing to the confusion incident to the hurried preparations for war, it was almost impossible to obtain much-needed supplies of any character.

LOGAN AT FORT HENRY—HE IS THE FIRST TO ENTER IT—HIS INTREPIDITY AND SKILL AT FORT DONELSON—HE IS WOUNDED AND CARRIED FROM THE FIELD, HAVING EARNED A BRIGADIER-GENERALSHIP.

The plan for the campaign in the Southwest having been perfected, the troops were embarked upon ordinary Western river steamboats to go up the Ohio to the Tennessee River, to strike and dislodge the enemy at Fort Henry—a work quickly done. Logan commanded his regiment through the most trying circumstances in the rear of Fort Henry. He was the first of the army to enter the captured fort, and, in command of two hundred cavalry, pursued and captured eight of the enemy's guns. This was the first decisive triumph of the Union arms upon Western waters, and "on to Donelson!" was the cry of every tongue. Colonel Logan made several reconnoissances around Fort Donelson preparatory to the movement of our forces on that point. In the fiercest storms of a severe winter, after the fall of Fort Henry, the Union cavalry, infantry, and artillery were landed and marched across the country to Fort Donelson, a much more formidable fortification on the Cumberland River, which had been erected for the defence of Nashville and the whole section of country thereabout. The gunboats pushed up the river to shell the

fort in front, while the command marched rapidly to the rear of the works, despite sleet, rain, almost impassable mud, and bitter cold. For three days the Union forces besieged Fort Donelson, doing some gallant fighting all along the line, in which Colonel Logan's regiment was constantly engaged. The lamented Ransom and Logan, respectively with the Eleventh and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, with inflexible courage held their positions notwithstanding they received the heaviest fire of the enemy and sustained the sudden and simultaneous attack of an immense mass of Confederate infantry which had been hurled on McClernand's crumbling division at the right of Grant's line of investment. It was in the afternoon of the third day, after the naval attack by Foote's gunboats had been repulsed, when the Eleventh and Thirty-first Illinois, the latter commanded by the intrepid Logan, stood like a wall of belching fire against the enemy, until both had nearly exhausted their cartridges and had suffered greatly in killed and wounded,*—among the killed in the Thirty-first Illinois being their lieutenant-colonel (White) and the senior captain (Williamson), and among the wounded Colonel Logan himself, —that Logan, regardless of a severe wound in his left arm and shoulder and a flesh wound in the thigh, his left side streaming with blood, maintained his seat on his horse, and by his bravery and daring and influence over them, rallied his men to fresh exertion and held them in position † until from exhaustion and loss of blood he was carried from the field. The wounds were so severe that for weeks his life was despaired of.

* Of the 606 men of Logan's regiment who went into the fight, but 303 answered to their names the next morning.

† It was about this time, when Lieutenant-Colonel White had been killed, and officers and men were falling killed or wounded, by scores and hundreds, there came a moment when even the wonderful courage of the gallant Thirty-first Illinois seemed to waver. Its colonel, Logan, saw the momentary hesitation, and, with trumpet voice, on the instant, came the words from his lips, "Boys! give us death, but not dishonor!" These words, and the inspiration of his flashing eye and martial bearing, steadied his lines at once, and the brave fellows fought better than ever.

In his official reports of the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, General McClernand, commanding the First Division, speaks highly of Colonel Logan's conduct in them. Touching Fort Donelson, McClernand says:

Schwartz's battery being left unsupported, by the retirement of the Twenty-ninth, the Thirty-first boldly rushed to its defence, and at the same moment received the combined attack of the forces on the right [under Polk] and of others in front, supposed to have been led by General Buckner. The danger was imminent, and calling for a change of disposition adapted to meet it, which Colonel Logan made by forming the right wing of his battalion at an angle with the left. In this order he supported the battery, which continued to play upon the enemy and held him in check until his regiment's supply of ammunition was entirely exhausted.

The report of Colonel Oglesby of the eighth Illinois, commanding the First Brigade, also says:

Turning to the Thirty-first, which yet held its place in line, I ordered Colonel Logan to throw back his right, so as to form a crotchet on the right of the Eleventh Illinois. In this way Colonel Logan held in check the advancing foe for some time, under the most destructive fire, while I endeavored to assist Colonel Cruft with his brigade in finding a position on the right of the Thirty-first. It was now four hours since fighting began in the morning. The cartridge-boxes of the Thirty-first were nearly empty. The colonel had been severely wounded, and the lieutenant-colonel, John H. White, had, with some thirty others, fallen dead on the field, and a large number wounded. In this condition Colonel Logan brought off the remainder of his regiment in good order.

Says another writer:

The annals of the war speak of General Logan as being where danger was the greatest and the blows of death the thickest and most heavy, and no name is inscribed more brightly upon the roll of honor of Donelson.

The "unconditional surrender" of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, was a heavy shock to the South, and correspondingly [illegible]d [illegible]th joy the Northern heart.

At this distance of time it is hard to realize what was endured by our Union soldiers at Donelson. The cold was of such intensity that the hands and feet of many of them were frozen. Everything was covered with a thick crust of ice, and the sleet continued to fall heavily and ceaselessly day and night during the siege. The besiegers were, moreover, so close to the fortifications that no fires could be lighted, and neither officers nor men had anything to eat save the insufficient, cold cooked rations in their haversacks. Nor had they anything to protect them from the pitiless driving storm; and to keep their powder dry taxed their vigilance to the utmost.

The following letter exhibits the fact that Colonel Logan's conduct at this siege had attracted the personal attention of General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WEST TENNESSEE,
FORT HENRY, March 14, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have been waiting for reports of sub-commanders at the battle of Fort Donelson to make some recommendations of officers for advancement for meritorious services. These reports are not yet in, and as the troops under my command are actively engaged, may not be for some time. I therefore take this occasion to make some recommendations of officers who in my opinion should not be neglected. I would particularly mention the names of Colonel J. D. Webster, First Illinois Artillery; Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Volunteers, W. H. L. Wallace, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers; and John A. Logan, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers. The two former are old soldiers, and men of decided merit. The two latter are from civil pursuits, but I have no hesitation in fully indorsing them as in every way qualified for the position of brigadier-general, and think they have fully earned the position on the field of battle. There are others who may be equally meritorious, but I do not happen to know so well their services.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

For his gallantry in the reduction of Donelson, Colonel Logan was accordingly promoted to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. For some time he was confined by his wounds

to his bed; but so impatient was he to return to his command, that, with his wounds still unhealed, he essayed to do so, although unable to wear a coat, as soon as he was able to sit up. He reached his command on the evening of the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, just too late to participate in the engagement—much to his disappointment.

GENERAL LOGAN IN COMMAND OF A BRIGADE—HIS SERVICES AT AND ABOUT CORINTH—GENERAL SHERMAN'S APPRECIATION OF THEM.

Being assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, General Logan took a distinguished part in the movement against Corinth; and, had his suggestions been acted upon, that vast fortified encampment, with the enemy encamped therein, would have been captured, instead of being merely occupied after the enemy had evacuated it.* After the occupation of Corinth, General Logan guarded with his brigade the railroad communications with Jackson, Tenn., of which place he was subsequently given the command, and engaged in rebuilding the railroad to Jackson and Columbus.

General Sherman, in his official report of the siege of Corinth, dated "Camp near Corinth, May 30, 1862," says:

Colonel John A. Logan's brigade, of General Judah's division of McClernand's reserve corps, and General Veatch's brigade, of Hurlbut's division, were placed subject to my orders, and took an important part

* The over-cautious Halleck, and others of his generals, believed that the noise of incoming and departing trains within the enemy's lines at Corinth, coupled with the occasional loud cheering of Beauregard's men, indicated the arrival of heavy reinforcements of the enemy, and expected him to come out and offer battle outside his lines. Logan, however, whose troops were on the railroad, was satisfied that an evacuation was going on, because, by listening close to the rails, the difference in the sound caused by the incoming unloaded cars and the outgoing loaded ones was quite distinguishable, and Beauregard's ruse of heavy cheers when the unloaded cars steamed in did not deceive him. Logan therefore suggested an immediate attack on the enemy's position, and asked permission to himself make it with his command. That permission was refused, and the enemy escaped, to the intense chagrin of the "Grand Army" of the Union.

with my own division in the operations of the two following days, viz., May 28 and May 29, 1862; and I now thank the officers and men of those brigades, for the zeal and enthusiasm they manifested and the alacrity they displayed in the execution of every order given. . . And further, I feel under special obligations to this officer, General Logan, who, during the two days he served under me, held critical ground on my right, extending down to the railroad. All that time he had in his front a large force of the enemy, but so dense was the foliage that he could not reckon their strength save from what he could see in the railroad track.

LOGAN SOLICITED TO RETURN TO CONGRESS—HIS GRANDLY PATRIOTIC REFUSAL. "I HAVE ENTERED THE FIELD TO DIE, IF NEED BE, FOR THIS GOVERNMENT"—HIS ONLY POLITICS, HIS "ATTACHMENT FOR THE UNION."

In the summer of 1862, General Logan was warmly urged by his numerous friends and admirers in Illinois to become a candidate for re-election to Congress as a Representative-at-Large, but in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State of Illinois, glowing with the fires of true patriotism, General Logan answered:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your complimentary letter of the 18th inst., asking permission to use my name in connection with that of Representative for the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of Illinois.

In reply I would most respectfully remind you that a compliance with your request on my part would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defence and for the perpetuity of a Government, the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed.

In making this reply, I feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge as to what were, are, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state that politics of every grade and character whatsoever are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and life of this Republic, which I shall never cease to adore, are in danger.

I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power.

No! I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away.

Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union; but for none of such am I. I have entered the field—to die if need be—for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.

Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interest it may affect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it; but I say that it must not be heeded now, for we are at war for the preservation of the Union. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented forever.

If the South by her malignant treachery has imperiled all that made her great and wealthy, and it has to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions, until the peace of union ameliorates her forlorn condition.

By these few words you may readily discern that my political aspirations are things of the past, and I am not the character of man you seek. No legislation in which I might be suffered to take a feeble part will in my opinion suffice to amend the injury already inflicted upon our country by these remorseless traitors. Their policy for the dissolution of the Government was initiated in blood, and their seditious blood only can suffice to make amends for the evil done. This Government must be preserved for future generations in the same mould in which it was transmitted to us, if it takes the last man and the last dollar of the present generation within its borders to accomplish it.

For the flattering manner in which you have seen fit to allude to my past services, I return you my sincere thanks; but if it has been my fortune to bleed and suffer for my dear country, it is all but too little compared to what I am willing again and again to endure: and should fate so ordain it, I will esteem it as the highest privilege a Just Dispenser can award, to shed the last drop of blood in my veins for the honor of that flag whose emblems are justice, liberty, and truth, and which has bee[illegible] as I humbly trust in God ever will be, for the right.

In conclusion, let me request that your desire to associate my name with the high and honorable position you would confer upon me be at once dismissed, and some more suitable and worthy person substituted. Meanwhile I shall continue to look with unfeigned pride and admiration on the continuance of the present able conduct of our State affairs, and feel that I am sufficiently honored while acknowledged as an humble soldier of our own peerless State.

GENERAL LOGAN LEADS THE ADVANCE IN THE NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN—THE RETURN TO MEMPHIS, TENN.—THE CAMPAIGN TO, AND BEFORE, VICKSBURG—LOGAN IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD DIVISION OF McPHERSON'S CORPS—PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS AT MEMPHIS.

From Corinth, General Logan with his matchless men pressed forward, under Grant, to Vicksburg—that "Gibraltar of the Confederacy." It was during Grant's Northern Mississippi Campaign (1862-63) that Logan was promoted to be a Major-General of Volunteers (his commission dating from November 29, 1862). Those who are familiar with the story of that campaign will remember that General Logan's command led the advance all the way, in the toilsome marches and skirmishes, from Corinth down through Holly Springs and Oxford, to the Yocnapatanfa, where the campaign ended.

In the attempt to take Vicksburg in the rear, made by General Grant in the fall of 1862, General Logan commanded the First Division of the right wing of the Seventeenth Corps, so denominated, which was organized at Bolivar, Tenn. The command of General Logan in this campaign was the main reliance of the commanding General (U. S. Grant), and to him was he indebted for the discipline and good order in which the troops finally reached Memphis on their return, December 31, 1862.

Upon arrival at Memphis, Tenn., the Seventeenth Corps, under orders from the War Department, was organized, General Logan being assigned, January 11, 1863, to the command

of its Third Division—which command he continued to hold until after the fall of Vicksburg. Here it was that he issued the following patriotic address to his fellow-soldiers, urging them in a most stirring and spirited manner to fresh exertions for their country, and nerving them for the deeds of desperate daring that were before them:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 12, 1863.

MY FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Debility from recent illness has prevented and still prevents me from appearing among you, as has been my custom and is my desire. It is for this cause I deem it my duty to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your general still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism, devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause.

I am aware that influences of the most discouraging and treasonable character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers, containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the Government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch-traitors of the South to dismember our mighty Republic, and trail in the dust the emblem of our national unity, greatness, and glory. Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are Soldiers of the Federal Union, armed for the preservation of the Federal Constitution and the maintenance of its laws and authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism and gallantry, depend its perpetuity. To us has been committed this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are soldiers of a Government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness.

It has given to every American citizen the largest freedom and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges. It has afforded us se-

curity in person and property, and blessed us until, under its beneficial influence, we were the proudest nation on earth.

We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that now, like an earthquake, rocks the nation from State to State and from centre to circumference, and threatens to ingulf us all in one common ruin, the horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this Government, preserve its Constitution, and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and opposers. To our hands has been committed the liberties, the prosperity and happiness of future generations. Shall we betray such a trust? Shall the brilliance of your past achievements be dimmed and tarnished by hesitation, discord, and dissension, while armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the civil authorities. We constitute the military arm of the Government. That the civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed is the reason for resort to the military power. To aid the civil authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority, is our office; and shall we forget this duty, and stop to wrangle and dispute over this or that political act or measure while the country is bleeding at every pore; while a fearful wail of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distracted people, is borne upon every breeze, and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen by our side in defence of the old blood-stained banner, and while the Temple of Liberty itself is being shaken to its very centre by the ruthless blows of traitors, who have desecrated our flag, obstructed our national highways, destroyed our peace, desolated our firesides, and draped thousands of homes in mourning?

Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and of honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superiors, until by our united efforts the Stars and Stripes shall be planted in every city, town, and hamlet of the rebellious States. We can then return to our homes, and through the ballot-box peacefully redress all our wrongs, if any we have.

While I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades-in-arms have so far forgotten their honor, their oaths, and their country as to shamefully desert us, and skulkingly make their way to their homes, where like culprits they dare not look an honest man in the face. Disgrace and ignominy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dishonored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation. The scorn and contempt

of every true man will ever follow those base men, who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades-in-arms in the face of the foe, and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true-hearted mother or father, brother, sister, or wife, will spurn the coward who could thus not only disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt his cowardice merits. Could I believe that such conduct found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose of saving the nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from Deity, as the greatest boon, a common grave to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The day is not far distant when traitors and cowards North and South will cower before the indignation of an outraged people. March bravely onward! Nerve your strong arms to the task of overthrowing every obstacle in the pathway of victory, until with shouts of triumph the last gun is fired that proclaims us a United People under the old flag and one Government! Patriot soldiers! This great work accomplished, the reward for such service as yours will be realized; the blessings and honors of a grateful people will be yours.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CANALLING AT LAKE PROVIDENCE—A BOLD PROPOSAL—LOGAN'S MEN "MAN" THE TRANSPORTS THAT RUN THE TERRIBLE FIRE OF VICKSBURG'S GUNS.

From Memphis, General Logan's division was embarked on transports and proceeded to Lake Providence (near Vicksburg), where, amid their watery surroundings, efforts were made to construct the famous canal, until the impatient spirit of leader and men would no longer quietly await the results of the tedious experiment of canal-digging, but boldly proposed to run past the frowning cannon of Vicksburg, in vessels shielded only by bales of cotton piled up on either side to protect the brave fellows who volunteered for the dangerous service. General Logan's command moved from Lake Providence February 22, 1863, reaching Milliken's

Bend April 25th, and thence proceeded by way of Carth: and Perkins' Plantation to Hard Times Landing, bel Grand Gulf. Meanwhile the transports,—manned alm exclusively by volunteers * from Logan's division,—with th valuable freights, and crews of human souls, had, with rowy speed, in the night, swept past the belching batte of Vicksburg comparatively unharmed by the storms of s and shell that poured upon them. Having thus secu transports with which the troops could be crossed over Mississippi River, work was now to commence in real e nest and to some purpose. On the morning of May General Logan's division was ferried across the river in th vessels, and was at once pushed toward Port Gibson, wh General McClernand was engaging the enemy, and atten ing without success to drive him from his position.

THE VICTORY OF FORT GIBSON—LOGAN'S MEN DETERMINE T BATTLE OF THE BIG BLACK—LOGAN FLANKS THE ENE AND DRIVES HIM AGAIN—CONSEQUENT EVACUATION GRAND GULF—THE ROAD TO VICKSBURG NOW OPEN.

The official report of General Grant says:

McClernand, who was with the right in person, sent repeated n sages to me before the arrival of Logan, to send Logan's and Quiml divisions to him. Osterhaus, of McClernand's corps, did not move enemy from the position occupied by him on our left until Log division of McPherson's corps arrived. However, as soon as the vance of McPherson's corps, Logan's division, arrived, I sent one gade of the division to the left. By the judicious disposition made this brigade, under the immediate supervision of McPherson and gan, a position was obtained giving us an advantage which drove enemy from that part of the field to make no further stand south Bayou Pierre, and the enemy was here repulsed with a heavy los killed, wounded, and prisoners. He was pursued toward Fort Gibs

* "Most of them were from Logan's division, composed generally of men from the Se ern part of Illinois, and from Missouri. All but two of the steamers were commande volunteers from the army, and all but one so manned."—GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

but night closing in, and the enemy making the appearance of another stand, the troops slept upon their arms until daylight. Major Stolbrand, with a section of one of General Logan's batteries, had the pleasure of firing the last shot at the retreating enemy across the bridge on the north fork of Bayou Pierre, just at dusk on that day.

In this battle the Union loss was 130 killed and 718 wounded. The Union army captured 650 prisoners and 6 field-guns. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 448 killed and wounded, and 384 missing. The Confederate General Pemberton telegraphed that night to General Joseph E. Johnston:

A furious battle has been going on since daylight just below Port Gibson. Enemy can cross all his army from Hard Times to Bruinsburg. I should have large re-enforcements. Enemy's movements threaten Jackson, and, if successful, cut off Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Early on the morning of the 2d, it was found that Port Gibson had been evacuated the previous night, and that the enemy had withdrawn across the two forks of Bayou Pierre and burned the bridges behind him. Badeau, in his "Military History of U. S. Grant," says:

Grant immediately detached one brigade of Logan's division to the left, to engage the attention of the rebels there, while a heavy detail of McClernand's troops were set to work rebuilding the bridge across the South Fork. . . . *While this was doing, two brigades of Logan's division forded the bayou and marched on.* . . . Meanwhile another division (Crocker's) of McPherson's corps had been ferried across the Mississippi and . . . had come up with the command. . . . Grant now ordered McPherson to push across the bayou and attack the enemy in flank, and in full retreat through Willow Springs, demoralized and out of ammunition. McPherson started at once, and before night his two divisions had crossed the South Fork and marched to the North Fork, eight miles farther on. They found the bridge at Grindstone Ford still burning, but the fire was extinguished and the bridge repaired in the night, the troops passing over as soon as the last plank was laid. This was at 5 A.M. on the 3d. Before one brigade had finished crossing, the enemy opened on the head of the column with ar-

tillery; but the command was at once deployed, and the rebels soon fell back, their movement being intended only to cover the retreating force. McPherson followed rapidly, driving them through Willow Springs, and gaining the cross-roads. Here Logan was directed to take the Grand Gulf road, while Crocker continued the direct pursuit. Skirmishing was kept up all day; the broken country, the narrow, tortuous roads and impassable ravines, offering great facilities for this species of warfare: the enemy availed himself fully of every advantage, contesting the ground with great tenacity. This continued all the way to Hankinson's Ferry, on the Big Black River, fifteen miles from Port Gibson. Several hundred prisoners were taken in the pursuit. At four o'clock in the afternoon McPherson came up with the rebels, *and Logan at the same time appearing on their right flank, caused them to move precipitously toward the river.** McPherson followed hard, and arrived just as the last of the rebels was crossing, and in time to prevent the destruction of the bridge. It being now dark, and the enemy driven across the Big Black, the command was rested for the night.

On the morning of the 3d, it was found that the previous night the enemy had evacuated the stronghold of Grand Gulf, with its elaborate and extensive works, after burying or spiking his cannon and blowing up his magazines. Thirteen heavy guns thus fell into the hands of the Union army.

In a despatch to Sherman, then at Milliken's Bend, General Grant wrote on the 3d:

> Logan is now on the main road from here to Jackson, and McPherson, closely followed by McClernand, on the branch of the same road from Willow Springs. . . . The road to Vicksburg is now open.

THE BATTLE OF RAYMOND—LOGAN'S DIVISION WINS IT—"ONE OF THE HARDEST SMALL BATTLES OF THE WAR"—THE BATTLE OF JACKSON.

On May 12th, General Logan, leading the advance, again struck the enemy, under Gregg and Walker, in a clump of timber within two miles of Raymond, assaulted him, and after four hours of hard fighting drove him before the other Union

* See also Grant's Memoirs.

troops could come up, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners—many throwing down their arms and deserting the Confederate cause. General Logan's division alone participated in this fight. Here again Logan's horse was shot under him while gallantly leading a bayonet charge of the Twenty-third Indiana. General Grant has described the battle of Raymond as "one of the hardest small battles of the war." * And in this battle Logan gained the day by his desperate and personal bravery. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was 820. On the 14th, General Logan's division participated in the battle of Jackson, Miss., fought outside the entrenched capital of the State, at which McPherson's corps was engaged, and assisted in routing the bulk of the Confederate General Johnston's command, and capturing all his artillery,—seventeen cannon,—the enemy losing, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 845 men. Grant slept that night in the house which the previous night had been occupied by Johnston.

LOGAN OUTFLANKS THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS AND SECURES VICTORY TO THE UNION ARMS—RETREAT AND ROUT OF THE ENEMY—"THE MOST COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR."

Historians agree that the battle of Champion Hills, fought May 16th, was one of the most spirited and hotly contested battles of the war. Badeau thus describes the field and the battle:

The enemy was strongly posted, with his left on a high wooded ridge called Champion Hills, over which the road to Edwards Station makes a sharp turn to the south as it strikes the hills. This ridge rises

* And, in his Memoirs, Grant says: "McPherson encountered the enemy, five thousand strong with two batteries under General Gregg, about two miles out of Raymond. This was about 2 P.M. Logan was in advance with one of his brigades. He deployed and moved up to engage the enemy. McPherson ordered the road in rear to be cleared of wagons, and the balance of Logan's division, and Crocker's, which was still farther in rear, to come for-

sixty or seventy feet above the surrounding country, and is the highest land for many miles round; the topmost point is bald, and gave the rebels a commanding position for their artillery; but the remainder of the crest, as well as a precipitous hill to the east of the road, is covered by a dense forest and undergrowth, and scarred with deep ravines, through whose entanglements troops could pass only with extreme difficulty. To the north the timber extends a short distance down the hill, and then opens into cultivated fields on a gentle slope toward Baker's Creek, almost a mile away. The rebel line ran southward along the crest, its centre covering the middle road from Raymond, while the extreme right was on the direct or southern road. The whole line was about four miles long. Midway Hill, so called because midway betwixt Jackson and Vicksburg, or Champion Hills, so called because Champion was the name of the principal land proprietor of the neighborhood, [illegible] the rebel left, was evidently the key to the whole position.

. . . . . .

Continuous firing had been kept up all the morning between Hovey's [illegible] and the rebel advance; and by eleven o'clock this grew into a battle. At this time Hovey's division was deployed to move westward, against the hill, the two brigades of Logan supporting him. Logan was formed in the open field, facing the northern side of the ridge, and only about four hundred yards from the enemy. Logan's front and the main front of Hovey's division being nearly at right angles with each other. As Hovey advanced, his line conformed to the shape of the hill and became crescent-like, the concave toward the hill. McPherson now posted two batteries on his extreme right, and well in advance; these poured a destructive enfilading fire upon the enemy, under cover of which the National line began to mount the hill. The enemy at once replied with a murderous discharge of musketry; and the battle soon raged hotly all along the line from Hovey's extreme left to the right of Logan; but Hovey pushed steadily on and drove the rebels back six hundred yards, [illegible] and three hundred prisoners were captured, and the [illegible] height was gained. [illegible] a natural fortification, [illegible] the rebels made haste to use. It was cut through the crest of the ridge at the steepest part, the bank on the upper side commanding [illegible] even where the National troops had appar-

[illegible] Logan [illegible] carrying the ene- [illegible] appear against [illegible] as being as [illegible] and both equal to [illegible]

ently gained the road, the rebels stood behind this novel breastwork, covered from every fire, and masters still of the whole declivity. These were the only fortifications at Champion Hills, but they answered the rebels well.

. . . . . .

For a while, Hovey bore the whole brunt of the battle, and after a desperate resistance was compelled to fall back, though slowly and stubbornly, losing several of the guns he had taken an hour before. But Grant . . . sent in a brigade of Crocker's division, which had just arrived. Those fresh troops gave Hovey confidence, and the height, that had been gained with fearful loss, was still retained.

. . . . . .

Meanwhile, the rebels had made a desperate attempt on their left to capture the battery in McPherson's corps which was doing them so much damage; they were, however, promptly repelled by Smith's brigade of Logan's division, which drove them back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. Discovering now that his own left was nearly turned, the enemy made a determined effort to turn the left of Hovey, precipitating on that commander all his available force; and, while Logan was carrying everything before him, the closely-pressed and nearly exhausted troops of Hovey were again compelled to retire. They had been fighting nearly three hours, and were fatigued, and out of ammunition; but fell back doggedly, and not far. The tide of battle at this point seemed turning against the National forces, and Hovey sent back repeatedly for support. Grant, however, was momentarily expecting the advance of McClernand's four divisions, and never doubted the result. . . . That commander, however, did not arrive; and Grant, seeing the critical condition of affairs, now directed McPherson to move what troops he could, by a left flank, around to the enemy's right front, on the crest of the ridge. The prolongation of Logan to the right had left a gap between him and Hovey, and into this the two remaining brigades of Crocker were thrown. The movement was promptly executed. Boomer's brigade went at once into the fight, and checked the rebel advance till Holmes's brigade came up, when a dashing charge was made, and Hovey and Crocker were hotly engaged for forty minutes, Hovey recapturing five of the guns he had already taken and lost. But the enemy had massed his forces on this point, and the irregularity of the ground prevented the use of artillery in enfilading him. Though baffled and enraged, he still fought with courage and obstinacy, and it was apparent that the National line was in dire need of assistance. [illegible] the position was in danger.

At this cr[illegible]enson's brigade of Logan's division was moved

forward at a double quick into a piece of wood on the extreme right of the command; the brigade moved parallel with Logan's general line of battle, charged across the ravines, up the hill, and through an open field, driving the enemy from an important position, where he was about to establish his batteries, capturing seven guns and several hundred prisoners. The main Vicksburg road, after following the ridge in a southerly direction for about a mile, to the point of intersection with the middle Raymond road, turns almost to the west again, running down the hill and across the valley where Logan was now operating, in the rear of the enemy. Unconscious of this immense advantage, Logan swept directly across the road, and absolutely cut off the rebel line of retreat to Edwards Station without being aware of it. At this very juncture, Grant, finding that there was no prospect of McClernand's reaching the field, and that the scales were still balanced at the critical point, thought himself obliged, in order to still further re-enforce Hovey and Crocker in front, to recall Logan from the right, where he was overlapping and outflanking the rebel left. Had the National commander been acquainted with the country, he would of course have ordered Logan to push on in the rear of the enemy, and thus secure the capture or annihilation of the whole rebel army. But the entire region was new to the National troops, and this great opportunity unknown. As it was, however, the moment Logan left the road, the enemy, alarmed for his line of retreat, finding it indeed not only threatened, but almost gone, at once abandoned his position in front; at this crisis a National battery opened from the right, pouring a well-directed fire, and the victorious troops of Hovey and Crocker pressing on, the enemy once more gave way; the rebel line was rolled back for the third time, and the battle decided.

Before the result of the final charge was known, Logan rode eagerly up to Grant, declaring that if one more dash could be made in front, he would advance in the rear, and complete the capture of the rebel army. Grant at once rode forward in person, and found the troops that had been so gallantly engaged for hours withdrawn from their most advanced position, and refilling their cartridge-boxes. Explaining the position of Logan's force, he directed them to use all despatch, and push forward as rapidly as possible. He proceeded himself in haste to what had been Pemberton's line, expecting every moment to come up with the enemy, but found the rebels had already broken and fled from the field. Logan's attack had precipitated the rout, and the battle of Champion Hills was won.

The rout of the rebels was complete.

. . . . . .

The enemy's loss at Champion Hills was between three thousand and four thousand in killed and wounded, and nearly three thousand prisoners were captured on the field or in the pursuit. Logan alone captured eleven guns and one thousand three hundred prisoners. Some thirty cannon, numerous stands of colors, and large quantities of small-arms and ammunition were among the spoils of this victory. And besides routing the enemy, one of his divisions (Loring's) was entirely cut off from Pemberton's army and never again rejoined it. The pursuit was kept up until night by the Seventeenth Corps—Logan's division reaching a point within three miles of Black River bridge before going into bivouac. The preceding extract from Badeau's work has been given partly because of the descriptive interest of a sanguinary victory in which General Logan was hotly engaged, but mainly to show that he and his command deserve the credit of it. For brilliant charges and deeds of desperate daring no battle of the war excelled it. But it was by Logan's movement on the right that the battle of Champion Hills was won, and the enemy, with Pemberton at the head, so completely routed and demoralized that he hardly stopped in his retreat until he had reached the protecting walls of his stronghold in Vicksburg. It was a terribly bloody battle. When our troops halted along the slopes of Champion Hills, says the Comte de Paris in his "History of the Civil War in America," "the dead and wounded were piled together in such vast numbers, that these soldiers, although tried on many a battle-field, called the place 'The Hill of Death.'" The same eminent and impartial authority says:

The battle of Champion Hills, considering the number of troops engaged, could not compare with the great conflicts we have already mentioned, but *it produced results far more important* than most of those great hecatombs, like Shiloh, Fair Oaks, Murfreesborough, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, which left the two adversaries fronting each other, both unable to resume the fight. *It was the most complete defeat*

the Confederates had sustained since the commencement of the war. They left on the field of battle from three to four thousand killed and wounded, three thousand able-bodied prisoners, and thirty pieces of artillery. But these figures can convey no idea of the magnitude of the check experienced by Pemberton, from which he could not again recover. . . . *This battle was the crowning work* of the operations conducted by Grant with equal audacity and skill since his landing at Bruinsburg. In outflanking Pemberton's left along the slopes of Champion Hills he had completely cut off the latter from all retreat north. Notwithstanding the very excusable error he had committed in stopping Logan's movement for a short time, *the latter had through this manœuvre secured victory to the Federal army.*

General Grant, in his report of this battle, uses the following language:

Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy *he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force, which suggestions were acted upon and fully realized.*

Thus, as we have seen, the enemy was driven in confusion and rout from Champion Hills and across the Big Black River, until he found a brief respite within his intrenchments around the city of Vicksburg, with the besieging lines of the Union army around him.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, "THE GIBRALTAR OF THE SOUTH" — LOGAN AT THE CENTRE — BOMBARDMENT BY LAND AND WATER — THE TWO DESPERATE AND BLOODY ASSAULTS.

When we consider the wonderful natural strength of that position truly one of Nature's fastnesses fortified by a horseshoe-like line of hills, the points of the shoe touching the Mississippi River above and below the city, and remember that every available means at the command of the Confederacy had been brought to bear to make it invulnerable; that their most powerful cannon bristled from every hill-top; that the frowning bluffs were "studded with batteries and

seamed with rifle-pits;" that their best soldiery manned their guns; and when we remember further that the country immediately outside and for miles around was one vast swamp, heavily forested with trees, interwoven with semi-tropical vines and rank parasitic vegetation, not unlike the tropical growth along the Amazon and other South American rivers, we are amazed at the result of this famous siege, and feel that our soldiers must have been aided by some supernatural power.

"On the morning of the 18th," says the Comte de Paris, in his History, "Pemberton, with all his troops, shut himself up inside of the vast fortifications constructed around Vicksburg. His forces, including the sick and a very small number of wounded—for those of Champion Hills had all remained on the battlefield—amounted to thirty-three thousand men. . . . On the morning of the 19th the investment of Vicksburg was complete. McClernand on the left, McPherson on the centre, and Sherman on the right surrounded the place from the Mississippi on the south, to the Yazoo at the north. Pemberton had abandoned all the outer works without a fight. . . . Grant's army, reduced by fighting and rapid marching, did not reach forty thousand men."

Says Badeau: "The ground on which the city of Vicksburg stands is supposed by some to have been originally a plateau, four or five miles long and about two miles wide, and two or three hundred feet above the Mississippi River. This plateau has been gradually washed away by rains and storms, until it is transformed into a labyrinth of sharp edges and deep irregular ravines. The soil is fine, and when cut vertically by the action of the water remains in a perpendicular position for years; and the smaller and newer ravines are often so deep that their ascent is difficult to a footman, unless he aids himself with his hands. The sides of the declivities are thickly wooded, and the bottoms of the ravines nearly

level, except when the streams that formed them have been unusually large."

. . . . . .

"The whole line was between seven and eight miles long, exclusive of the four miles of rifle-trench and heavy batteries on the water-front. It consisted of a series of detached works, on prominent and commanding points, connected by a continuous line of trench or rifle-pit. The works were necessarily irregular, from the shape of the ridges on which they were situated, and in only one instance closed at the gorge. They were placed at distances of from seventy-five to five hundred yards from one another. The connecting rifle-pit was simple, and generally about breast-high. The ravines were the only ditches, except in front of the detached works, but no others were needed, trees being felled in front of the whole line, and forming in many places entanglements, which under fire were absolutely impassable. . . . The whole aspect of the rugged fastness, bristling with bayonets and crowned with artillery that swept the narrow defiles in every direction, was calculated to inspire new courage in those who came thronging into its recesses and behind its bulwarks, from their succession of disasters in the open field."

It was on the morning of the 19th, as has been seen, that Grant's forces, in the order named, completed the investment of Vicksburg, forming his line across these "wooded cliffs and rugged chasms," and it was at 2 P.M. of that day that a concerted and simultaneous assault along the whole line was made upon the enemy's fortifications. In the meantime, the enemy had recovered his spirits, and met the assault with such spirit and energy at all points, that our troops failed to get a footing within his works. It enabled the Union forces, however, to take and hold advanced positions, unveiled the tremendous difficulties that opposed them, developed the enemy's plan of defence, and at the expense of Federal losses

amounting to four or five hundred men, demonstrated that it was a serious matter to storm works so well defended at all points. However, both moral and military reasons impelled General Grant to order another general assault along the whole line, to take place on the 22d at 10 A.M., to be supported by the concentrated fire of all the land batteries, and of Porter's mortar-boats and iron-clads on the river side of Vicksburg. "At three o'clock on the morning of the 22d," says Badeau, "the cannonade began from the land side; every available gun was brought to bear on the works; sharp-shooters at the same time began their part of the action, and nothing could be heard but the continued shrieking of shells, the heavy booming of cannon, and the sharp whiz of the minie-balls, as they sped with fatal accuracy toward the devoted town. Vicksburg was encircled by a girdle of fire; on river and shore a line of mighty cannon poured destruction from their fiery throats, while the mortars played incessantly, and made the heavens themselves seem to drop down malignant meteors on the rebellious stronghold. The bombardment was the most terrible during the siege, and continued without intermission until nearly eleven o'clock, while the sharp shooters kept up such a rapid and galling fire that the rebel cannoneers could seldom rise to load their pieces; the enemy was thus able to make only ineffectual replies, and the formation of the columns of attack was undisturbed." At the appointed time to the minute, the assault was made—at the cost of three thousand Union soldiers killed or wounded—and failed completely, despite the heroism of all who took part in it. Says Badeau: "This assault was, in some respects, unparalleled in the wars of modern times. No attack on fortifications of such strength had ever been undertaken by the great European captains unless the assaulting party outnumbered the defenders by at least three to one."

THE SIEGE-WORKS. LOGAN BLOWS UP THE "MALAKOFF" OF VICKSBURG—THE FIGHT IN THE CRATER. LOGAN'S CLOSE APPROACHES. HE ADVISES A FINAL ASSAULT—ARMISTICE AND SURRENDER. LOGAN LEADS THE ENTRY—MILITARY GOVERNOR OF VICKSBURG, AND RECEIVES A MEDAL.

The assaults having failed, reinforcements were sent for, and the Union army, in the order previously named, sat down to a regular siege, the details of which would be too tedious for the purposes of this sketch. Suffice it to say, that General Logan was very conspicuous during this memorable siege, often inspiring his men to greater valor by exposing his own person to the hot fire of the enemy.* He commanded McPherson's centre opposite Fort Hill, the Malakoff of Vicksburg. It was his command that tapped and mined this key to the Confederate Sebastopol.† It was his command that, after the successful explosion, stormed the gaping breach and fought the hand-to-hand fight in the bloody crater. So greatly did he distinguish himself, that a powerful battery was named after him, "Battery Logan," and Grant was often with him at his quarters for observation and consultation. Here he was again wounded by a bullet in the thigh.‡ He was one of the two Generals, out of the council of thir-

* [illegible] see Part VI.

† [illegible] served under McPherson, "Logan [illegible] the right centre of the Union line. [illegible] fortifications crossed this [illegible] as Fort Hill. Here a [illegible] were unsuccessful. [illegible] the top of the hill com- [illegible] Another effect was to toss into the air [illegible] Some of them came down [illegible] was more badly scared [illegible] somebody asked him how high [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the end of the siege, and proudly [illegible] the captured [illegible] January 1, 1887.

‡ [illegible] see Part VI.

EXPLOSION OF CRATER AT FORT HILL, VICKSBURG.—Page 44

teen, who, when the approaches at ten different points had reached so near to the enemy's works that the men of the two armies conversed across the lines, on July 1st advised General Grant to again assault the enemy's works, whereupon Grant determined to make the final assault on July 6th. But in the meantime, July 3d, Pemberton proposed an armistice with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of the great fortress. It was in front of Logan's headquarters that the famous interview between Pemberton and Grant was had at three o'clock that same afternoon, at which Logan was present. It was Logan's column also that, on the Fourth of July, 1863, was the first to enter the vast conquered stronghold. Says the Comte de Paris, in his interesting history of this terrible and bloody siege: "Logan's division was the first to enter Vicksburg;" and he adds: "*It had fully deserved this honor. Grant rode at the head.*" Says Badeau: "*Logan's division was one of those which had approached nearest the rebel works, and now was the first to enter the town. It had been heavily engaged in both assaults, and was fairly entitled to this honor.* The Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry marched at the head of the column, and placed its battle-torn flag on the court-house of Vicksburg. Grant rode into town, with his staff, at the head of Logan's division."

But no history yet written has done full justice to Logan's great services during this remarkable siege, the result of which was the surrender to the Union arms of 31,600 men, including 2,153 officers of whom 15 were generals, and 172 cannon,—up to that time "*the largest capture of men and material ever made in war,*"*—the immediate fall of Port Hudson, and the opening of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Gulf. Grant, however, recognized that to him was due the

* See Badeau's Military History of Ulysses S. Grant, p. 386, vol. iii. Grant, in his Memoirs, says: "Logan's division, which had approached nearest the rebel works, was the first to march in; and the flag of one of the regiments of his division was soon floating over the court-house."

command of the fallen city, and Logan was made its Military Governor.

His valor was fitly recognized in the presentation, made to him by the Board of Honor of the Seventeenth Army Corps, of a gold medal inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which up to this time he had been most distinguished for heroism and generalship.

A MILITARY INTERLUDE. LOGAN TAKES THE STUMP IN SUPPORT OF THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION. HE ATTACKS "THE ENEMY IN THE REAR." HIS ELOQUENT APPEALS TO THE PATRIOTISM OF THE NORTH TO STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS ARMIES. THE GOOD THEY DID TO "THE CAUSE."

Having inaugurated and perfected the administration of affairs at Vicksburg, General Logan, at the suggestion of his superiors,* took a short leave of absence for a visit to the North, where he frequently addressed large assemblies of his fellow-citizens in speeches of fiery eloquence and burning zeal and devotion to the cause of the Union. That year (1863) was one of great importance to the future of the Government in a civil as well as a military point of view. Mr. Lincoln had issued his Proclamation of Emancipation, a measure which the Northern sympathizers with the South were slow to indorse. Hence it was that it was thought desirable to have Logan spend a short time in the canvass prior to the elections of that year. He accordingly took the stump in Illinois and advocated the election of the Republican ticket and the carrying out of the emancipation of every slave in the Union. While thus engaged in fighting Copperheads in the rear, it was, that in his Carbondale speech of July 31, 1863, when accused by a set of men, who once claimed to be his friends, with having forgotten his party, he turned upon them in all the fierceness of patriotic anger, exclaiming, "I am not a politician to-day, and I thank God for it! I am not like

* President Lincoln himself requested it.

those who cling to party as their only hope." In his Chicago speech of August 10, 1863, alluding to the taunt that he was an "Abolitionist," he said:

If every man in this country is called an Abolitionist that is willing to fight for and sustain his government, let him be called so. If, belonging to the United States and being true and valiant soldiers, meeting the steel of Southern revolutionists, marching to the music of this Union, loving the flag of our country and standing by it in its severest struggles—if that makes us Abolitionists, let all of us be Abolitionists. If it makes a man an Abolitionist to love his country, then I love my country, am willing to live for it and willing to die for it. If it makes a man an Abolitionist to love and revere that flag, then, I say, be it so. If it makes a man an Abolitionist to love to hear the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung, and be proud to hear that such words were ever penned, or could ever be sung upon the battle-field by our soldiers, then I am proud to be an Abolitionist, and I wish to high Heaven that we had a million more: then our rebellion would be at an end, and peace would again fold her gentle wings over a united people, and the old Union, the old friendship, again make happy the land where now the rebel flag floats dismally in the sultry Southern air.

Alluding, in the same great speech, to Northern Copperheads, he said:

Now I want to ask you, how is it possible for any man in a country like this to be disloyal to his Government? How is it possible that any man in this country can conceive the thought or idea of sympathizing with rebellion against such a government as this? . . . Where is the cause for it? Where is the reason of it; where the justification? There is none to be found—not one; and if any man becomes disloyal, it is because there are devilish designs and corruptions at his heart.

My countrymen, let us look back for a few years and view the prosperity and happiness that blessed all our land; and then cast your eyes around and see the condition of our country now. Do not ask yourselves who is President, or what may be his politics; but ask, Have we not hitherto had a good and beneficent government? And if so, have we not the same government yet? Your answer must be in the affirmative; and, my friends, if we are but true to ourselves, true to our cause, true to the principles we have been educated in from our earliest infancy, we shall have that government still.

Turn, if you please, your thoughts to the many sanguinary battles

of the Revolution. See what it cost our sires to establish this government! Did they not pour out their blood freely as water to accomplish this, to give us this priceless heritage of national liberty and independence, under a form of government that should exist forever? Consider these sacred remembrances of those illustrious men, and then tell me whether it is worth *preserving*—tell me whether this rebellion, begun in infamy, perjury, and crime, carried on by blood, pillage, and treason, and to end, if successful, in destroying forever the last hope of mankind—tell me if this shall succeed? [Cries of "No, never!"]

In all these facts we may realize a lesson clearly pointing out our duty. It is to lay fast hold of that old flag, keep step to the music of the Union, unfurl its ample folds, and with a heart of courage, a will that knows no faltering or dismay, let it flutter over every burg, and wave over every town and hamlet, until all traitors, like the wicked prince of Babylon, shall smite their knees in terror and dismay, as if the handwriting were upon the wall. Let them know that they must bow before it or kiss its untarnished folds, and swear, by all that is great and good, never to violate its sanctity or infringe a right it represents, [illegible] be done and all will be well. And I appeal to and entreat you all, my countrymen, by all that you hold sacred; by the glorious memories of the past; by the once bright hopes of the future; by the memory of the gallant ones who have fallen on the gory fields of the South; by the wounded and suffering who still languish in our midst; by the sorrow and mourning that this wicked rebellion has brought upon our once happy and favored land, to be faithful, vigilant, untiring, unswerving, determined, come what may, to dare to be [illegible] and do what is right. Stand by your country in all her trials, at every hazard, or at any cost.

[illegible] not be said that those glorious boys who now sleep beneath the red clay of the South or the green sod of our own loved State have died in vain. Let those who are traducing the soldiers of the Government know the enormity of their crime and their error—try to reclaim them [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible]. If they heed not your appeal, [illegible] their error and heresies, if they will not [illegible] Government and laws that protect them, and [illegible] encouragement to this rebellion—send them to the other side where they belong; for the man who can live in this peaceful, happy, and prosperous land and not be loyal and true to it, ought, like Cain, to be branded by an indelible mark, and banished forever from his native paradise. No traitor, no sympathizer, no man who can lisp a word in favor of this rebellion, or impair the chances of the Union cause, is fit for any other ruler than Jeff Davis. He should

be put in *front* of the Union army, where he will get justice. [Applause.]

The man that can to-day raise his voice against the Constitution, the laws of the Government, with the design of injuring or in any way obstructing their operation, should, if I could pass sentence upon him, be hung fifty cubits higher than Haman, until his body blackened in the sun and his bones rattled in the wind.

In bidding you good-night—I trust I do so to loyal, good, true-hearted citizens and patriots, who love their country—it is in the hope that you all may reflect upon the duties of all men to their country in the hour of peril, and determine with renewed zeal and fervor to give such aid and assistance to the Government and army of the United States, in the prosecution of this war, as will cause that banner again to float in triumph upon every hill and mountain top, and in every vale, from the North to the South, from the East to the West.

The cogent effect of his many eloquent and telling speeches—some of which were reported in full, and largely quoted from, by papers all over the country—was to cause many deserters, who had abandoned the army on account of the Proclamation of Emancipation, to return to their regiments; despondent people took fresh courage; faith in the final triumph of our arms seemed to take possession of every one; copperheads were dismayed and abashed; and the returns of the November elections removed all fears of want of support by the people for President Lincoln's policy.

LOGAN IN COMMAND OF THE FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS — HE ORDERS AS ITS CORPS-BADGE A CARTRIDGE-BOX AND "FORTY ROUNDS"—THE ADVANCE ON ATLANTA—THE STUBBORN BATTLE OF RESACA—LOGAN'S VICTORIOUS ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S FLANK.

In November, 1863, General Logan succeeded General McPherson in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps * —the corps which Grant himself, and Sherman, as well as

* "I determined, therefore, before I started back, to have Sherman advanced to my late position, McPherson to Sherman's in command of the department, and Logan to the command of McPherson's corps. These changes were all made on my recommendation and without hesitation."—GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

McPherson, had successively commanded the corps which subsequently, by Logan's order, adopted as its corps-badge a cartridge-box, with the significant legend, "Forty Rounds" and spent the ensuing winter at Huntsville, Ala., preparing for the campaign before Atlanta.

Who can picture in their true colors the scenes, marches, trials, battles, and sufferings endured in the march to and during the siege of and movements around that rock-rooted stronghold? Every approach to it had been defended, and on its rugged mountain-walls to scale which were like climbing a precipice under a torrent of leaden hail—frowned numberless guns.

Early in May, 1864, General Logan, with his army corps, joined the advancing columns of the Grand Military Division of the Mississippi, which, under General Sherman, was commencing the campaign. It must be understood at the outset that the Army of the Tennessee under McPherson comprising the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps, respectively commanded by Generals Logan, Dodge, and Blair—was during this entire campaign employed, in the language of General Sherman, as "the snapper of the whip with which he proposed to punish the enemy;" and its movements to the right and left of the other armies, constantly reaching and occupying the most difficult and perilous positions, entailed upon its several commanding officers the most exhaustive, delicate, and arduous duties.

While the main army, under the immediate supervision of General Sherman, was confronting the enemy at Dalton and Buzzard's Roost the first flank movement of the series made by the Army of the Tennessee was to the right, through Snake Creek Gap. This attempt to break the railroad to Resaca, and thus cut off the retreat of the enemy failed, because the place was found so completely fortified that it required finally the best efforts of Sherman's whole army to dislodge him from that position.

The combined movement against Resaca was made on May 13, 1863, General Logan's corps leading the advance of the Army of the Tennessee. The scene and movement are thus described by an officer * of McPherson's staff:

Logan moved first, and drew the first fire. In front of his Second Division was an open field, in which were the enemy's skirmishers; across in the woods his line of battle. At the bugle the division fell into line of battle, deployed skirmishers, and swept across the field, driving the enemy in splendid style. General Logan accompanied the line. At the same time, Garrard, who had fallen back of the main road to allow Morgan L. Smith to move to the right, moved on the double-quick to the left of Osterhaus, the two divisions pushing into the thick wood on the left of the Second. Dodge moved his corps from the ferry road down through the forest to fill up the space between the Fifteenth Corps and the Oostanaula River—his Fourth Division, under Veatch, having the advance. After crossing the field, General M. L. Smith entered the wood and pushed rapidly for the hills in his front; and the whole Fifteenth Corps then suddenly moved forward, driving the enemy for a mile and a half, until the corps were in possession of the hills which they had been ordered to take. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in intrenching the line, putting batteries in position, with skirmishers and pickets constantly exchanging shots in the meantime.

The next day about noon General Logan received orders to make an assault upon the rebel lines in his front. He directed the assault to be made by one brigade from each of the First and Second Divisions —General Charles R. Wood's brigade of the First, and General Giles A. Smith's of the Second. The remainder of the command were placed in position to give such immediate support to the charging party as circumstances might require. General Logan was in front, busy along the line. It being very difficult to cross the creek which ran between the attacking column and the enemy, the troops were carried to the opposite bank on logs, and any way they best could, under cover of a heavy fire from the batteries. It was six o'clock when the skirmishers were advanced to the foot of the hill, and commenced driving the enemy. At the order of General Logan, the brigade sprang up from the bank under which they were covered, deployed, and marched forward double-quick. Very soon, strong Confederate forces, displaying

* Colonel Clark.

seven regimental colors, were discovered moving in column
ments. The whole force of the two brigades of General Log
deployed in front. The Confederate column would strike it i
minutes. If it broke our lines the position was gone and the l
lost. At this moment Logan hurried along the front. His co
reserved its fire until the enemy was within sixty yards. Then
The enemy's column staggered, fell back, re-formed, and renew
assault. Again he was repulsed, but again re-formed and mad
attempt to turn Logan's flank. He was again driven back wit
loss, and, under cover of the night,—for it was then dark,
field in possession of General Logan's troops, who advanced and
the flag of the Fifty-seventh Ohio on the abandoned redoubt.
o'clock in the morning the enemy had abandoned Resaca. T
of the Fifteenth Corps was something over 300 men, while the
admitted casualties of over 2,500. Thus ended the first fight
moment in the Atlanta campaign.

Another and perhaps more graphic account of thi
by a participant in it, is as follows:

General Logan advanced against the main works of the ene
ering Resaca and the bridges across the Oostanaula. The firs
the engagement, May 13th, Logan came up with the enemy, in
erable force, about two miles from Resaca. He steadily dr
enemy before him, carrying Camp Creek Hills, a strong positi
looking the town of Resaca, the railroad, and bridges over th
The main body of the enemy fell back to a low range of fortifi
about one-half mile distant, over a marshy bottom, nearly c
standing timber, but full of fallen tree-trunks and thickets, an
sected with miry sloughs. The next day, May 14th, sharp skir
and heavy artillery practice were kept up from both sides. Al
o'clock P.M. the advance was sounded, and Logan's gallant men
Camp Creek with their arms and equipments held above their
and started at a double-quick over the difficult ground, followed
cheers of their fellow-soldiers on the Camp Creek Hills. Th
infantry poured in from the hills in front a destructive and well-
fire, and the artillery from their forts opened in one continuo
But neither thicket nor slough, nor shot nor shell, diverted fo
ment the attention of the brave stormers from their objectiv
Without slackening their speed or firing a shot, they pressed res
forward until they planted their colors on the conquered hi
this position commanded the enemy's works, the bridges over t

tanaula, a determined effort was made to retake it. Heavy columns, with fixed bayonets, advanced up to the very crest of the hill; but they were met by a fire which swept them entirely from the front, defeated and disheartened. The fighting did not end until 10 P.M. General Logan lost 102 killed, 512 wounded, and 14 missing. The enemy sustained a loss, in killed and wounded, estimated at 1500, and 92 taken prisoners. During the entire day of the 15th, skirmishing and artillery-firing was kept up with more or less vigor. Logan disposed his artillery so as to command the railroad bridge and town of Resaca, and thus hold the enemy entirely at his mercy. During the night of the 15th of May the enemy evacuated his entire line, retreating southward. Logan entered the town of Resaca at daylight on the morning of the 16th, pressing the enemy's rear-guard so closely that he did not succeed in burning more than one of the bridges over the Oostanaula behind him. During the three days and nights in front of Resaca, General Logan never left his men for a moment either to eat or sleep.

This instance of Logan's untiring vigilance is but a fair example of his whole military career, and may be regarded as one of the principal reasons of his great and unvarying success as a military leader.

THE BATTLE OF DALLAS—LOGAN'S CORPS BRILLIANTLY REPULSE REPEATED CHARGES OF HARDEE'S VETERAN CORPS—LOGAN'S GALLANT BEARING AT A CRITICAL MOMENT—HE IS AGAIN WOUNDED.

Still moving on the right, at Dallas, May 27th, Logan came up with the enemy in force, and at 4 P.M. went into position beyond the town, the whole rebel army confronting him. No time was lost in closing up his line and preparing for any attack that might be made, as the enemy was all the time endeavoring to feel his line, and not a moment passed without shots between the skirmishers.

On May 28th, Hardee's corps, 23,000 strong, moved upon Logan's front, and then ensued one of the severest struggles of the campaign. Never did men fight more desperately than did the enemy on this occasion, to drive Logan from his position, as the field of battle after the contest plainly showed.

At its close General Logan found five color-bearers dead in their places. In this battle Logan had no time to get up his artillery, and, in this most brilliant repulse of the repeated attacks of the enemy, relied almost entirely upon his musketry. The report states that he was himself on that day a host, riding along the entire line with an electric word for each brave regiment, swinging his hat, and cheering when the bullets rained thickest, his strong voice rising high above the roar of the fight. The splendid enthusiasm of the leader inspired the troops with a like temper, if such inspiration were needed, and insured their invincibility had it been for a moment doubtful. "They are more than we," said the General, "but we can whip them every time every fifteen minutes a day."

One who witnessed this battle says of it:

General Hardee's veteran corps made five or six assaults in column of regiments, which were bravely met by the Fifteenth Corps. Once the enemy broke our line and surrounded two pieces of artillery, but [illegible] suffered to lay hands on the coveted guns. No soldier who [illegible] the battle of Dallas will ever forget how grandly Logan looked, [illegible] down the line on his black war-horse, [illegible] fight. One exultant cheer went up from the [illegible] of their chief, and, fired with the inspiration [illegible] the guns and drove the enemy from the [illegible] enemy [illegible] must have been heavy, as over three hundred [illegible] were left on the field. General Logan received a wound in the arm.

Another, Staff-Surgeon Duncan, recently * said:

At Dallas we thought he had an amulet which protected him from harm. During the fight at that place General Logan mounted his horse and [illegible] through a perfect shower of bullets on a Confederate battery. It seemed certain death. As he waved his sword in the air [illegible] underneath. The men saw it, and all along [illegible] "Black Jack's wounded." The thought

* [illegible] General as they lay in state under the [illegible]

LOGAN AT DALLAS.—Pages 54-55.

gave us strength, and with a cheer we charged, captured the battery, and turned certain defeat into victory. He always had that sort of influence over his men.

The enemy's loss was unusually heavy. Three several times he attacked, and was as often repulsed. Logan's loss was 238, and he took 150 prisoners.

At Dallas also occurred a night attack, which was very brilliant and beautiful to behold,—a streaming line of fire along the whole front, which, belching from musketry and artillery, lit up with a lurid glare the whole sky,—but accomplished nothing save loss of sleep to the tired soldiers.

The Dallas fight was the third of three successive attacks of the enemy since the opening of the campaign, south of the Etowah, up to the evening of May 28th. On the 25th, Hooker was engaged in the centre; on the 27th, Wood on the left flank; but the only real punishment the enemy received was on the 28th, from General Logan. On the 30th, while pointing out to Generals Sherman and McPherson the position of the enemy, Logan was again wounded by a shot through the left arm, but, with his arm in a sling, continued in the field. The same bullet, after hitting Logan, struck Colonel Taylor in the breast, disabling him.

THE BATTLE OF BIG KENESAW MOUNTAIN—THE DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON THE IMPREGNABLE FACE OF LITTLE KENESAW MOUNTAIN—WONDERFUL DISCIPLINE OF OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE WEST—UNPARALLELED HEROISM OF LOGAN AND HIS MEN—ON THROUGH MARIETTA AND DECATUR TO THE FRONT OF ATLANTA.

In the forward movement of our army which followed the battle of Dallas, and the consequent evacuation of his works by and the retreat of the enemy, Logan advanced on the main Marietta road, coming up with the enemy in full force between Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. Sharp skirmishing and artillery practice ensued, and was kept up night and

day, almost without interruption, for three weeks, the enemy falling back from one line of works to another, until his line, in Logan's front, rested on the crest of Big Kenesaw Mountain. During this time the only engagement worthy of note took place on June 15th, when Logan charged against the enemy's right flank, driving him, amid blood and sweat and slaughter, from his position, killing and wounding many, and taking 350 prisoners, 22 of whom were commissioned officers. On June 20th, Logan moved out from his position and relieved the Fourteenth Corps in front of Little Kenesaw Mountain.

On June 27th, the Army of the Tennessee gave the strongest proof exhibited during the campaign, of the thorough discipline and complete and unqualified obedience to orders which characterized its commanders and soldiers. Ordered by General Sherman to carry the impregnable position of the enemy at Little Kenesaw Mountain, Logan here made one of the most daring, desperate, and heroic charges of the war. Promptly at eight o'clock in the morning, General Logan moved to the attack, and after an hour and a quarter had cleared two lines of the most obstinate abatis, carried a line of earthworks at a charge, followed the route of the enemy up his rugged stronghold through a murderous cross-fire of artillery and a perfect storm of bullets, conquered every obstacle, planted the flag at the foot of an insurmountable array of cliffs, threw up defences of logs and stones, and held the line despite the stubborn efforts of the enemy to dislodge him.* The average perpendicular height of the precipice against which the charge was made was thirty feet. Along the verge of this the enemy had drawn his line of battle and his troops, as ours approached, hurled down rocks,

* [illegible] a military-looking man on the [illegible] that time I never saw him [illegible] life, but Logan's contempt for [illegible] that of the great West Point [illegible] progress, I saw Logan ride at full [illegible] fall [illegible] than had. Bere-

LOGAN AT LITTLE KENESAW MOUNTAIN—Pages 56-57.

clubs, and every conceivable sort of missile that could do our men injury. As Logan and his brave followers attempted to scale the heights of this grim mountain, under the broiling sun, every step was like walking into the yawning pits of Dante's "Inferno." Line after line of his men were swept away by the fiery blast above them, till it seemed that all who dared approach must be mowed down. When he reached this perpendicular rocky barrier and saw his bravest and best bleeding and dying, and realized the utter impossibility of dislodging the enemy from his rocky fastness, the great tears rolled down brave Logan's face. Nearly every regimental commander of his storming column was either killed or wounded. Logan's escape untouched on this occasion was little short of miraculous. His loss in this terrible assault was 60 officers and 400 men killed and wounded. It was not, however, barren of results. During the night of July 3d the enemy evacuated his entire line, and Logan entered Marietta early on the morning of the 4th, capturing several hundred prisoners. The same day Logan moved his command to Nicks-jack Creek, on the right of the army, where the day was celebrated by an artillery fight with Johnston's rear-guard while that general was safely and quietly moving across the Chattahoochee toward Atlanta. After several days' skirmishing with the enemy, Logan moved to the extreme left, crossing the Chattahoochee, by the bridge, at Roswell, built by Dodge, and proceeded thence to the Augusta Railroad, near Stone Mountain, a distance of fifty miles. After effectually destroying the railroad at this point, Logan moved his command, by way of Decatur, to the immediate front of the enemy's stronghold, Atlanta, where, after a severe fight, contesting with the enemy the range of

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leaded, powder-stained, and his long, black hair fluttering in the breeze, the General looked like a mighty conqueror of mediæval days. He did not know what danger was. Standing upright in the stirrups of his saddle, I have seen him plunge to the head of a charging column, and bury himself in the smoke and flame of the enemy's guns."—*Chicago Herald.*

hills overlooking it, he arrived and went into position July 21st, throwing the first Union shells into that city.

General Logan occupied on the night of the 21st an intrenched position, his right being the Army of the Ohio under General Schofield, and on his left the Seventeenth Corps under Blair. The left flank was to have been occupied by General Dodge, commanding the Sixteenth Corps, who had been left out on the march of the preceding day by the connection of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. The cavalry command which was covering the flanks of the Army of the Tennessee, reporting to General McPherson, had been, by Sherman's orders, sent off to destroy a bridge near Covington, thus leaving the left flank "in air." The trains were stopped at Decatur, guarded by Sprague of Ohio with a brigade.

The severe fighting for the position which the Army of the Tennessee occupied, and which it did not secure until dark on the 21st, led the commanding officers of that army to believe that the enemy was in force in their immediate front, and Generals Logan and Blair made disposition of their troops, under direction of General McPherson, accordingly.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF ATLANTA. THE DEATH OF THE GALLANT MCPHERSON. THE HEROIC LOGAN SUCCEEDS HIM. TAKING COMMAND OF AN ARMY FLANKED IN FRONT AND REAR, WITH ITS IDOLIZED COMMANDER KILLED, AND PANIC IMPENDING, LOGAN CONVERTS THREATENED DISASTER INTO VICTORY.

Then came the battle of Atlanta, the bloodiest fought in the West, and one of the decisive battles of the war. The old soldiers who were there will never forget it, nor Logan, their triumphant chieftain — that heroic soul

> Who firmly stood where waves of blood
> Swept over square and column,
> And traced his name with bayonet-flame
> In Glory's crimson volume!

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On battle-field our nation's shield,
His voice was Freedom's slogan!
And Victory leapt wild, for she
Had lent her sword to Logan!

It was July 22, 1864. Hood had succeeded Johnston, and McPherson, finding himself flanked, was riding to the left, when he met his death. The command of the flanked Army of the Tennessee at once devolved on Logan. Surgeon Welch, of the Fifty-third Illinois, describes what followed, thus: "General Logan, who then took command, on that famous black stallion of his, became a flame of fire and fury, yet keeping wondrous method in his inspired madness. He was everywhere; his horse covered with foam, and himself hatless and begrimed with dust; perfectly comprehending the position; giving sharp orders to officers as he met them, and planting himself firmly in front of fleeing columns, with revolver in hand, threatening, in tones not to be mistaken, to fire into the advance did they not instantly halt and form in order of battle. 'He spake and it was done.' . . . The battle was resumed in order and with fury—a tempest of thunder and fire—a hail-storm of shot and shell. And when night closed down the battle was ended, and we were masters of the field. Some of the regiments that went into that sanguinary conflict strong came out with but thirty men, and another which went in in the morning with two hundred came out with but fifteen! But thousands of the enemy bit the dust that day, and, *though compelled to fight in front and rear*, our arms were crowned with victory!" Such, in brief, was the battle of Atlanta. But its details are of such consuming interest that it demands a more extended description.

Very early on the morning of the 22d, Lieutenant-Colonel Willard Warner, of General Sherman's staff, reached the headquarters of General McPherson and said to the latter: "General Sherman believes that the enemy has evacuated

Atlanta, and desires you to move rapidly forward beyond the city toward East Point, leaving General Dodge of the Sixteenth Corps upon the railroad to destroy it effectually." This communication was received by McPherson with a great deal of surprise, and he expressed, without reserve, his doubts as to the correctness of General Sherman's information. However, the order was issued by him to General Logan to carry out the instructions received from Sherman, in the following words:

THREE AND A HALF MILES EAST OF ATLANTA, GA.,
July 22, 1864

Major-General John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

The enemy having evacuated their works in front of our lines, the supposition of Major-General Sherman is that they have given up Atlanta and are retreating in the direction of East Point.

You will immediately put your command in pursuit to the south and east of Atlanta, without entering the town. You will take a route to the left of that taken by the enemy, and try to cut off a portion of them while they are pressed in the rear and on our right by Generals Schofield and Thomas.

Major-General Sherman desires and expects a vigorous pursuit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

To satisfy himself, McPherson immediately ordered his horse, and, with his staff, rode down to the headquarters of General Logan, and talked over the instructions he had already sent him in writing. Before he reached Logan's headquarters, however, there was firing exchanged between the pickets of our forces and the enemy. In a moment General McPherson was convinced that General Sherman was mistaken in the supposition that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta. He therefore instructed General Logan, who had already prepared his troops for march, to go into position for battle, regardless of the order earlier issued, which later instructions General Logan immediately commenced to carry

out, his command going into line under fire.* The order was also handed to General Blair, and General Dodge was directed to leave the railroad, and, with all despatch possible, take up his position on the left of the Seventeenth Corps in order to protect that flank, which was even then being turned by the enemy. So completely had the commanding general been misled that, in the absence of the cavalry under Garrard upon McPherson's flank, it became necessary for the orderlies and clerks at headquarters to take guns and form themselves into a picket-guard to keep off the enemy's skirmishers until the headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee could be removed to a place of safety in the front.

In the meantime McPherson had ridden over to Sherman's headquarters and reported to him the disposition that he had made of his troops in the morning; secured the assent of Sherman to his course, and then rode back to see that his own orders to Logan, Blair, and Dodge were being promptly and correctly carried out. The exposed position of the Seventeenth Corps, before referred to, had not been covered, when McPherson, about noon (the firing along the line having become general), rode out almost alone, his staff all being occupied in executing his previous orders. In passing through a narrow bridle-path, McPherson came upon a body of the enemy's troops—a stray company from Pat Claiborne's division of Hardee's corps—lying down in the woods, who, upon seeing him approach, rose up, the captain (as he afterward said) commanding him three times to halt. McPherson, at once supposing it to be a detachment of his

* The Chicago Herald mentions the following incident as occurring about this time: "A few moments before the good McPherson fell at Atlanta, a shell burst within twenty feet of General Logan. Turning to McPherson, who had been slightly stunned by the explosion, Logan coolly remarked:

"'General, they seem to be popping that corn for us.'"

"Twenty minutes later McPherson lay bleeding on the field, while Logan, who had assumed command of [illegible] ops, was hurling his battalions against the enemy with the skill of a born soldier."

own troops, with his usual courteous manner lifted his but, perceiving that he was in the presence of the en wheeled his horse, was fired upon, and killed. The pany was captured afterward, and the facts as here st were given by its officers.

Colonel Clark, McPherson's chief of staff, hearing volley, and seeing McPherson's horse come out rider being sure that McPherson was either killed or a pris gave orders for the recovery of his body, rode to report facts to General Sherman, and was directed by him to General Logan in command of the Army of the Tenne he being the ranking officer present.*

"THE BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WEST"—LOGAN'S PERS PROWESS—"ONE OF THE FINEST BATTLE-PICTURES OF WAR."

General Logan assumed command just as the eng ment of that day became general, and in person gave orders, and made disposition of the troops that won greatest victory, in the hardest-fought battle, of the Atl campaign. In person he recovered the position lost by right of his corps, and recaptured the twenty-pound Pa battery of Captain De Grass. In person he directed movement of the troops which repelled the seven succes charges of the enemy upon his line, and not until twelve o'c at night, when his weary but victorious soldiers were at did he leave his command to go and report to General S man the successes of the day. He was received at Ge Sherman's headquarters with enthusiasm, and, for his n conduct in all the critical hours of the day, complimente the highest terms by General Sherman, and was assure

* Sherman was not on the ground during the battle of Atlanta, nor did he send to during its progress a single order, save this, placing him in command. The battl fought throughout without orders, and not as Sherman has, since Logan's death, mis See the Logan-Sherman correspondence, etc., in Part VII., Addenda, of this book.

the permanent command of the army which he had on that day shown himself entitled to lead.

General Sherman, referring to this battle, says: "I rode over it (meaning the line) the next day, and it bore the marks of a bloody conflict. The enemy had retired during that night inside of Atlanta, and we remained masters of the situation outside."

On the next day, the 23d, by direction of General Logan, Colonel Clark, his chief of staff, received a flag of truce from General Hood, requesting permission to bury the enemy's dead.

General Logan's summary report of the battle of Atlanta is in these modest words:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 24, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following summary of the result of the battle of the 22d inst.: Total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 3,521, and 10 pieces of artillery. We have buried and delivered to the enemy, under a flag of truce sent in by them, in front of the Seventeenth Corps, 1,000 of their killed. The number of their dead in front of the Fourth Division of the same corps, including those on the ground not now occupied by our troops, General Blair reports, will swell the number of their dead on his front to 2,000. The number of dead buried in front of the Fifteenth Corps, up to this hour, is 360, and the commanding officer reports at least as many more unburied. The number of dead buried in front of the Sixteenth Corps is 422.

We have over 1,000 of their wounded in our hands—a larger number of wounded having been carried off by them during the night, after the engagement.

We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now; also captured 5,000 stands of arms.

The attack was made on our line seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's, Hardee's, and Wheeler's commands engaged us. We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 37 commissioned officers of high rank. We still occupy the field, and the troops are in fine spirits.

Our total loss is 3,521; the enemy's dead thus far reported buried or delivered to 3,220; total prisoners sent North, 1,017; total

prisoners wounded in our hands, 1,000; estimated loss of the enem over 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN, *Major-General.*

Major-General W. T. Sherman,

Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

After describing the manner in which the lamented Ge eral McPherson fell, Surgeon John M. Woodworth writes:

Thus fell the noble McPherson, just at the first flush of the batt leaving the command of the army to the no less brave and gallant Ge eral Logan. By 1 P.M. the contest had become general, and the roll musketry and roar of artillery continued without interruption un darkness closed the mad conflict. The battle throughout the day w most desperate, our men often fighting the enemy in front, then char ing fronts and from the reverse of their works engaging the swarm rebels in the rear. Time after time they charged directly up to our tr nchments, where the conflict became fierce and deadly. Regimen commanders, with their colors, and such brave men as would foll them, not infrequently occupied one side of the works and our o men the other; the flags of opposing regiments met on opposite sid of the same embankment, and were flaunted by their respective bear nts each other's faces; men were bayoneted across the works, and o cers with their swords fought hand to hand with men with bayone One rebel colonel (Forty-fifth Alabama) was pulled by his coat-col over the works* and made prisoner. At one time the enemy bro through the line of the Fifteenth Corps, which had been much weaken by the withdrawal of troops to reenforce other portions of the line, a captured two batteries of artillery. At the moment when this occurr General Logan was at the extreme left; but hearing of the disaster, hastened to his old Corps, and calling upon the men who had ne failed him in the hour of danger, they soon rallied and retook the gu and their lost position. With the darkness terminated the battle July 22d, which cost us 3,722 patriot soldiers. With men less brave, a less determined and skilful leader than Logan proved himself to b the unexampled record of the Army of the Tennessee had closed history with a defeat but little short of annihilation. Late that nig while the writer was seated alone with General Logan under his te fly, recounting the incidents of the day, Logan made use of the follo ing emphatic language: "I *made up my mind to win the fight or never co*

* By Colonel (afterward General) William W. Belknap.

and alive, for," said he, "had our army suffered defeat, the people at home never would realize how desperate was the struggle against such great odds, but would say, 'Had McPherson lived, the result would have been different.'" The enemy's dead were computed by General Logan at 3,240.

General Sherman in his official report says: "I entertain no doubt that in the battle of July 22d the enemy sustained an aggregate loss of full eight thousand men."

General Sherman also, in his report, alluding to the death of McPherson, said:

General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of the corps or a division.

In a letter of August 16th, addressed to General Halleck, General Sherman also said:

General Logan fought that battle out as required, unaided, save by a small brigade sent by my orders.

General Grant also, in his official report of the battle of Atlanta, says:

About 1 P.M. of this day (July 22d), the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed. General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, *and until he was superseded by Major-General Howard on the 27th*, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division.

Another writer, glancing at this terrible battle, says:

"Logan, fighting at one moment on one side of his works and the next on the other, was informed of the death, in another part of the field, of the beloved McPherson. Assuming the temporary command, Logan dashed impetuously from one end to the other of his hardly pressed lines, shouting "McPherson and revenge!" His emotion communicated itself to the troops with the rapidity of electricity, and eight thousand rebel dead and wounded left upon the field at nightfall bore mute witness to their love for their fallen chief and the bravery of his successor.

In the course of an interesting address, at Carbondale, Ill., July 22, 1864, the surviving members of his old Thirty-

first Illinois Regiment, General Logan himself briefly refe to this sanguinary battle, in the following words:

The 22d day of July is the day you have selected for your a meeting, and there is an appropriateness in the selection, for it is you will never forget. I well remember it, and so do you. We we the heart of the enemy's country, and he, strongly intrenched. I in the morning, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Corps ordered to move forward. I was in command of the Fifteenth, an belonged to the Seventeenth, General Leggett's. When the adv was ordered, your regiment was put in line of battle; and when t tack was made, a part of my own command and a part of the di you were in was driven back, and there McPherson fell—as brav gallant a man as ever breathed a breath of life. Being the seco command, and the next senior officer, I took his place, and there, early morn till late at night, raged the bloodiest battle in the During the day, I often passed the line commanded by General Le and witnessed the gallant stand your regiment made. You wer gaged in the very hottest of the fight, and many of your officer men fell, covered with glory. And when the light of heaven beg fade, I rode along the shattered lines. Some regiments that wen the battle strong, came out with thirty men. I well remembe Twentieth Illinois. Two hundred men went in in the morning, a teen stacked their arms at night. I do not remember how many of regiment fell, but I do remember that it was a terrible battle W in killed, wounded, and prisoners some four thousand gallant men the enemy over eight thousand; but it was one of the decisive batt the war, and more men were killed than in any other battle in the during the whole war. You have selected that day, July 22d, commemorates the battle of Atlanta, as the day for your annual reu and I think it well, for on that day your regiment suffered heavily

But probably the most vivid description, both of Pherson's death and the scenes which followed it, was which fell from Logan's own impassioned lips, in his or at the unveiling of the McPherson statue at Washin D. C. On that occasion General Logan stated that o morning of July 22, 1864,—Hood, having relieved John on the 19th, with a heavy force, and contested in vain occupation, by McPherson, of Decatur, during the 21 McPherson received orders from Sherman to push for

at once, as the enemy had abandoned Atlanta; that, after giving orders to advance, McPherson, accompanied by Logan, rode to the front, found that Atlanta had not been evacuated, and, countermanding the orders for the forward movement, ordered Dodge to the left, and rode to Sherman's headquarters to explain to him the real situation. General Logan continued in these words:

While doing so, firing was heard to the left, and in the direction of Decatur. The enemy had turned our flank. Hastening at once to the left, sending his staff in every direction to bring up all the available forces to strengthen his lines, he, with a single orderly, rode into a blind gash leading to General Giles A. Smith's division. Here he was met by a stray detachment of Pat Claiborne's command, who hailed him and then delivered a volley, killing him. This was a little after twelve o'clock. A staff officer immediately notified General Sherman of his death, and I was placed in command. At once General McPherson's staff reported to me, and aided me with the ability, promptness, and courage which made them so valuable in their services to him.

Right and left, right and left, like a weaver's shuttle, went the Army of the Tennessee athwart the serried ways, amid heat and dust, shot and shell, blood and tears, weaving the crimson net-work of revenge, till the field was in the bloody toils and fairly won.

. . . . . .

The news of his death spread with lightning speed along the lines, sending a pang of deepest sorrow to every heart as it reached the ear; but especially terrible was the effect on the Army of the Tennessee. It seemed as though a burning fiery dart had pierced every breast, tearing asunder the flood-gates of grief, but at the same time heaving to their very depths the fountains of revenge. The clinched hands seemed to sink into the weapons they held, and from the eyes gleamed forth flashes terrible as lightning. The cry "McPherson! McPherson!" rose above the din of battle, and, as it rang along the line, swelled in power until the roll of musketry and booming of cannon seemed drowned by its echoes.

McPherson again seemed to lead his troops—and, where McPherson leads, victory is sure. Each officer and soldier, from the succeeding commander to the lowest private, beheld, as it were, the form of their bleeding chief leading them onward to battle. "McPherson!" and "Onward to victory!" were their only thoughts; bitter, terrible re-

venge, their only aim. There was no such thought that day as stopping short of victory or death. The firm, spontaneous resolve was to win the day or perish with their slain leader on the bloody field. Fearfully was his death avenged that day. His army, maddened by his death and utterly reckless of life, rushed with savage delight into the fiercest onslaughts, and fearlessly plunged into the very jaws of death. As wave after wave of Hood's daring troops dashed with terrible furs upon our lines, they were hurled back with a fearful shock, breaking [illegible] into fragments as the granite headland breaks into foam the ocean billows. Across the narrow line of works raged the fierce storm of battle, the hissing shot and bursting shell raining death on every hand.

Over dead and dying friends and foes rushed the swaying hosts, the shout of rebels confident of victory only drowned by the battle-cry "McPherson!" which went up from the Army of the Tennessee. Twelve thousand gallant men bit the dust ere the night closed in, and the defeated and baffled enemy, after failing in his repeated and desperate assaults upon our lines, was compelled to give up the hopeless contest. Though compelled to fight in front and rear, victory crowned our arms.

The foe, angry and sullen, moved slowly and stubbornly from the well-contested field, where his high hopes of victory had been so sadly disappointed. Following up the advantage gained,—and many minor contests ensued during our stay in front of Atlanta,—the Army of the Tennessee moved on to Jonesborough, where it met the enemy on August 31st, and routed him completely, effectually demoralizing his forces. It was then that the roar of our victorious guns, mingling with deafening peals, announced that the rebel general, conquered and dismayed, had blown up his magazines and evacuated Atlanta, and that the last stronghold of the West was ours.

It will be observed that, on the rare occasions when General Logan was induced to allude to or describe battle scenes in which he was the hero, he barely and in the most casual manner alluded to himself. With the characteristic modesty of a chivalric nature he loved to dwell upon the services of his subordinate officers and the dauntless valor of his troops. We have heard, however, what Surgeon Welch and other officers have said of the inspired hero of Atlanta. Let us now hear the brief and graphic tribute (through another) of

one of the private soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Union army on that gory field:

One of Logan's "boys," then carrying a musket, but now handling another kind of "shooting-stick," said to the writer: "Never shall I forget,—never will one of us who survived that desperate fight forget, to our dying day,—the grand spectacle presented by Logan as he rode up and down in front of the line, his black eyes flashing fire, his long black hair streaming in the wind, bareheaded, and his service-worn slouch hat swinging in his bridle-hand and his sword flashing in the other, crying out in stentorian tones, '*Boys! McPherson and revenge!*' Why," said he, "it made my blood run both hot and cold, and moved every man of us to follow to the death the brave and magnificent hero-ideal of a soldier who made this resistless appeal to all that is brave and gallant in a soldier's heart; and this, too, when the very air was alive with whistling bullets and howling shell! And if he could only have been painted, as he swept up and down the line on a steed as full of fire as his glorious rider, it would to-day be one of the finest battle-pictures of the war."

Called to the temporary command, as we have seen, of the Army of the Tennessee, at that supremely critical moment when, flanked and with its idolized leader slain, a panic had almost set in, which threatened the whole army, and disaster and utter rout impended, one would naturally suppose that he who, by the magic of his presence and bearing and almost superhuman skill and exertion and intrepidity, had not only saved the army but snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat, would have received at once the permanent command of it. It strikes one, therefore, with a sense of injustice to learn that, after this glorious victory:

By order of the President, General Howard assumed command. This was upon the recommendation of General Sherman.

Still, Logan—who deeply felt this injustice—neither sulked nor murmured, but, resuming the immediate command of his corps, marched on, to gather other laurels.*

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* For Sherman's [illegible]mpted explanations on this subject, the "Sherman-Logan correspondence," and o[illegible]sting data connected with it, see Addenda to this work.

ANOTHER FLANK MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE IN A PITCH-DARK NIGHT, WITH LOGAN ALL NIGHT IN THE SADDLE. LOGAN'S MILITARY SKILL DISPLAYED.

The men of the Army of the Tennessee never recovered from a severe battle with more confidence in their leader, nor was the *esprit de corps* more manifest at any time than in the days succeeding the battle of Atlanta, while Logan remained in command. He was received everywhere among them with the greatest enthusiasm and with the heartiest congratulations that he was in future to be their leader.

The time was occupied until the evening of July 26th in reorganizing the various commands, performing the last offices to the gallant dead, and preparing for the next movement, which was as usual by the flank, but this time to the right. It is but fair to say that a more difficult and delicate movement of an army than this, was not undertaken during the war. The enemy was intrenched closely in Logan's front, almost within speaking distance on many parts of the line, when the order came from General Sherman to withdraw under cover of night from that position, and move the three corps, past the rear of Sherman's other two armies, seven miles to the right. It was necessary to deceive the enemy entirely as to this movement, and the wheels of the gun-carriages and caissons were bound with wisps of hay and straw, in order that the utmost silence might prevail as the Army of the Tennessee moved out from its position. General Logan was in his saddle all night long and, with his staff, personally superintended the movements of every corps. They moved without the slightest confusion. By daylight of the 27th, the different corps of the entire Army of the Tennessee were safely upon their respective roads, prepared to go into their new position, and this without any casualty, leaving the enemy in complete ignorance of the withdrawal. The mili-

A FLANK MOVEMENT BY NIGHT.—PAGES 70–71.

tary talent displayed by Logan on this occasion was remarkable, when it is considered that the darkness of the night was such that the entire command was obliged almost to feel its way—it being impracticable to use any light, even that of a torch, with which to guide the troops.

HOWARD'S APPOINTMENT TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE—WITHOUT A WORD, LOGAN RETURNS TO HIS BRAVE CORPS.

Overcome with fatigue and anxiety resulting from the sudden responsibility of the command of this army in the battle of the 22d, and this delicate movement in the face of the enemy, General Logan, on the morning of the 27th, at the White House, where General Sherman was quartered, was informed that General O. O. Howard had been appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.* Without a word, however, General Logan resumed command of his old corps, the Fifteenth, and during the 27th went into position on the right of the line, General Blair, of the Seventeenth Corps, on his left, and General Dodge, of the Sixteenth, upon the left flank.

The rain poured in torrents as the army took up its position on that day, and it was late in the evening before the troops were all deployed. Again the Army of the Tennessee was, by its right flank, "in air." The enemy was discovered late in the day again upon that flank, and, as the Army of the Tennessee could not reach so as to secure a position not easily turned, General Sherman ordered General Jeff C. Davis, with his division, to move at once and support the right flank.

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* Alluding to this appointment of Sherman's, General Grant, in his Memoirs, says: "I doubt whether he had an officer with him who could have filled the place as Logan would have done." See also Addenda to this work.

THE DESPERATE BATTLE OF EZRA CHAPEL—LOGAN'S CORPS DEFEATS THE ENEMY'S ARMY, REPULSING SIX GALLANT CHARGES THE REBEL ARMY COMPLETELY REPULSED BY HIM.

The morning of the 28th, found the Army of the Tennessee again confronting the enemy. Hardly had the Fifteenth Corps, under Logan, thrown up their earthworks, with logs and rails covering in their front, when Hood came at him again. By eleven o'clock A.M. the fighting became general along his entire line, and then occurred another most desperate battle in which General Logan with his corps was exclusively engaged on our side. Six times did the enemy deploy from the woods in Logan's front; six times, with words of encouragement and threats from their commanding officers, they marched up to receive the deadly fire of Logan's troops; and six times they were repulsed with slaughter. Perhaps in the history of the war never was such persistent and desperate gallantry displayed on the part of the enemy; but his defeat was complete, and the reports of this battle of Ezra Chapel show that to Logan and his brave corps alone was due the credit of the victory.

General Sherman, in his report of this battle, says:

General Logan, on this occasion, was conspicuous as on the 22d, his corps being chiefly engaged; but General Howard had drawn from the other corps, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth, certain reserves, which were near at hand, but *not used.*

Again Sherman, speaking of Logan and his corps and this battle, says:

He commanded in person, and *that corps*, as heretofore reported, *repulsed the rebel army completely.*

General Grant, in his "Memoirs," says:

On the 28th, the enemy struck our right flank, General Logan commanding, with great vigor. Logan intrenched himself hastily, and by

that means was enabled to resist all assaults and inflict a great deal of damage upon the enemy. These assaults were continued to the middle of the afternoon, and resumed once or twice still later in the day. *The enemy's losses in these unsuccessful assaults were fearful.* During that evening the enemy in Logan's front withdrew into the town.

Another writer thus describes this battle of Ezra Chapel:

The enemy had come out from Atlanta by the Burned Ferry Road, and formed his men in an open field behind a swell of ground, and, after the artillery firing I have described, advanced in parallel lines directly against the Fifteenth Corps, expecting to catch that flank "in air." His advance was impulsive, but founded in an error that cost him sadly, for our men coolly and deliberately cut down his men, and, despite the efforts of the rebel officers, his ranks broke and fled. But they were rallied again and again, as often as six times, at the same point, and a few of the rebel officers and men reached our lines of rail-piles only to be killed or hauled over as prisoners. These assaults occurred from noon until about four o'clock P.M., when the enemy disappeared, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. As many as 642 dead were counted and buried, and still others are known to have been buried that were not counted by the regular detail of burial-parties.

Another account of this battle written by a participant runs thus:

With hardly time for the overtaxed soldiers to recover their exhausted energies, the Army of the Tennessee was moved again around to the right of the Union line, and on the morning of July 28th, General Logan, having been relieved from the temporary command of the army by the appointment of General Howard, assumed command of his old corps, and, while moving it into position, in line of battle, on the extreme right of our army, just as he gained a commanding ridge upon which was situated "Ezra Chapel," the whole corps became suddenly and furiously engaged with the enemy. Our troops had not had a moment to construct even the rudest defence, but they held their position, and, after about one hour of terrific fighting, the enemy retired. He, however, soon reformed, and again made a desperate assault, which was subsequently repeated four successive times, with like results. The temporary lulls in the fighting did not at any time exceed five minutes. It was an open-field fight, in which the enemy, consisting of Hardee's and Lee's corps, greatly exceeded us in numerical strength, but we ex-

ceeded him in spirit and determination. The engagement lasted from 11.30 A.M. until darkness compelled a cessation. Logan captured 5 battle-flags, about 2,000 muskets, and 106 prisoners, not including 73 wounded left on the field. Over 600 of the enemy's dead were buried in our front; a large number were probably carried off during the night, as the enemy did not leave the field until near daylight. Their loss was not less than 5,000. Logan's only reached 562.

Following is General Logan's official report of this obstinately fought battle:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance to a more desirable position we were met by the rebel infantry from Hood's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at half-past seven o'clock in the morning of the 28th.

My lines were protected only by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced, lasting until about three o'clock in the afternoon. During that time six successive charges were made, which were six times gallantly repulsed, each time with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my lines were several times assaulted vigorously, but terminated with like result. The most of the fighting occurred on Generals Garrard and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the line. The troops could not have displayed more courage, nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less, they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier-Generals Wood, Garrard, and Smith's division commands are entitled to great credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling the assaults. My thanks are due to Major-Generals Blair and Dodge for sending me reenforcements at a time when they were much needed.

My losses are 52 killed, 439 wounded, and 83 missing; aggregate, 572.

The division of General Garrard captured five battle-flags. There were about fifteen hundred or two thousand muskets captured; 106 prisoners were captured, exclusive of 73 wounded who have been removed to hospital, and are being taken care of by our surgeons; 565 rebels up to this time have been buried, and about 200 supposed to be

yet unburied. Large numbers were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than six or seven thousand.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

The indorsement upon the above report is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1864.

In forwarding the within report I wish to express my high gratification with the conduct of the troops engaged. I never saw better conduct in battle.

The General commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps, though ill and much worn out, was indefatigable, and the success of the day is as much attributable to him as to any one man. His officers, and in fact all the officers of his army that commanded my observation, co-operated promptly and heartily with him.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

LOGAN'S CORPS STILL PRESSING THE ENEMY ON OUR RIGHT—DESTRUCTION OF THE WEST POINT RAILROAD—THE MARCH TO JONESBORO'.

From July 29th, to August 26th, Logan continued to push forward his lines, keeping up the usual skirmish and artillery practice night and day, almost without interruption. On August 3d and 11th he carried the entire intrenched skirmish-lines of the enemy in his front, capturing several hundred prisoners. In one engagement he lost sixty men, and in the other the killed and wounded numbered ninety-eight.

Sherman having determined to raise the siege of Atlanta and take the field with his whole force, and use it against the communications instead of against the intrenchments of the city, on the night of August 26th, Logan withdrew his corps

from its position in front of Atlanta, and, moving on the ri of the army to the West Point Railroad, he destroyed road for some distance, and, marching to Jonesboro', dr the enemy before him from Pond Creek, a distance of miles.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN—THE FATH LESS BATTLE-BORN BABE, "SHELL-ANNA"—THE CHRISTEN —LOGAN IS GODFATHER.

An affecting story of an incident which happened ab this time is graphically told in the Washington *Natio Tribune*, in which a battle-born girl baby and Gene Logan are the central figures, which, aside from its inte otherwise, exhibits the warm and tender heart that beat the breast of that superb soldier. The story runs thus:

It was the summer of 1864, and the army under Sherman had fa back from its position before Atlanta and swept around to Hood's r General Logan leading the advance. I remember that the country densely wooded, and that magnificent forests of pine, oak, and ch nut towered on either side of the road over which we marched were not molested until we neared Flint River. There the enemy planted a masked battery, and, as we approached, it enfiladed our l You could scarce encounter more disagreeable travellers on a lo road than shot and shell, and the boys were not long in taking to shelter of the timber. But General Logan at once ordered up a f battery of brass "Napoleons," and presently accepted this challeng an artillery duel. There was nothing to direct the fire of our gun save the white puffs of smoke that could be seen rising above the age, and the course of the enemy's shots, but they nevertheless s silenced the rebel cannon, and once more cleared the way for the umn.

We then rode forward again, the writer in company with Dr W ward, the medical inspector of General Logan's staff, and until death, some years ago, the head of the Marine Hospital Service. as we turned a bend in the road we emerged suddenly into a s clearing. A rude log cabin, surrounded by evergreen shrubbery, s in the clearing, and hanging from one of the bushes we noticed a now cloth.

As medical officers, it naturally occurred to us at once that this was an improvised hospital of some sort, and we rode up to inquire. At the door of the cabin, as we approached, an old woman, evidently of the familiar "cracker" type, presented herself, but, on seeing that we were "Yankees," beat a hasty retreat. But we were not disposed to be so easily baffled, and calling her out again, began to ply her with questions.

She told us "there wa'n't no wounded men thar," and when asked why she had put out a yellow flag there, she replied: "Waal, yer see, my gal is sick, and I reckoned ef I put out that yer hosp't'l rag you'ns wouldn't be pesterin' round so much."

"What's the matter with your child?" said I; "we are medical officers, and perhaps we can do something for her."

"Waal, now," she quickly responded, "ef you'ns is real doctors, just look in and see what you'ns all done with your shellin'. Time my gal was sickest, two of yourn shells come cl'ar through my cabin, and, I tell yer, it was right skeery for a spell."

We accepted the old woman's invitation and walked in. It was as she said. The cabin, built of rough pine logs, afforded but one room, about twelve feet square. A small log meat-house (empty) was the only outbuilding,—the cow-stable having been knocked to pieces by our shells,—except a small bark-thatched "lean-to" at the rear, in which we found a loom of the most primitive sort and constructed in the roughest fashion, containing a partially completed web of coarse-grain "homespun." Aside from this loom, the only household articles visible were an old skillet, a rather dilapidated bed, two or three chairs without backs, and a queer collection of gourds. The shells had indeed played havoc with the interior. The roof had been sadly shattered, and a stray shot had pierced the walls.

It had cut one of the logs entirely in two, and forcing one jagged end out into the room so far that it hung threateningly over the bed, upon which, to our astonishment, we saw lying a young girl, by whose side was a new-born babe with the prints of the Creator's fingers fresh upon it. It was a strange yet touching spectacle. Here, in this lonely cabin, stripped by lawless stragglers of both armies, of food and clothing, and shattered by the flying shells of our artillery, in the storm and fury of the battle had been born this sweet innocent. The mother, we learned, was the wife of a Confederate soldier whose blood had stained the "sacred soil" of Virginia but a few months after his marriage and conscription into the service, and the child was fatherless. The babe was still clad only in its own innocence, but the writer with his handy jack-knife cut from the unfinished web in the old loom a

piece of coarse homespun, in which it was soon deftly swaddled. Fortunately we had our hospital knapsacks with us, and our orderlies carried a little brandy, with a few medicines and a can of beef-extract, and we at once did all that our limited stores permitted, to relieve the want of the young mother and child.

But by this time quite a number of officers and men, attracted by the sight of the yellow flag and our horses waiting at the door, had gathered about the cabin, and, while we were inside, they amused themselves by listening to the old lady's account of this stirring incident. One of the officers had given her some "store terbacker," with which she had filled a corn-pipe, and the fact that she was spitting through her teeth with such accuracy as to hit a fly at ten paces nine times out of ten, showed that she was enjoying herself after the true "cracker" style. Presently someone suggested that the baby ought to be christened with full military honors, and it being duly explained to her that to "christen" was all the same as to "baptize," she replied with alacrity, "Oh, yes! baptized, I reckon, if you'ns has got a preacher along."

This was all the boys wanted, and an orderly was at once sent back to the general commanding, with the compliments of the surgeon and a request that a chaplain belonging to one of the regiments in the advance brigade might be allowed to return with the messenger to the cabin.

The general asked the orderly for what purpose a chaplain was wanted, and the orderly replied that the doctors (mentioning our names) were going to have a baptism.

Upon this, General Logan (for he it was) significantly remarked that the names mentioned were in themselves sufficient to satisfy him that some devilry was on hand, but that, nevertheless, the chaplain might go. Then, inviting the colonel, who happened to be riding with him at the time, he set out himself for the scene, spurring "Old John" to a gallop, and soon had joined the party at the cabin.

"General," said the doctor, as the former dismounted, "you are just the man we're after."

"For what?"

"For a godfather," replied the doctor.

"Godfather to what?" demanded the General.

The matter was explained to him, and as the doctor led the way into the house, the boys, who had gathered around the General in the expectation that the event would furnish an occasion for a display of his character, the former, noticed there was something in Black Jack's face that they were not wont to see there, and that in his eyes there was a cer

his humid tenderness far different from their usual flashing brightness. He stood for a moment silent, gazing at the unhappy mother and fatherless child, and their pitiful surroundings, and then turning to those about him, said tersely,

"That looks —— rough."

Then glancing around at the ruins wrought by our shells, and addressing the men in the cabin, he called out, "I say, boys, can't you straighten this up a little? Fix up that roof. There are plenty of 'stakes' around that old stable—and push back that log into place, and help the old lady to clear out the litter, and—I don't think it would hurt you any to leave a part of your rations!"

Prompt to heed the suggestion, the boys leaned their muskets against the logs, and, while some of them cut brush, others swept up the splinters and pine-knots that the shot and shell had strewn over the floor, and not one of them forgot to go to the corner of the cabin and empty his haversack! It made a pile of commissary stores, consisting of meat, coffee, sugar, hard-tack, and chickens (probably foraged from her next-door neighbor) surpassing any that this poor "cracker" woman had probably ever seen or possessed at one time.

This done, the next thing in order was the christening, and the chaplain now came forward to perform his sacred office.

"What are you going to give her for a name? I want suthin' right pert, now," said grandmother.

She was told that the name should be satisfactory, and forthwith she brought out the baptismal bowl—which on this occasion consisted of a gourd—full of water fresh from the spring.

General Logan now took the baby, wrapped in its swaddling-clothes of coarse homespun, and held it while the chaplain went through with the ceremony. The latter was brief and characterized with due solemnity, the spectators behaving with becoming reverence, and thus the battle-born babe was christened "Shell-Anna." I like to think that as the chaplain's prayers were winging their way to heaven, the gory goddess who nurses a gorgon at her breast stayed her red hand awhile!

The party now turned to leave the cabin and resume the march, when General Logan, taking a gold coin from his pocket,—a coin that he had carried as a pocket-piece for many a day,—presented it to the old lady as a "christening gift" for his godchild, and the officers and men, as they had recently drawn their pay, added one by one a "greenback," until the sum was swelled to an amount greater than this brave-hearted "cracker" had ever handled. Before parting, the General cautioned her to put the money in a safe place, lest some "—— bummer should steal it in spite of everything," and then, ordering a guard to

be kept over her cabin until the last straggler had passed by, away. The old lady's good-by was, "Waal! them thar Yank beatenist critters I ever seen!"

Ten days or so after this occurrence, the cabin being by t within the enemy's lines, the General, accompanied by the wr ten of his escort, rode back eight miles to see how our *protégée* ting on, and found both mother and child, in the language of g "quite pert." Whether General Logan's goddaughter is still not I do not know, but five years after that visit, word reached she then was. Certainly no one who witnessed that scene will e get the big-hearted soldier as he stood sponsor—grim, yet gen that poor little battle-born babe of Flint River. It all came bac the other night, as I walked past the front steps of the General' ington house and saw a squad of little urchins climbing about h

LOGAN AGAIN BADLY WHIPS LEE'S AND HARDEE'S CO THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO'—CONSEQUENT EVACUAT ATLANTA LOGAN'S PATRIOTIC ADDRESS TO HIS G CORPS.

Logan arrived in front of Jonesboro' on the even August 30th, and, though it was past midnight bef troops had all crossed Flint River, yet at daylight morning of the 31st—and without the knowledge of Sherman or Howard—a strong intrenched line was con and his corps in position for defence. Logan, appre his situation of isolation from the main army, greatly e and liable at any moment to attack, caused his positio intrenched with great care. The morning was thus s strengthening his lines and placing his artillery in th commanding positions. He gave to this work, so im at this time, his personal supervision, and was on the when, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy (Le Hardee's corps) made a sudden and desperate assault points of his front. Every soldier of the Fifteenth Co in the trenches ready for the fray. On the enemy came ing his lines to within thirty to fifty paces of Logan's but the resistance he met was so well directed, that h

in little over an hour of hard fighting, compelled to retire, discomfited and in confusion. Many daring acts were performed by the enemy's officers and men. One of the generals, (Major-General Patton Anderson) with his staff, rode fearlessly along his lines, doing all that a commander could do to make the assault a success. But four of those who rode with him in that perilous performance of duty returned from the field—himself, with many of his staff, being shot down. General Logan, in his official report, said of this general: "I could not help admiring his gallantry, though an enemy." * The enemy made two subsequent assaults, but

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* "Mac" in the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph* recently described a similar act of heroism on the Union side, occurring in one of these hot battles, most graphically: "In the midst of the tumult," says he, "we catch the sound of Union cheers, which appear to be far down the line where Logan's right touches the river. At first we pay little heed to them; they sound much nearer, and we notice that they are not such cheers as our boys usually give when they are charging the foe. Neither can they be tokens of victory, for the din of battle is increasing, and we can still hear the yells of the charging foe. Still more and nearer come those cheers, and we now feel sure that somebody or something is passing along the line that pleases the troops very much, for the tone of the cheers indicates that it is no common occurrence. In the midst of their wild struggle with the foe, men cease firing for a moment, wounded blue-coats raise themselves as well as they can, and dying heroes turn their heads and listen wonderingly at the unusual sounds that are sweeping like a tornado up the line. The smoke lifting for a moment, we see our boys on the hill far down the line turn their backs to the rebs, who are rushing up to the muzzles of their guns, and, waving hats and flags, madly cheer a solitary horseman who recklessly gallops along the line, in full view of friend and foe. A comrade at my elbow voices the thoughts of those near him by asking: 'Who the d——l is that?' but no one answers. On, on comes that fearless rider—none but a fearless rider would ride over that rough field at the speed he does, even though there were no shot and shell hailing around. On he comes, up hill and down, over fences, logs, bushes, and ditches, keeping close to the line of battle; through singing shot, bursting shell, and zipping minnies; and, as he comes nearer we see that he swings his hat in hand and waves it encouragingly in answer to the cheers of the troops. Again the smoke of the conflict closes around him, but we know, by the shouts that follow him along the line, that he is still coming, and soon he bursts into view a short distance from us. We immediately recognize the daring rider, and shouts of 'Logan! Logan! Hurrah for Black Jack Logan! Hurrah! Hurrah!' rend the sky, and almost drown the roar of battle. Mounted on a powerful charger, whose hide is the color of his rider's long black hair and moustache; dressed in the full uniform of his rank; sitting in his saddle with the air of a man who feels very much at home in it, the indomitable leader dashes through the storm of [illegible] and lead as coolly as though he were reviewing his troops on a [illegible] day, and creates a [illegible] of enthusiasm among the men that cannot be described and is not easily imagined. [illegible] is on a tour of inspection along the line. He wants to see, with

with less spirit and determination than the first. They were easily repulsed, though not without terrible loss to him. The enemy's loss in this battle was greater than in any former engagement, except at Ezra Chapel on July 28th. Logan captured 241 prisoners and two stands of colors. There was left on the field by the enemy 329 dead and 139 wounded. The total Confederate loss was admitted to be over 2,500. Owing, however, to the protection of good intrenchments, Logan's loss was only 154. This battle virtually decided the fate of Atlanta. The next day Sherman ordered the whole army to close down on Jonesboro', but, during the night of September 1st, before this order was executed, the enemy evacuated his position, and at day-dawn on the 2d, Logan occupied Jonesboro'. The same night, Hood, after blowing up his magazines, evacuated Atlanta.

General Sherman in his report of this battle says:

> Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesboro' about noon, orders were renewed to push with the other movements on the left and centre, and about 4 P.M. the report arrived that General Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesboro'.

Thus it will be seen that Logan and his corps fought the battle of Jonesboro' which led to the evacuation of the great stronghold of Atlanta without the knowledge of Sherman, except so far as he could hear the booming of Logan's victorious guns.

[illegible] where the weak [illegible] the line [illegible] the foe. [illegible] fearless [illegible] there is the [illegible] [illegible] make desperate [illegible] the colors are [illegible] the heads of the bearers, there is an answering [illegible] with distended nostrils [illegible] Fifteenth Corps, [illegible] the thousands [illegible] in the right kind of spirits to make a desperate [illegible]."

The troops of the other commands of Sherman's army failed to come to time, otherwise the entire army of Hood might have been captured on August 31st (thus making it unnecessary to fight the subsequent battles of Franklin and Nashville), and, with the fall of Atlanta, the enemy's entire Army of the West would have been destroyed.

The importance, however, of the capture of Atlanta, even without capturing the enemy's army, was sufficiently great to cause unbounded rejoicing in the North, and of course corresponding depression in the South.

Among other despatches received by Sherman was the following from President Lincoln:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1864.

The National thanks are tendered by the President to Major-General W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign of Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the Nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

Another, from General Grant, was in the following words:

CITY POINT, VA., September 4, 1864.—9 P.M.

Major-General Sherman:

I have just received your despatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory, I have ordered a salute to be fired with *shotted* guns from every battery bearing upon the enemy. The salute will be fired within an hour, amid great rejoicing.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

From Jonesboro', Logan pursued the flying enemy to Lovejoy's, where he made another stand. Logan again had him in flank, and desired again to attack him and accomplish

what the army had failed to do on August 31st, by reason of the want of co-operation of the other troops of General Sherman's command; but in the meantime Atlanta had fallen, and Sherman, satisfied with the glory he had achieved in its capture, although, as he says in his "Memoirs," "neither Atlanta, nor Augusta, nor Savannah, was the objective, but the *army of Jos. Johnston* (now under Hood's command), *go where it might*," decided, as he says, "not to attempt at that time a further pursuit of Hood's army, but slowly and deliberately to move back, occupy at Atlanta, enjoy a short period of rest, and to think well over the next step required in the progress of events." Accordingly, early in September, in obedience to orders, the Army of the Tennessee found itself in camp at East Point, Ga., and a few days later General Logan issued the following stirring and patriotic address to his victorious command:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
EAST POINT, GA., September 11, 1864.

Officers and Soldiers of the Fifteenth Army Corps:

You have borne your part in the accomplishment of the object of this campaign—a part well and faithfully done.

On the 1st day of May, 1864, from Huntsville, Ala., and its vicinity, you commenced the march. The marches and labors performed by you during this campaign will hardly find a parallel in the history of war. The proud name heretofore acquired by the Fifteenth Corps for soldierly bearing and daring deeds remains untarnished,—its lustre undimmed. During the campaign, you constituted the main portion of the flanking column of the whole army. Your first move against the enemy was around the right of the army at Resaca, where, by your gallantry, the enemy was driven from the hills and his works on the main road from Villanow to Resaca. On the retreat of the enemy you moved on the right flank of the army by a circuitous route to Adairsville, in the same manner from there to Kingston and Dallas, where, on the 28th day of May, you met the veteran corps of Hardee, and in a severe and bloody contest you hurled him back, killing and wounding over two thousand, besides capturing a large number of prisoners. You then moved around to the left of the army, by way of Acworth, to Kenesaw Mountain, where again you met the enemy, driving him from

three lines of works, capturing over three hundred prisoners. During your stay in front of Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, you made one of the most daring, bold, and heroic charges of the war, against the almost impregnable position of the enemy on Little Kenesaw. You were then moved, by way of Marietta, to Nickajack Creek, on the right of the army; thence back to the extreme left by way of Marietta and Roswell, to the Augusta Railroad, near Stone Mountain, a distance of fifty miles, and after effectually destroying the railroad at this point, you moved by way of Decatur, to the immediate front of the rebel stronghold, Atlanta. Here, on the 22d day of July, you again performed your duty nobly, "as patriots and soldiers," in one of the most severe and sanguinary conflicts of the campaign. With hardly time to recover your almost exhausted energies, you were moved again around to the right of the army, only to encounter the same troops against whom you had so recently contended; and the battle of the 28th of July, at Ezra Chapel, will long be remembered by the officers and soldiers of this command. On that day it was the Fifteenth Corps that, almost unaided and alone, for four hours contested the field against the corps of Hardee and Lee. You drove them discomfited from the field, causing them to leave their dead and many of their wounded in your hands. The many noble and gallant deeds performed by you on that day will be remembered among the proudest acts of our nation's history. After pressing the enemy closely for several days, you again moved to the right of the army, to the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn. After completely destroying the road for some distance, you marched to Jonesboro', driving the enemy before you from Pond Creek, a distance of ten miles. At this point you again met the enemy, composed of Lee's and Hardee's Corps, on the 31st of August, and punished him severely, driving him in confusion from the field, with his dead and many wounded and prisoners left in your hands. Here again by your skill and true courage you kept sacred the reputation you have so long maintained, viz.: "The Fifteenth Corps never meets the enemy but to strike and defeat them." On the 1st of September the Fourteenth Corps attacked Hardee; you at once opened fire on him, and by your co-operation his defeat became a rout. Hood, hearing the news, blew up his ammunition trains, retreated, and Atlanta *was ours*.

You have marched during the campaign, in your windings, the distance of four hundred miles, have put *hors du combat* more of the enemy than your corps numbers, have captured twelve stands of colors, 2,450 prisoners, and 210 deserters.

The course of your march is marked by the graves of patriotic heroes who l len by your side; but at the same time it is more

plainly marked by the blood of traitors who have defied the Constitution and laws, and insulted and trampled under foot the glorious flag of our country.

We deeply sympathize with the friends of those of our comrades in arms who have fallen; our sorrows are only appeased by the knowledge that they fell as brave men, battling for the preservation and perpetuation of one of the best governments of earth. "Peace be to their ashes."

You now rest for a short time from your labors. During the respite, prepare for future action. Let your country see at all times by your conduct that you love the cause you have espoused; that you have no sympathy with any who would by word or deed assist the traitors in dismembering our mighty Republic or trailing in the dust the emblem of our national greatness and glory. You are the defenders of a government that has blessed you heretofore with peace, happiness, and prosperity. Its perpetuity depends upon your heroism, faithfulness, and devotion.

When the time shall come to go forward again, let us go with the determination to save our nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, not forgetting the appeal from widows and orphans, that is borne to us upon every breeze, to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen in defence of their country. Be patient, obedient, and earnest; and the day is not far distant when you can return to your homes with the proud consolation that you have assisted in causing the old banner to again wave from every mountain's top and over every town and hamlet of our once happy land, and hear the shouts of triumph ascend from a grateful people, proclaiming that once more we have one flag and one country.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, commanding.

ANOTHER INTERLUDE—LOGAN ON THE "STUMP" AGAIN, DEFENDING THE PARTY OF THE UNION.

After the termination of the Atlanta campaign, in which he had borne so gallant and conspicuous a part,—Logan, again upon the suggestion of his superiors,* took another leave of absence, and went North to stump the Western States during the Presidential campaign of 1864. The same

* President L[illegible] especially desiring it, the War Department, also

influence which, as we have seen, rallied the Democrats of Egypt to the flag of their country, upon the first call to arms, was again brought to bear upon them to support and vote for the Republican ticket. Logan worked in this cause like a giant, and, with his rare eloquence of speech and manner, and his personal magnetism, succeeded in winning them over; they hailed him again as their political leader, and followed his guidance; but he persistently declined all offices tendered to him, declaring as he did so that he was a soldier and would not leave the service nor lay down his sword so long as there remained one rebel in arms against the Government. Alluding to what General Logan did at this time, the *New Era* (Illinois) subsequently said:

> During the campaign in '64, he came home and battled for Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party, and certainly contributed as much to the success of the party in this State and Indiana as any other man. While he was doing this—fighting rebels in the field, and their friends at home,—many men who have always been supported by the party were lukewarm in the cause of the country and the party. General Logan took bold and decided grounds at once, and advocated using any and all means to put down the rebellion and sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration, while many others, now prominent in the Republican ranks, were grumbling and complaining at many things done to suppress opposition to the Government.

LOGAN PERFORMS AN ACT OF RARE MAGNANIMITY—HE GIVES GLORIOUS OLD "PAP" THOMAS HIS CHANCE, AT NASHVILLE—LOGAN ACCORDINGLY REJOINS HIS OLD FIFTEENTH CORPS AT SAVANNAH.

General Logan's labors for the Government, in the political arena, prevented his return to his command before communications with Atlanta were severed. At the conclusion of the political campaign, however, he was called to City Point, Va., General Grant's headquarters,* and ordered to

* "At last I had to say to General Thomas that I should be obliged to remove him unless he acted promptly. He replied that he was very sorry, but he would move as soon as

proceed to Nashville to assume command of the army of the Cumberland, then under General Thomas. With the order of supersedure in his pocket, he reached Louisville, Ky., and there learning that General Thomas had attacked the enemy in front of Nashville, and believing in that general's ability to conduct the engagement to a successful issue, not only kept the document in his pocket without presenting it to Thomas, but immediately telegraphed to General Grant, suggesting that Thomas should not be removed in the face of the enemy, but that on the contrary he deserved the highest honors a grateful nation could bestow, and asked at the same time to be reassigned to his old command, the Fifteenth Corps. Such an example of magnanimity as this is almost unparalleled in military annals. This act of self-abnegation, while tempting laurels lay at his feet ready to be plucked, is perhaps one of the grandest acts of heroism in all Logan's heroic life. He had conquered others often enough by eloquence, by logical force, by patriotic example, as well as by the sword, but here he conquered self.

Logan's request was complied with, and he rejoined his old command, then at Savannah, Ga.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS—ITS RELATIVE IMPORTANCE MUCH GREATER THAN "THE MARCH TO THE SEA"—THE PART LOGAN'S CORPS CONTRIBUTED TO IT.

In January, 1865, the long, perilous, and toilsome winter campaign of the Carolinas was commenced. The obstacles

[illegible] General Logan happening to visit City Point about that time, and knowing him [illegible] prompt, gallant, and efficient officer, I gave him an order to proceed to Nashville to relieve Thomas. I directed him, however, not to deliver the order or publish it until he reached there, and if Thomas had not moved, then not to deliver it at all, but communicate with me by telegraph. I went as far as Washington City, when a dispatch was received from General Thomas announcing his readiness at last to move, and designating the time of his [illegible] I concluded to wait until that time. He did move, and was successful from the [illegible] This was in December 15th. General Logan was at Louisville at the time [illegible] was made, and telegraphed the fact to Washington, and proceeded no farther. GRANT'S MEMOIRS, vol. [illegible], pp. 382–384.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE CAROLINAS.—Pages 89–90.

encountered and overcome, the trials and privations endured in struggling through the succession of swamps and morasses, continually confronted and harassed by the enemy, beggars description. General Sherman well says, in comparison with the "March to the Sea" through Georgia, the movements of his armies through the Carolinas, to encounter Johnston's Army of the Potomac, were in importance,—not to speak also of all that pertains to hardships, deprivations, and intense and continuous labor,—as ten to one. The march of Napoleon across the Alps, with his Army of Italy, would not compare with the greater difficulties encountered by the Army of the West during the winter and spring of 1864–65, in the Carolinas campaign. The troops started with twenty days' rations—short at that. The supply was soon disposed of, and the army for ninety days subsisted upon the enemy's country. There were times of sharp hunger and famine, and times of great abundance. Strong men frequently cried with hunger, and then again made merry over their captured supplies. All the streams and the almost interminable swamps, from Savannah to Raleigh, had to be crossed on logs or floats, in the face of a watchful enemy; but our persistent skirmishers would find their way to the opposite shores and turn the flanks of the enemy; our advance,—wading through the swamps with the water up to their waists, frequently to their armpits, their cartridge-boxes strapped to their necks, and their muskets held above their heads,—silencing the enemy's opposing batteries.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AND DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH—ADVANCING AND FIGHTING WITH WATER UP TO THE MIDDLE—LOGAN WORKING WITH HIS MEN, NIGHT AND DAY, IN THE SWAMPS—VARIOUS ENGAGEMENTS.

While each corps of the army encountered almost insurmountable obstacles in its pathway, the Fifteenth Corps at one time fou[illegible], during the march, in Lynch Creek Bot-

tom,—or "Lynch Creek without any bottom," as the sol
called it,—where it was impossible to employ mules or h
to drag the artillery trains over the swamp. It ther
became necessary to unhitch the animals and lead
through on the high ground, while the troops were comp
with ropes to pull the trains across the flooding torrent
water which, with the velocity of a mill-race, were rus
through the woods. While other general officers were
uriating in comfortable headquarters, General Logan
with his men all night long amidst the storm of rain, wa
from command to command, encouraging them by his
ence, and exhibiting the same qualities of patience, endur
and heroism which characterized him when leading his
mand in the midst of battle. It was on this occasion t
was impossible for the men to make fire for their coffee,
for twenty-four hours they were compelled to appease
hunger by eating the raw corn from the cob; but they
encouraged and were enthusiastic because their General
with them -nor did he leave them until the work wa
complished, and the trains pulled through, on to dry lan

During this terrible campaign, Logan was ever on
alert. Breakfasting by the light of the camp-fire; thro
out the day at the point of greatest danger, encouraging
inspiring confidence in his soldiers; and though it
nightfall and often midnight before he sat down to his
ple dinner of corn-bread and bacon,—with only a small
fly awaiting him as a covering for the night,—he never
heard to complain, nor did he seem to think of his own
comfort, so intent was he on accomplishing the object o
campaign, and securing, as far as possible, the comfort o
soldiers under his command. And it was this very
plicity, self-abnegation, and incessant watchfulness for
well-being in all respects, that, together with his geniu
war, personal intrepidity and energy in action, made L
almost an object of worship among his r n.

FORCING THE PASSAGE OF THE LITTLE SALKAHATCHIE AND CONGAREE—CHARGING THROUGH MUD AND WATER—THE SURRENDER OF COLUMBIA—THE CITY IN FLAMES—LOGAN'S MEN STAY THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

On February 5th, Logan's corps was forcing the passage of the Little Salkahatchie River, charging, through mud and water, in the face of the enemy's fire, and driving him from his line of works. Advancing on the line of the railroad, the 8th was spent in tearing up the railroad tracks, piling rails on ties and setting fire to them, and twisting every rail so that it could not again be used by the enemy. On the 12th, Logan was crossing the North Edisto,—skirmishing heavily in front and successfully flanking the enemy with other troops of the command,—in which action the enemy lost three killed, an unknown number of wounded, eighty prisoners, and two hundred stand of arms; Logan's loss being only one killed and five wounded. Continuing the movement on Columbia, on the 15th it was found necessary to force the passage of Congaree Creek, and at the same time make a demonstration on the Great Congaree. It was the dismounted cavalry command of General Wade Hampton that undertook to contest Logan's crossing of the Congaree Creek. Logan soon turned the enemy's position, which was hastily abandoned as our troops gallantly charged over his lines, and, in the face of a hot artillery fire, put out the flames of the burning bridge, which the enemy endeavored to burn behind him. That night, all night long, the enemy shelled Logan's camp. On the next day the enemy having shown no disposition to surrender the city of Columbia, a section of DeGrass' battery, from Logan's command, shelled it. On the 17th, after crossing the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the surrender of the city of Columbia was made, and the city occupied by Colonel Stone's brigade. Th t n Columbia was in flames. How the fire

originated was never known. Sherman, in his "Memo
says:

Many of the people thought that this fire was deliberately pla
and executed. This is not true. It was accidental, and, in my j
ment began with the cotton which General Hampton's men had se
to on leaving the city (whether by his orders or not is not mate
which fire was partially subdued early in the day by our men;
when night came, the high wind fanned it again into full blaze, ca
it against the frame-houses, which caught like tinder, and soon sp
beyond our control.

The brigade already in Columbia being insufficien
fight the conflagration and to restore order in the pa
stricken city, Logan ordered in fresh troops, and to their
ertions is due the preservation of such portion of the cit
escaped the fire. Toward morning, order was fully resto
The 18th and 19th were spent by Logan's command in
stroying the public stores found in Columbia, and in dest
ing the railroad running northward; also in organizing
trains of persons, negro and white, who desired to go N
—those trains which subsequently grew to such great
portions.

PASSAGE OF LYNCH'S CREEK BOTTOM AND BLACK CREEK—
GAN'S MEN, "UP TO THEIR ARMPITS IN WATER," DRIVE
ENEMY—THE TERRIBLE QUICKSANDS AND SWAMPS BETW
LUMBER RIVER AND LITTLE ROCK FISH CREEK.

On February 26th Logan's corps commenced the
sage of Lynch's Creek Bottom—to whose difficulties
dangers allusion has already been made—the skirmishers
to their armpits in water, driving the enemy's cavalry. B
Creek was passed under circumstances nearly as bad.
last of the wagons were, however, clear early in March.
March 5th and 6th the Great Pedee was crossed. All
while, of course, all the resources of the country thro
which the Union armies marched were put under contr

tion. The movement of Logan's corps on Fayetteville commenced March 7th. There had been heavy rains day and night, making the roads almost impassable, and the swamps and creeks, despite all the difficulties of doing so, had to be corduroyed. In fact the succession of swamps, between Lumber River and Little Rock Fish Creek, can scarcely be described. Amid the most violent rains the whole corps on the 9th worked day and night, as pioneers, until the treacherous country was passed. It was a perfect quicksand. Thus, for some ten days, the troops of Logan's command were necessarily subjected to the severest trials of a soldier's life. On the 10th, better ground was reached. On the 14th, the accompanying trains of refugees were sent off to Wilmington.

CROSSING THE CAPE CLEAR AND SOUTH RIVERS—THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE OR MILL CREEK — SUCCESSIVE CHARGES UPON THE ENEMY, DRIVING HIM INTO HIS WORKS—THE ENEMY EVACUATES AND RETREATS.

On the 15th, Logan's corps crossed Cape Clear River. On the 17th, it crossed South River, although the bottom of that stream had "fallen out," and the worst holes had to be filled in with bricks and huge logs, pinned down to keep them in position. On the 19th, Logan drove the enemy's cavalry across the Neuse River, near Goldsborough. On the 20th, he drove the enemy along the Bentonville Road across Cox's Bridge. Logan was now seeking to establish communication with the left wing of the Union forces, which was engaging the enemy under Johnston, and was marching to its support by the sound of the guns. On approaching Mill Creek, Logan expected to meet the enemy in force. He was confronted by the enemy's dismounted cavalry, who took position, as the Union troops advanced, behind successive barricaded points, from which Logan's men handsomely and successively drove him back. The last outwork defended

by the enemy, before retreating within his main line, ha been carried, Logan held the cross-roads to Bentonville Smithfield, and intrenched opposite the main line of enemy. At four o'clock that afternoon Logan adva drove the enemy, and went into an advanced line, whic firmly intrenched. There was skirmishing all that r The right and left wings had now effected a junction in of the V-shaped lines of Johnston's army. On the Logan advanced on the enemy in gallant style, driving into his works and developing most completely his entir in our front. The advanced position was intrenched, during that day and night Logan's batteries played o enemy's works. During the night the enemy evacuate entire line of works and retreated across Hannah C burning the bridge behind him, to Smithfield. Logan moved with his corps from his works on Mill Creek to G boro', March 23d, and went into camp around that pl the object of the campaign having been accomplished.

TWO STRIKING INCIDENTS OF LOGAN'S HUMANITY AND JUS

Here, while his command is resting for a few days, it be well to mention two striking incidents of General Lo humanity and sense of justice and honesty which took during the march through the South, after Atlanta, an told by Governor Carpenter of Iowa (in the *Inter-Oce* May 5, 1874), Carpenter at that time being on Logan's Said he, in speaking of that march:

A certain Democratic General gave orders to the chief of his portation that he should take up his pontoons as soon as his divis corps had crossed the rivers with their own *impedimenta*, and not "the niggers" to follow. Rebel cavalry hung upon the rear of t vancing army, and it became the finest possible sport for them "a-coloneling" through those unarmed and helpless camp-foll sabring them down on all sides without mercy, and turning bac servitude those whose lives they chose to spare. General L course was slightly different. He ordered the officers in charge

pontoons not to remove them until the last "contraband" was safely across and under the protection of the army.

Another fact Governor Carpenter stated in regard to his old commander:

The army unfortunately contained a set of officers who were always anxious to jay-hawk almost anything in the way of property when they were in the "enemy's country." On one occasion several of these thrifty gentlemen made a descent upon a locality where there was a quantity of fine blooded horses, and they each brought one away with the intention of appropriating them to their own use. One morning there was a great commotion among these officers, and a free use of the idiom of Flanders, consequent upon an order from "headquarters" to the effect that these horses should be turned over to the quartermasters. A strong remonstrance was made, but the General informed them that the horses were now Government property, and, if used by private individuals, must be bought and paid for. These acts indicate the innate love of justice which has characterized this brave soldier throughout his whole career.

FALL OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG—LOGAN ADVANCES ON SMITHFIELD—JOHNSTON'S ARMY EVACUATES IT—THE ADVANCE ON RALEIGH—JOHNSTON SURRENDERS, AND THE WAR IS ENDED—LOGAN ORGANIZES THE "SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE."

On April 10th, Richmond and Petersburg having surrendered to General Grant, Logan's corps advanced on the right by Smithfield—which Johnston had, however, hastily evacuated—and Raleigh. Thus, his command had led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, driving the enemy at every point until, passing through Columbia, Fayetteville, and Goldsboro', it reached Raleigh, near which point the surrender of Johnston's army took place, thus bringing the campaign to a triumphant close.

It will be understood that, in thus following Logan's corps and narrating its operations, it is not intended to detract in the slightest degree from the credit due to other corps of the

army, which had overcome similar obstacles and engaged in similar fighting over the roads that they marched.

No very serious engagement of Logan's corps worthy of special note had occurred during the march, save that of Benton's Cross Roads, or Mill Creek, and yet the casualties had reached an aggregate of about five hundred.

While negotiations for the surrender of Johnston's army were in progress, General Logan conceived the idea of forming a Society of the Army of the Tennessee, with the object of keeping alive and perpetuating the kindly and cordial feeling which had characterized the relations of the officers and men of that army during its long career of victorious service. At the meeting for organization, held in the Capitol building at Raleigh, N. C., Logan was urgently solicited to accept the presidency of the society, but declined the honor, and urged the selection of General Rawlins, then chief of General Grant's staff, claiming that while the choice of the latter must give satisfaction to every officer of the army, it would at the same time compliment General Grant—the first commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

A THRILLING INSTANCE OF LOGAN'S PERSONAL HEROISM—ALONE AND UNAIDED HE SAVES THE PEOPLE OF RALEIGH FROM MURDER, ARSON, AND "WORSE THAN DEATH."

Under the heading "A Noble Deed Raleigh Should Not Forget," the Raleigh, N. C., *State Journal* recently said:

The Greensboro *North State* reminds us of the following incident, the recollection of which should be kept green in the memory of every citizen of Raleigh who can remember the spring of 1865:

"When the news of Lincoln's assassination reached Raleigh in April, 1865, there was a fearful panic. Sherman's entire army, consisting of about 60,000 troops and trains, were encamped in and around the city. Terror prevailed among the people, and the greatest excitement among the troops. Threats of the most awful kind were freely indulged in. The night after the assassination a body of stragglers from the en-

LOGAN'S PERSONAL HEROISM SAVES RALEIGH, N. C.—PAGES 96-97.

camment near the city marched toward the town with lighted fagots, threatening its destruction. A messenger came hurrying into the city with the news. One brave earnest man was found to stay the angry passions of the Federal soldiery. He mounted his horse and galloped at full speed to meet the coming crowd. He drew his sword from its sheath and, raising himself in his saddle, he threatened with instant death the first man who dared to injure an innocent and unprotected people. The crowd gave way before his flashing and defiant eye, and Raleigh was saved from murder and arson, and its defenseless females from worse than death. That man was John A. Logan of Illinois."

LOGAN AGAIN IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE —THE MARCH NORTHWARD, TO WASHINGTON—THE GRAND REVIEW AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—HE MUSTERS OUT HIS 60,000 SOLDIERS AT LOUISVILLE, AND TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION—AN AFFECTING FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

After the capitulation of Johnston, Logan marched his command northward, through Fredericksburg and Alexandria, to Washington. On May 12th, General Howard having been ordered to take charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, General Logan, amidst the greatest enthusiasm of his old comrades-at-arms, assumed once more the command of the Army of the Tennessee, comprising 60,000 veterans. At the head of this vast array of patriotic soldiers, crowned with the laurels of many victorious campaigns, Logan, on May 24th, having entered Washington, took prominent part in the grand review before the President of the United States of the Federal forces —the most imposing military spectacle ever witnessed upon the American continent.

Subsequently General Logan was ordered with his army from Washington to Louisville, Ky.; and, after mustering out his troops to the last man, he returned to his home and his family in Illinois.

Having no further duty to perform, and unwilling to receive pay without service,—unlike many others,—he resigned his commission, again became a private citizen, and resumed the practice of his profession as a lawyer.

The military record of this brilliant and peerless volunteer soldier fitly closed with the following affecting

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13, 1865

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee:

The profound gratification I feel in being authorized to release you from the onerous obligations of the camp, and return you, laden with laurels, to homes where warm hearts wait to welcome you, is somewhat embittered by the painful reflection that I am sundering the ties which trials made true, time made tender, suffering made sacred, perils made proud, heroism made honorable, and fame made forever fearless of the future. It is no common occasion that demands the disbandment of a military organization, before the resistless power of which, mountains bristling with bayonets have bowed, cities have surrendered, and millions of brave men have been conquered. Although I have been but a short period your commander, we are not strangers; affections have sprung up, between us—during the long years of doubt, gloom, and carnage which we have passed through together, nurtured by common perils, sufferings, and sacrifices, and riveted by the memories of gallant comrades whose bones repose beneath the sod of a hundred battle-fields—which neither time nor distance will weaken or efface. The many marches you have made, the dangers you have despised, the haughtiness you have humbled, the duties you have discharged, the glory you have gained, the destiny you have discovered for the country in whose cause you have conquered, all recur at this moment, in all the vividness that marked the scenes through which we have just passed. From the pens of the ablest historians of the land, daily, are drifting out upon the current of time, page upon page, volume upon volume, of your heroic deeds, which, floating down to future generations, will inspire the student of history with admiration, the patriot American with veneration for his ancestors, and the lover of Republican liberty with gratitude to those who in a fresh baptism of blood reconsecrated the powers and energies of the Republic to the cause of constitutional freedom. Long may it be the happy fortune of each and every one of you to live in the full fruition of the boundless blessings you have secured to the human race!

Only he whose heart has been thrilled with admiration for your impetuous and unyielding valor in the thickest of the fight can appreciate with what pride he recounts the brilliant achievements which immortalize you, and enrich the pages of our national history.

Passing by the earlier but not less signal triumphs of the war, in which most of you participated and inscribed upon your banners such victories as Donelson and Shiloh, I recur to campaigns, sieges, and victories that challenge the admiration of the world, and elicit the unwilling applause of all Europe. Turning your backs upon the blood-bathed heights of Vicksburg, you launched into a region swarming with enemies, fighting your way and marching without adequate supplies, to answer the cry for succor that came to you from the noble but beleaguered army of Chattanooga. Your steel next flashed among the mountains of Tennessee, and your weary limbs found rest before the embattled heights of Missionary Ridge, and there with dauntless courage you breasted again the enemy's destructive fire, and shared with your comrades of the Army of the Cumberland the glories of a victory than which no soldier can boast a prouder.

In that unexampled campaign of vigilant and vigorous warfare from Chattanooga to Atlanta, you freshened your laurels at Resaca, grappling with the enemy behind his works, hurling him back dismayed and broken. Pursuing him from thence, marking your path by the graves of fallen comrades, you again triumphed over superior numbers at Dallas, fighting your way from there to Kenesaw Mountain; and under the murderous artillery that frowned from its rugged heights, with a tenacity and constancy that finds few parallels, you labored, fought, and suffered through the broiling rays of a southern midsummer sun, until at last you planted your colors upon its topmost heights. Again on the 22d July, 1864, rendered memorable through all time for the terrible struggle you so heroically maintained under discouraging disasters, and that saddest of all reflections, the loss of that exemplary soldier and popular leader, the lamented McPherson, your matchless courage turned defeat into a glorious victory. Ezra Chapel and Jonesboro' added new lustre to a radiant record, the latter unbarring to you the proud Gate City of the South. The daring of a desperate foe, in thrusting his legions northward, exposed the country in your front, and though rivers, swamps, and enemies opposed, you boldly surmounted every obstacle, beat down all opposition, and marched onward to the sea. Without any act to dim the brightness of your historic page, the world rang plaudits when your labors and struggles culminated at Savannah, and the old "Starry Banner" waved once more over the walls of one of our proudest cities of the seaboard. Scarce a breathing spell had passed, when your colors faded from the coast, and your columns plunged into the swamps of the Carolinas. The sufferings you endured, the labors you performed, and the successes you achieved in those morasses, deemed impassable, form a creditable epi-

sode in the history of the war. Pocataligo, Salkahatchie, Edi Branchville, Orangeburgh, Columbia, Bentonville, Charleston, a Raleigh are names that will ever be suggestive of the resistless sw of your columns through the territory that cradled and nurtured, a from whence was sent forth on its mission of crime, misery, and bio the disturbing and disorganizing spirit of secession and rebellion.

The work, for which you pledged your brave hearts and braw arms to the government of your fathers, you have nobly perform You are seen in the past, gathering through the gloom that envelo the land, rallying as the guardians of man's proudest heritage, forg ting the thread unwoven in the loom, quitting the anvil, and aband ing the workshops, to vindicate the supremacy of the laws and the thority of the Constitution. Four years have you struggled in bloodiest and most destructive war that ever drenched the earth w human gore; step by step you have borne our standard, until to-d over every fortress and arsenal that rebellion wrenched from us, a over city, town, and hamlet, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and fr ocean to ocean, proudly floats the "Starry emblem" of our natio unity and strength.

Your rewards, my comrades, are the welcoming plaudits of a gra ful people, the consciousness that, in saving the Republic, you h w n for your country renewed respect and power at home and abro that, in the unexampled era of growth and prosperity that dawns w peace, there attaches mightier wealth of pride and glory than ever fore to that loved boast, "I am an American citizen!"

In relinquishing the implements of war for those of peace, let y conduct, which was that of warriors in time of war, be that of peace citizens in time of peace. Let not the lustre of that brighter na that you have won as soldiers, be dimmed by any improper acts as c zens, but as time rolls on let your record grow brighter and brigh still.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

A BRIEF RÉSUMÉ OF GENERAL LOGAN'S MILITARY CAREER—TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER SOLDIER—LOG THE HIGHEST EMBODIMENT OF THE SOLDIER WHO NEV FORGOT THAT HE WAS A CITIZEN.

The military career of General Logan has thus be traced by the records, and other historical sources, from t battle of Belmont, through all the campaigns of the Army

the Tennessee, down to the disbandment of that army in 1865. We have seen that no officer entered the Union army under greater opposing pressure; that none was compelled, as was he, to find the ashes cold, where the fires burned bright of yore, upon a thousand hearthstones; that none made such sacrifices in all that was near and dear to him; that none was more obedient to orders, nor exhibited greater alacrity, efficiency, and valor in executing them; that none submitted to greater disappointment, or indignity, without a murmur; that no man who wore the uniform, ever exhibited more self-denial, earnest patriotism, or abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union cause; nor was there a man in the army more courageous, persistent, and determined in his course than General Logan, from the beginning to the end.

Sherman has, in his "Memoirs" intimated * that General Logan was a "political general." If to be a "political general" is to comprehend at a glance the position of the American citizen and his duty when the life of the nation is at stake; if it is to sunder almost every tie, save that of wife and child, which binds him to his kindred, and for the sake of country sacrifice everything, save these, that is dear to him on earth; if it be the giving up of every hope of political preferment, the flinging away at once of every ambition save that of being a hero fighting for his country's cause; if it be to accept without a murmur the lowest place and to rise only by his personal prowess and military merit and skill to the command of an entire army; if it be to hear his voice in the darkest hours of the rebellion not only above the din of bloody battle and amid the hurtling missiles at the front, but also upon the rostrum attacking "the enemy in the rear" with equal force and eloquence and boldness, and with the same success with which he waves his sword when storming

* See correspondence between Sherman and Logan, and other matter bearing upon the point, in the Addenda at the end of this work.

the enemy's line in the field; if it be to carve out his military career as he did his political career—combining leadership of the masses at the hustings with that leader in the field which was crowned with the very "inspiratio victory;" if it be to modestly and quietly retire at the en the war to his old field of labor in his own State with gallant men whom he had so often led to triumphs, and so often afterward gave him their votes with the same he ness as they had given him their cheers upon the fiel battle; if it be to reach a lofty niche in the temple of f both as warrior and statesman if this is the meanin "political general," then it is only a sad pity we could have had all our generals of a like pattern.

The history of the great War of the Rebellion will n be fully written until its central figure is made the citizen-dier—the American volunteer. The mouth-piece, the exp sion, of the volunteer, is his general, with whom he mus in perfect sympathy, and whose ambition should always b protect his subordinates, of whatever grade, in all that p erly belongs to them as soldiers. One officer of the reg service has most gracefully placed the American soldier in true position before the country. Says General Pope:

> It is true now, as it always will be true in a free country and an a free people, that in time of war the self-denying patriot and true is found in the ranks; a nameless man, with no hope nor wish for sonal preferment, with no purpose except to serve his country, he le behind him no legacy of heart-burnings, nor disputes, nor controve to vex his descendants. He lives in the affectionate remembran thousands of his countrymen who never heard his name, and whose knowledge of his history is the touching record of his devoted se or his patriotic death.

Such was the volunteer private soldier of our Civil W and such will he always be when our country calls its citi to arms. And it may as truly be said, as has already b hinted, that our volunteer soldiers, thus organized, thus fluenced, thus self-denying and self-sacrificing, always se

for their leader one who most nearly embodies their idea of a patriot and hero; and their enthusiasm on the battle-field, the eagerness with which they follow him, the implicit confidence they place in him, are nothing more nor less than their recognition of themselves in the man whom they have chosen to command them. It is but the truth to say that it was because General Logan was recognized by them as the highest embodiment of the American volunteer-soldier—who never forgot that he was one of the people, and always had a mutual sympathy with and for them in all their patriotic impulses and wishes—that the old veterans of the war, the men who made it a success, the men who preserved the Nation at the risk of their lives and at the cost of their blood, stood by him everywhere to the hour of his death, and "swore by him" as they did when he led them on the sterner fields of war to certain victories.

In concluding this sketch of General Logan's military career, it may be proper to state that he was the only officer of the war, whether volunteer or regular, commanding an army of more than two corps, who led it to victory in every engagement in which he was in command; and further, that he was the only volunteer officer of the Union armies who successively held command of a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, and an army, who was never defeated while leading them.

PART III.

LOGAN AFTER THE WAR.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE, AND SOME OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

"To few, but wondrous few, the powers belong
To merit lasting praise and epic song;
Who nobly earns, in council and debate,
The grateful homage of his Sovereign State;
Who acts the statesman's and the hero's part—
A man of wisdom and of hon heart;
And pleads and fights to save his country's cause,
And crowns his triumphs with impartial laws—
That chief, of raven locks and eagle eye,
Is Logan! Names like his shall never die!"

THE personal appearance of General Logan was commanding. He was of medium height, with a very robust physical development, a broad and deep chest, massive body, and small hands and feet. His features were handsome and regular, his complexion swarthy, his hair and heavy mustache long and jet black, while his piercing black eyes shone with a peculiar light when aroused to anger, or danced with humor and pleasure whenever such emotions bestirred him.

One who had known him long and intimately, summed up his character, while Logan was yet alive, in these words: "He has a large and comprehensive mind stored with liberal views. He has a heart open to acts of the rarest generosity and kindness. He is a warm friend and a forgiving enemy, only implacable when basely wronged. He likes a good

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cigar, but otherwise is rigidly temperate. Inured from his earliest youth to severest hardships, he never shrinks from a duty that involves effort or fatigue. He works chiefly at night, and when most men are asleep in their beds Logan is busy at his desk. When a student, he accustomed himself to think and compose while walking the floor; hence his ease and ready command of language on the platform. He is one of the few men, if not the only man, in Congress, who never "corrects" his speeches. His voice is strong, yet musical and sympathetic, and his utterances rapid, yet distinct. One of his peculiar characteristics is the wonderful influence he exercises over men by his personal magnetism. This is most marked on the field of battle, and in his speeches when fully aroused, and is largely due not alone to his absolute sincerity, but to the ability he possesses to control and concentrate the whole nerve-power of his brain upon a single object." But we must hasten to glance briefly at Logan's career as a public man, after the war.

LOGAN THE STATESMAN—THE COOPER UNION MEETING—HE FRUSTRATES THE ATTEMPT OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO CAPTURE OUR UNION GENERALS.

Shortly after the close of the war an attempt was made by certain influential men of New York City, in the interest of the Democratic Party, to capture the great Union Generals of the war. It was supposed that, with a little finesse, Grant and Logan especially, who, before the war broke out, were Democrats, could easily be trapped back into the Democratic Party, and that the other leaders of our armies and navies would follow them, and thus give that party some chance for reinstatement in power, and rehabilitate it with the control of the Government. They knew, what the people then did not know, that Andrew Johnson, elected Vice-President on the Republican platform, and who had succeeded to the Presi-

dency on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was still a heart a Democrat, despite his grandiloquent utterances agains treason to the Government and against traitors. Under th guise, then, of a grand Union meeting to support the admin istration of President Johnson and to welcome the victoriou generals of the war, they got up a monster assemblage at th Cooper Institute Building in that city, on June 7, 1865, a which Grant and Logan and Blair were present by specia invitation. Of course it was a very grand and flattering ova tion that they thus received, to which Grant responded onl by bowing. Logan being called on to speak, shifted th honor to Blair's shoulders. Blair fell into the trap, and unre servedly indorsed the President's programme. Then th people clamored to hear Logan, and Logan made them a thoughtful and eloquent speech, in which he foreshadowe the difficulties of reconstruction, and said:

> The great questions that have been before the people for the la four years are now settled; the rebellion is suppressed; slavery is fo ever dead; the power of this great Government has been felt and well understood, not only at home, but abroad; the supremacy of th laws of the country, with its Constitution, has been maintained by th prowess of Americans; the people of America have satisfied themselve —for there was once some doubt of it—that they can maintain the law and the Constitution of the land, suppress rebellion, and cause all me to bow in humble submission to the Constitution and the laws.

But he also said, and his words opened the eyes of man to the snare that had been laid for them:

> My friend General Blair suggested an idea to me on this subje [the object of the meeting], that this meeting was called for the pu pose of approving the administration of President Johnson. ["Yes, "Yes," and cheers.] *So far as his administration has developed itself,* I cer tainly have no fault to find with it. ["Good," "Good."] *What there may be to object to in the future I don't know, but if there is anything obje tionable, then, as a matter of course, as the questions arise the country will have a right to decide for itself whether the President is in the right or in the wrong.*

SUGGESTS THE PRESENTATION OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS, THE RETIREMENT OF MAXIMILIAN, AND THE HONEST PAYMENT OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

In that speech, he suggested, among other things, that a bill should be presented to the British Government for a settlement of the Alabama claims; that Maximilian should be invited to leave Mexico; and he eloquently protested against the doctrine of repudiation of the National debt, which was then being agitated. Said he:

Let us then, when our country is restored, when the Union once again is seen rising before us in all its majesty and beauty—let us look upon it with pride, and remember with gratitude that in the hour of trial we found a strong arm—the arm of the people—ready to strike in its defence, to take it from the grasp of the foul traitors who were clutching at its vitals, and to guard and preserve it forever. And as we thus look gratefully and proudly back upon our deliverance, let us at the same time lay our hands upon our hearts and say, "Our nation has not only maintained itself, it not only dazzles the world with its majesty and power, but at the same time it can boast that its record is spotless; that it has not only shown itself willing to fight in war for success, and ready to demand of other nations that which is proper and right and just; but at the same time, in order that it may live on always as proudly and grandly as it has lived in the past, it shall act as an honest man does toward his neighbor—it shall pay its citizens, and everybody, every dollar and every cent that it justly owes. [Great cheering.] By doing this, by taking this course, we can always be proud of the name of Americans, and other nations will point to us and say, "That country has a record that no citizen living upon her soil need be ashamed of in any court in the world."

LOGAN'S GREAT SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—ON SLAVERY, EMANCIPATION, AND EDUCATION—THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS—HE BEARDS THE LION IN ITS DEN.

The next public speech General Logan made was in July, 1865, at the court-house of Louisville, Ky. It was a remarkable speech, in which he boldly stood up before the slave-holders of Kentucky,—who had even refused to be *paid* for

the proposed emancipation of their slaves when Presi Lincoln made the offer, -and not only pleaded with the adopt the then pending Thirteenth Constitutional Am ment, but to liberate their slaves voluntarily and without ment, and proved to them that it was in the interest of own material prosperity so to do. It was a brave spee persuasive speech, an eloquent speech. In it he gave following terse yet comprehensive review of the rebellion its results:

The revolution we have just passed through has shaken from c to circumference the civilized world. The war we have just f through, is without a parallel in the annals of ages. It has deve resources of power that have smitten mankind with mingled admi and amazement. Superficial observers attribute its origin to a fan design to abolish slavery, and claim that this is the one only gre sult that has been accomplished. It had no such origin The tru it was the bastard bantling of ambition and avarice. Demagogue piring to rise, poured into the ear of credulous cupidity the poi passion. Capital is proverbially timid. Man is easily persuaded his estate is in danger. Sectional prejudices were exasperated. F distrust and private discontent, hand in hand, went stalking abr noonday over the land "The Southern heart" was fired--"fired unmanly fear and unholy lusts." The Southern mind was "instru wickedly instructed, in all the subtle sinfulness of treason The history.

Among the results accomplished, it is true that the abolition of ery claims a high rank, but not the highest. The political pr embraced in the proposition asserting man's capacity for self-g ment was at stake It involved freedom's fairest fortunes, civil lib last lingering hope. If man is not able to govern himself, be wear the chains of slavery that tyrants forge for his limbs, an never be free; and if the Government of the United States had to sustain itself in this very first ordeal through which its stabilit called to pass, the glorious orb of civil freedom must have gone forever in gloom and blood Propagandism would have rece blow that would have sent it staggering along its winding wa another thousand years over Europe Legitimacy would have ta lease for her crowns to her thrones for the same period, and man have been left to sleep another long, dark night of slavery and de

This Government was fast attaining an altitude of national prosperity that was filling all Europe with alarm. That prosperity was (and still is, thank Heaven) threatening to swallow up the wealth of the world; our growing power held every crown on earth in awe. To have exploded the fundamental principles of philosophy upon which such a government was erected would have been indeed a great triumph for them. But the God of battles has ordered it otherwise. The rebellion has been crushed, the Union has been preserved, and our Government stands to-day on a foundation of public faith against which neither the treachery of treason nor the gates of hell can ever prevail. That great political problem "still lives," and the "Stars and Stripes" still wave, and God grant that they shall ever wave, "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," until

> "Wrapt in red flames the realms of ether glow,
> And Heaven's *last* thunders shake the world below."

Upon the subject of slavery,—and he illustrated his position by an array of facts and figures that was absolutely conclusive,—in the very teeth of the slaveholders he was addressing, he was not afraid to say:

The institution of slavery was always a curse to the country where it existed. . . . This peculiar institution prevents public prosperity, by multiplying monopolies, discouraging the dissemination of knowledge, fostering indolence and ignorance, degrading the humble, crippling industry, pandering to the pomp of the proud, and crushing under the iron heel of social despotism the aspirations of plebeian ambition. It fills the land with nabobs who must have baronial estates in area by the thousands to lord it over. The owner of twenty thousand acres of land rarely ever cultivates more than one thousand. Here, then, are nineteen thousand acres of land lying idle, which, if owned by two hundred industrious freemen who would cultivate it, might be made to support a population of one thousand people, besides contributing liberally to the public revenue. But owned, as these large estates have been in the South, by men who would neither cultivate nor rent them out, that whole country has been, as it were, under the lock and key of an aristocratic proprietorship which amounted to an insuperable bar to immigration, effectually preventing the increase—at least anything like a rapid increase—of the white population, and naturally stunting the material growth of the State.

Already, Logan the private citizen, had been devoting the few weeks elapsed since the close of the war to

a close study not alone of the causes which had produce that fearful convulsion, and the immediate results flowin from the triumph of the Union arms, but to other and mor remote results, and also the instrumentalities by which migh be restored to the whole land a far greater measure of pro perity, happiness, and progress than it had ever yet seen He had already reached certain definite conclusions on thi subject at a time when the public mind, even of the North was hesitant and befogged. Hence, at this early day, and i the very presence of slaveholders, he said of the attitude o the Nation to the negro race:

According to the views I entertain of the obligations the Gover ment has incurred toward this benighted race, it has no right to leav them where they now stand. We found them slaves, and made the freemen; we found them in a state of barbarous ignorance, living re gardless of all law, human or divine, in open and notorious concubinage and is it not our solemn duty as Christians to enlighten them, to di them at least seven times in the Jordan of civilization? This duty, i recognized, implies *the necessity of universal emancipation in all sections a the same time*, that the legislation on this subject may be general and indiscriminate, thorough and universal.

Hence, also, at this early day, he had reached the conclusion that popular education must of all things be encouraged, that illiteracy must be wiped away an idea which we shall see he afterward endeavored, with all his power, to urge upon Congress; an idea that has since developed into the proposition to distribute the present large surplus in our National treasury to the various States for educational purposes, the distribution to be made on the percentage of necessity, the basis of illiteracy. More than twenty years ago, armed with all the logic and righteous eloquence of his cause, Logan told Southern men to their faces, on their own soil, these things

We look in vain through the Southern States for public schools Ignorance sits entrenched where the flowers bloom in mid-winter and waste their fragrance upon the desert air. Why is this? The riddle is easily read. The educated man will think, and if his heart is edu

cated will feel, and "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Surely, then, that same policy which made it a legal crime to educate a slave must, in the inexorable spirit of its theory, oppose the education of any and every body who, per possibility, may become the friend of the slave. The people of the South having resolved to perpetually persist in holding on to their institutions, pursued a politic plan to prevent the spread of popular education. Can any man fail to see, or fail to feel, that any institution, the interest of which must make such exactions, is bound to be a country's curse? Lycurgus, who was a great and good Grecian lawgiver in his day and generation, insisted that children are the property of the State. There is but one use to which the State can put children—that is, to educate them. Intelligence is Heaven's rarest gift to earth. It is that attribute which gives men a claim to an affinity with angels; and that State is false to her most sacred trusts, as well as to her most vital interests, which fails to develop all of her mental resources. Had a wise system of popular education been adopted at the South at the same time it was in the North, that section might not be to-day, as it verily is, without the light of a single great mind to guide it through the dark wilderness of its troubles. Attribute, if you please, the degradation, in which is found buried the Southern mind, either to a jealousy of education or the selfishness of affluence, and still it is the institution of slavery that causes it. Slaveholders constituted invariably a large majority of their legislative bodies. Having the means to educate their own children, they failed to feel for others, and were unwilling to vote for a measure appropriating the people's money to the education of the poorer classes of society, and the consequence is that in the rural regions of the South the people are frequently found in whole communities totally destitute of the simplest rudiments of an English education. That allusion of President Johnson to the fact that not only had the negro, but also the poor white man of the South, been made free, was pregnant with a stunning significance. God grant that the schoolmaster may soon find his way to that unhappy land. It is a wilderness of desolation now, but it is a wilderness that, under careful culture, a provident patriotism may cause to blossom as the rose. The smile of Heaven has fallen nowhere more softly and sweetly than it has fallen there. It rests upon her mountain-brows like a crown of glory; the eye lingers rapturously upon the landscape where Nature's pencil has left its most delicate touches and tints. In mid-winter, over her variegated fields of wild-flowers, an air floats "soft and balmy as the perfumed atmosphere of an Auzonian heaven." In th t [illegible] ent bosom of her quiet lakes, millions upon millions of the f [illegible] tribe [illegible], while along their shady shores, the air

is often darkened by the wings of canvas-back duck and other aquatic fowls, whose flesh is prized by epicureans as a dainty delicacy. Fruits, rich in the voluptuous juices that delight the thirsty palate, are indigenous to the soil, and it is there that you will find the throne of the vegetable kingdom. In her hill-sides are found every variety of mineral ore, while it seems to have been the design of Jehovah that her soil and clime should produce the cotton and the rice that is to glut the marts of the world. Her rivers are broad, and navigable enough to furnish commercial highways, while thousands of her smaller streams tempt enterprise to speculate in the utilizing of their spendthrift waters. From her mountain-sides gush mineral fountains whose medicinal fame arrests the attention and attracts the weary footsteps of affliction's wandering pilgrims from all parts of the habitable globe; with thousands of miles of coast, bays enchantingly beautified, and harbors the very safest known to the storm-shivering ships of the sea.

Why is it that, despite all of these immense advantages, the North has so miraculously outstripped the South in prosperity? Why has New York outstripped Virginia? Ohio, Kentucky? Illinois, Tennessee? and any of the Western States, all of the Southern States? The answer is to be found in the simple fact that whenever and wherever you find slavery you find an insurmountable obstacle to national prosperity.

Slavery having once ceased to exist all over the South, her portals thrown open to immigration, and Northern energy infused into the people, it is easy to look into the future and behold a destiny looming up for this bright land, that shall make it, at least, what it must have been designed to be, from the first,—the garden of the universe.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865. LOGAN'S CAMPAIGN SERVICES—APPOINTED MINISTER TO MEXICO, BUT DECLINES.

In the campaign of 1865, General Logan took the stump, and rendered valuable services to the Republican Party, not confining his efforts to his own State, but going where he was most needed. Says the *New Era*:

In the fall of 1865, when New York and New Jersey were struggling for Republican success, General Logan went to their assistance, and his efforts were readily acknowledged by all as having materially aided in the glorious result and the redemption of New Jersey from Copperhead rule.

LOGAN'S ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE RETURNING THROUGH WASHINGTON.—PAGE 97.

During the winter of 1865–66, General Logan was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Mexico, but although strongly urged to accept the honor, declined it.

Commenting upon this appointment the New York *Herald* said at the time:

The appointment of General John A. Logan of Illinois as United States Minister to the Republic of Mexico is one of the most important diplomatic movements that we have ever been called upon to chronicle. Although this Government has not yet interfered in the Mexican imbroglio, and has not yet given any material aid to the Mexican Republicans who are so gallantly struggling against foreign invaders, still the most explicit declarations of the unanimous sentiment of our people upon the subject have been placed upon record from time to time. . . . Neither Napoleon nor Maximilian can possibly mistake the meaning of these repeated popular and official manifestations, and the appointment of General Logan as our Minister to Mexico is still more unequivocal. There are several circumstances which make the selection of General Logan peculiarly appropriate and peculiarly ominous. In the first place, he is one of our bravest generals, and all our generals are known to be in favor of assisting Juarez, by force if necessary, in resuming the authority which has been usurped by Maximilian. In the second place, General Logan is a personal friend of President Johnson, and as such is presumed to fully understand and represent his views. In the next place, General Logan's own opinions have already been very plainly announced in his public speeches, and especially in that Cooper Institute speech which attracted such marked attention throughout the country; and, therefore, his appointment is in some sort an indorsement of all that he has said. . . . We do not suppose that the appointment of General Logan will be followed by any overt demonstration against the Empire that France has set up upon this continent. . . . We hold, however, that the establishment of a foreign empire upon this continent, no matter with what intentions, was not a friendly act toward this Government, and was beyond the legitimate province of Napoleon's policy. For this reason we array ourselves against it. . . . What is to come next the future will determine; but we hope that Napoleon will boldly and frankly solve the whole question by abandoning his Mexican project.

It is hardly necessary to add that, soon afterward, Napoleon did abandon it.

APPOINTMENT AS MINISTER TO JAPAN, DECLINED ALSO—NOMINATED TO THE FORTIETH CONGRESS FROM THE STATE AT LARGE—HIS EXTRAORDINARY CANVASS OF ILLINOIS IN 1866—MALIGNANT VILIFICATION—HIS MAJORITY OF SIXTY THOUSAND!

A few months later, the President conferred upon General Logan another mark of distinction, by tendering him the mission to Japan, but this also he refused, preferring to remain a private citizen, in his own native State. He was, however, soon called from the ranks of private life again. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican State Convention of Illinois as Congressman-at-large in the Fortieth Congress, a nomination which he did not seek, but which he accepted in order to help the success of the ticket. He was elected by a majority of nearly sixty thousand votes over his Democratic competitor. Said an Illinois paper, speaking of General Logan's canvass, November 15, 1866.

In the campaign just closed, no man has ever before made such a canvass in this State; and the result of it is seen and felt by all. What man is there in this country who has made so many sacrifices and done so much work in the field and in the political arena as has General Logan? He is bold, fearless, and daring, and fights his political enemies as he fought on the battlefield. He has been traduced, maligned, and slandered during the last two or three years as no man has ever been before in the State. He bears it all, and makes the most gallant campaign ever won, vindicating himself and his party. His enemies hate him and his friends love him. He is always ready to help a friend or defend him against the assaults of others. He has ability enough for any position. On the battlefield he has proved himself a military genius. At the bar he is the equal of any of his profession. On the stump he has but few equals. In the United States Senate he would stand with an enviable reputation . . . Logan's voice has been heard where the opposition was so strong that his life at times has been threatened and in great danger.

Already, it will be seen, he had attained such prominence as to be talked of favorably for United States Senator. It

was of this campaign that the Chicago *Tribune* of November 1, 1866, said:

No Illinois candidate has ever been subjected to so persistent and malignant vilification as Major-General John A. Logan, since he became the nominee of the Union men for Congressman-at-large. The leading Copperhead organ for the past ten weeks has poured an unceasing volley of slanders and abuse upon his head. It has manifested a hate and rancor perfectly fiendish. We have never witnessed in partisan warfare so much malevolence of feeling. The charges made against the gallant soldier have been so false and scandalous as to fill even his opponents with disgust and indignation. All honorable Democrats have cried Shame! . . . But General Logan has conducted an honorable and dignified canvass. He has met all the issues fairly and manfully. He has presented the Union side of the question with great power and convincing force, . . . and has added to his previous great popularity wherever he has spoken.

HIS MAGNETIC INFLUENCE—HIS DENUNCIATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S CONTEMPLATED TREASON—"THE GREATEST SPEECH EVER DELIVERED FROM THE STUMP."

This campaign was conducted at the time when President Johnson's extraordinary policy was developing itself, to the alarm of all Union men,—and that policy General Logan denounced with all his power. The following special despatch of October 11, 1866, from Peoria, Ill., to the New York *Tribune*, shows the magnetism he exercised upon the multitudes that turned out to listen to his remarkable stump-speeches:

The people of this and adjoining counties without number assembled in Peoria to-day to listen to Butler and Logan. Well-informed politicians say it has been the largest political gathering ever seen in Illinois. It is certain that no less than two acres of people, among whom were 25,000 voters, were assembled in one densely compact mass in the court-house yard.

. . . . . .

In the afternoon General Butler made an eloquent argument in support of his well-known views of reconstruction. It was listened to with unflagging interest, and often applauded. His plea for impartial suf-

frage, founded on the services rendered by the negro in the wa
heartily cheered.

General Logan's speech was worthy of his great reputatio
popular orator: no man in Illinois, since the death of Douglas,
wonderful a magnetic influence over a vast audience.

As further evidence of Logan's wonderful power o
stump, it may be stated that Mr. Justice Miller, of the U
States Supreme Court, while conversing on this subject
his nephew, General Paul Vandevoort, who mentione
same to the writer, said that Logan's speech, about this
at Keokuk, Ia., was, he believed, the greatest speech ev
livered from the stump. "It was the greatest," he said,
cause of its wonderful effect upon the audience; the gre
because it converted to the Republican cause more D
crats than had ever before or since, to his knowledge,
so converted."

CONGRESSMAN LOGAN AFTER THE WAR—HIS SPEECH ON R
STRUCTION—DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S POL
HE RIDDLES ANDREW JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POL
PENITENCE BEFORE FORGIVENESS—A RENEWED "LOY
THE KEY-NOTE OF PROPER RECONSTRUCTION.

On July 12, 1867, following his re-election to Con
Representative Logan delivered a powerful and elo
speech on the "Supplementary Reconstruction Bill"
pending, in which he severely handled the Northern Co
heads, who had falsely charged the Republican House
having subverted the Constitution and trampled in th
the liberties of the people. After proceeding for some
despite frequent interruptions from the Democratic sid
knock-down rejoinders from himself, Mr. Logan contin
follows:

What I am anxious to learn, Mr. Speaker, is, upon what foun
rests this flippant and gratuitous charge, repeatedly made agai
Republican Party on this floor, to the effect that we are trampli
erty under foot, and destroying the rights and ivileges of a po

the American people? Wherein have we violated the Constitution? Was it in crushing the rebellion? I have no doubt every Copperhead in the North would say yes. We did carry the emblem of our National glory and greatness from the rivers and the lakes of the West to the bays and the gulfs of the South, where it waves to-day, and will wave forever; but in doing so we innocently thought, hoped, and believed then, and still honestly think, hope, and believe, that we were erecting around the Constitution impregnable bulwarks, and laying for liberty a deeper and a broader foundation in the gratitude, confidence, and affections of our people. We never dreamed that for every rebel we killed in the South, we were to make an eternal enemy in the North; and we do think it amounts to a riddle beyond the comprehension of mortal wits, how it is that very many of the brave men who fought us, and whom we had to literally overwhelm before we could conquer, now that they are conquered, are much more ready to ask forgiveness, and forget the past and be friends, as we all ought to be again, than are their allies, who, however deep their sympathy with them may have been while the war was raging, took special pains to let the danger pass before they gave it an airing. God forbid that the day shall ever dawn upon this Republic when the patriots whose patriotism won them crutches and wooden limbs shall have apologies and explanations to make for their public-spirited conduct to patriots who boast of and abuse the privilege of eulogizing as their brethren the men whose sabres drank loyal blood and whose bullets shot away loyal limbs.

The next greatest wrong that they have to complain of is, that the men who had the pluck to stand by those who in the field had to fight our country's battles, presumptuously aspire to make our laws. I think thus far these have vindicated their claims to the world's respect alike on the field and in the halls of legislation. What is the basis upon which they fought? Simply that rebellion was a crime. They triumphed. Now upon what basis have they legislated? Simply that rebellion was a crime—and they will triumph again. The people will never require us to fight upon one principle and legislate on another—to shed our blood on the field, and then come here to make apologies for it to men who wanted us whipped.

. . . . . .

When the South can be loyally represented on this floor upon the basis proposed by Congress, the problem of reconstruction will cease to vex the discussions of this hall.

The prime, sole, and supreme object of the Republican Party is to reestablish this Government upon a sure foundation of loyalty, against

which the frothy waves of treason may fret forever in vain. We h survived one rebellion, and the sage suggestions of past experie warn us that it will be wiser to prevent another rebellion than to confidently expect to survive it.

. . . . . .

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us examine a little further into this quest I perhaps may not have stated all the reasons that actuated these g tlemen in denouncing this side of the House, and thereby denoun every loyal man in the country, every man who has shown his loy by his efforts to restore this Government on a proper basis. The rec rebellion while it was in progress was led by men who belonged to same party to which the gentleman from Brooklyn [Mr. Robinson whom he was replying] now belongs, and the party to which I belon until I became so thoroughly ashamed of it that I left it. . . .

The reason why these gentlemen desire to-day to bring into di pute the action of members of this House is because their action is culated to prevent a portion of the people of the Southern country, are in full sympathy with them, from voting and holding office. W are they? Outspoken rebels, who rose in arms against the Gov ment; the men who conspired to destroy this glorious Republic. cause these men are disfranchised and prevented from exercising rights of American citizens, gentlemen on the other side object to our posed plan of reconstruction. Sir, they would have the Southern St reconstructed according to the plan of Andrew Johnson, the gentle who is so immaculate that if we should attempt to impeach him it according to the gentleman from Brooklyn, amount to a public cal ty. What was the plan of Andrew Johnson? Why, sir, that plan posed to declare that those States that had engaged in rebellion never lost any of their rights in the Government; that neither they their citizens had forfeited any of their privileges under the Constitu of the United States. In other words, that treason was not a cri that rebels were patriots. It proposed to invite the rebels to hold e tions, and send to this hall *per se* secessionists and traitors. In sh to construct a new party, in reconstructing the Government, in wh the secession rebels of the South might unite with the Copperh rebels of the North, capture the citadel of power here, make trea honorable, and loyalty odious. There is nothing that, to regain its power, the Democratic Party would not willingly do. If it could quire to-morrow more power by crushing under its iron heel the S than it could by succoring it, it would hurl at its Southern breth thick and fast——

"Curses of hate and hisses of scorn."

Their history well establishes the fact that—

> "Their friendship is a lurking snare,
> Their honor but an idle breath,
> Their smile the smile that traitors wear;
> Their love is hate, their life is death."

Their sympathy with Andrew Johnson's plan of reconstruction, and their hostility to the Republican plan of reconstruction, is not attributable to the merits or demerits of either plan as a policy for the country, but solely as a party policy.

Now, sir, I maintain that the only true plan upon which these Southern States ought to have been reconstructed is by virtue of an organization of military governments, and the principal objection which I find to the bill now pending before this House, albeit I shall vote for it, is, that it fails to state with sufficient explicitness that the governments of these States were entirely overthrown and destroyed by the treason and rebellion of the people, and that no legal civil governments have existed there since. I would recognize no governors or other officers pretending to act there now in an official capacity, but would remove them instanter. I would insist that when the fiery billows of war rolled over the South, they bore away, into the broad ocean of chaos, their laws and constitutions, as the floods of their own mighty Father of Waters sweep the drift-wood they gather into the Mexican Gulf; and that, according to the laws of war, they were subject only to military rule at the hands of their conquerors, and so ought to remain until traitors shall learn how to blush for their crimes, and modestly decline office instead of attempting, as they now do daily, to thrust themselves forward to grasp the reins of a Government that they hate in their hearts. I would put them on probation, and make their return to power depend upon the merits of their penitence.

But let us return to the gentleman's grave charges of outrage and wrong supposed to have been committed by this Congress. To be charitable, we will have to give the gentleman, and his party, credit for a memory as full of treachery as their Southern brethren were of treason. They seem to have forgotten everything they ought to remember, and remember some things they certainly ought not only to forget themselves, but want everybody else to forget. They seem to have forgotten the scenes and events that mark the historical epoch through which we have so recently passed, and they seem to have totally forgotten that their pet Southern brethren of theirs, when they did occupy seats on this floor, gave us practical illustrations of dignity in debate that made of this Hall a "bear garden," much more attractive to lovers of gladiatorial sports and patrons of the "fancy" than to the wise, prudent,

sedate, and good citizen; when bowie-knives bristled from their
revolvers filled all their pockets, and clubs were substituted am
for canes; when they spoke to a Northern legislator in these
scowls on their brows, threats on their lips, and fingers on
. . . They seem to have forgotten the price the peace
to-day has cost this Nation, and the crimson currency in which
paid; the broken hearts with which it filled bruised and troubled
at home; the mangled bodies with which it filled the hospitals
where, and the lifeless forms of manly beauty with which it fille
dreds of thousands of nameless graves on the far-off battle-plain
South. They seem to have forgotten the bitter, scalding tea
roiled like floods of lava down the fair faces of the loyal mothers
and sisters of this land when the names ineffably dear to the
found announced in the long lists of the killed that were publish
sequel to the first flash of the lightning that reported a battle h
fought; and I dare say they have forgotten that there ever was
prison as Andersonville, and the long, long catalogue of horro
brave men had to suffer there for being true to themselves, the
stitution, their flag, their homes, families, and country. Well f
gentlemen would it be, if they could occasionally meet, as they
daily over this broad country, a few, of the many wan spectres
fering and woe, who were captured by the saintly Southern bret
Northern Democrats on fields of strife, thrust into prisons u
dogs, and starved till a hale constitution was a wreck, and then
suffer the worst penalties of privation incident to weather and
I could give my friend from Brooklyn illustrations of individua
ing at Andersonville that would make the hair stand on his h
blood freeze in his veins, and curses spring involuntarily to his
remember one poor boy from my immediate vicinity, especia
name is Dougherty. He went into Andersonville prison withou
on his young body or a cloud on his fair brow, but under the
tarianism of Southern chivalry he came out without a foot to w
They were literally frozen off, in prison.

. . . . . .

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that we will pass such a bill as may be
stood, properly construed, and energetically executed, and that
is, that it will leave the Southern State governments in the h
men loyal and true, and forever prevent disloyal men from em
power and place to foment treason. It is not *when* they come,
they come, that is the all-important point with me. I would be
welcome them back to-morrow if I were satisfied they were reor

wright; but it is my intention to vote, as long as I have a vote here, to keep them out until they can come in on the broad basis of loyalty to the Government. And when they can do that, I am willing to receive their Representatives to the Halls of our National Legislature, and will assist to protect them against anything in anywise prejudicial to any of their legal rights or interests as States. . . . The hour they discover they possess the good sense and courage to repudiate openly and emphatically treason, and embrace warmly and sincerely loyalty, they will see dawn upon them the bright morning of their regeneration and deliverance.

THE REASON WHY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HATED LOGAN—HOW LOGAN SAVED TO THE GOVERNMENT NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

That detraction in its worst forms is always to be expected by any candidate on the Republican Presidential ticket, "goes without saying." That such a grand figure—grand in peace as it was heroic in war—as its recent candidate for the Vice-Presidency presented, would be subjected to all the assaults that Democratic envy, hatred, and uncharitableness could inspire, was to be expected. But Logan was used to that sort of thing. He had been through that sort of fire before, and came out then as victorious as he did when confronted by the storms of Confederate missiles in the war, and Democratic missiles, rattling against the armor of his patriotism and purity, fell harmless at his feet, in 1884, as they had in previous years. We are tempted to this digression by the fact that it was in this same speech before the House of Representatives—now, twenty years ago,—that he gave the reason of this special hostility of the Democratic leaders to him, in these telling words:

The unrelenting war waged against me by the Democracy is liable to be misunderstood if looked at superficially. *It is not because*, as has been suspected by some, *I was a Democrat and am one no longer*. Dying out as it has been, slowly but [illegible]infully, for the last eight years, with the dry-rot, that party has beco[illegible] too much accustomed to see men of [illegible] withdraw [illegible] from it, to make my instance a source

of serious irritation. *The true reason*, which explains the mali with which they pursue me, *will be found in the fact that while t war was raging, the honorable distinction was awarded to me of h t the sword my full share of their party, who fell fighting in front of and under the spotted flag of treason to support their sentiments a rights.*

It was during the session of 1867–68, while Andrew son was still President, and Hugh McCulloch Secret the Treasury, that General Logan's vigilant watch saved to the Government nearly one million dollar Illinois paper of that time thus alludes to this importa vice:

Could the history of the present session of Congress be fully out, it would be found that General John A. Logan, the only representing an entire State, is no less distinguished in his servi in his constituency. He is not confined to strictly political neither does he waste time in buncombe speeches. To illust practical nature of his services take his connection with the Civil Expenses Bill pending in Congress, for "necessary expens nected with the Government bonds, notes, etc. The estimate appropriation, when it came from the Treasury, was $2,900,00 amount excited the curiosity of the Committee on Appropriati was explained to them by the Secretary, that it was to pay e in the Note and Bond Printing Bureau, and for paper and ot terials. The committee thereupon cut it down to $1,500,000, b eral Logan, having recently had an experience of the wasteful in which paper is used in that bureau, and having seen conside the loose way in which this business is transacted, thought a little examination would do no harm. He thereupon procured an ac the actual and necessary expenditures of the bureau for the m February, 1868, and found them to be $47,000. He then multip number by twelve, for the twelve months of the year, and m amend the bill by striking out the $1,500,000 and inserting $ This motion was agreed to. It will be seen from this, that Logan saved the Government from being robbed of nearly one dollars in this one instance! To the Philadelphia *Ledger* belo credit of being the first to call especial attention to this service Congressman at large. Such a member cannot be spared fr House of Congress.

LOGAN THRICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—OBJECTS OF THAT ORDER, AS STATED BY HIMSELF—HE INSTITUTES THE ANNUAL MEMORIAL, OR DECORATION DAY.

In January, 1868, General Logan's comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic elected him commander-in-chief of that order, and afterward honored him and themselves by twice reelecting him to that distinguished position. It was during his first incumbency that General Logan, as commander-in-chief of this military society, issued the order—which he often afterward alluded to as "the proudest act of my life,"—setting apart the 30th of May as a day in memory of the dead soldiers who lost their lives to perpetuate this Union,—a day on which to decorate their sacred graves and keep in mind their glorious deeds. This memorable order,—which was issued to all the comrades of the "Grand Army of the Republic" throughout the land,—was in these inspiring words:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
446 14TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1868.

General Orders, No. 11.

I. The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating, the graves of comrades who died in defence of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, hamlet, and churchyard in the land. In this observance, no form of ceremony is prescribed, but posts and comrades will, in their own way, arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect, as circumstances may permit.

We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, "of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors, and marines, who united together to suppress the late rebellion." What can aid more to assure this result than by cherishing tenderly the memory of our heroic dead, who made their breasts a barricade between our country and its foes. Their soldier lives were the reveille of freedom to a race in chains, and their deaths the tattoo of rebellious tyranny

[illegible] We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. A [illegible] the consecrated wealth and taste of the nation [illegible] ment and security, is but a fitting tribute [illegible] defenders. Let no wanton foot tread rudely on such [illegible] Let [illegible] paths invite the [illegible] Let no vandalism of avarice [illegible] time, [illegible] to the present [illegible] people, the [illegible] Re[illegible]

[illegible] grow [illegible] in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well, [illegible] light and warmth of life remain to us.

Let us, then, at the time [illegible] gather around their [illegible] mains, and garland the [illegible] mounds above them with [illegible] choicest flowers of spring time [illegible] raise above them the dear [illegible] presence, [illegible] pledge [illegible] they have left among us, [illegible] charge upon a nation's gratitude, the soldier's and sailor's [illegible] orphan.

II. It is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to inaugurate [illegible] observance, with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year [illegible] survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed [illegible] He earnestly desires the public press to call attention [illegible] order, and lend its friendly aid in bringing it to the notice [illegible] all parts of the country, in time for simultaneous [illegible]

III. Department commanders will use every effort to make [illegible] order effective.

By order of JOHN A. LOGAN,
Commander-in-Chief.

[illegible] N. P. CHIPMAN, *Adjutant-General.*

This order having been generally complied with throughout the country, with beautiful and touching ceremonies at the graves of the dead, Mr. Logan on June 22, 1868, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, which was unanimously adopted, in these words:

[illegible] of the different cities, towns, etc. [illegible] gallant heroes who have [illegible] and the record of the [illegible] of the departed, shall be [illegible]

nd bound, under the direction of such person as the Speaker shall lesignate, for the use of Congress.

Since then, as is well known, Decoration Day has been bserved as a National Holiday nearly everywhere in the Jnited States.

'ASSAGES FROM ONE OF HIS MEMORIAL-DAY ORATIONS—A THRILLING WAR-PICTURE.

The objects of the "Grand Army" were further set forth y Commander-in-Chief Logan, in a Decoration-day oration, t Du Quoin, Ill., May 30, 1869, as follows:

The Grand Army of the Republic has been organized on nearly the ame basis as "The Cincinnati," and for nearly the same object. It is secret society, taken from the order of our forefathers, and here are he first-fruits of that society. It was not organized for the purpose of nising any one man or set of men, or party, to position or power, but or the purpose of preserving the names and memories of those heroes who have fallen in the contest for their country's life, and for protecting heir widows and orphans. And from that society proceeds this idea of trewing their comrades' graves with flowers. From it, the order was ssued for the purpose of keeping their memories ever green in the minds of the living, and to perpetuate in the hearts of the people of his country the principle that lives in this Government, and for which ur comrades died—the great principle of liberty, the idea of freedom nd universal equality in our Government under the laws, so far as individual rights are concerned. The great and glorious objects for which hese men poured out their blood and forfeited their lives should be ept alive in each heart. This is the grand idea we have in view. . . . Believing that they were right, and that their cause was a uly one, we have gathered around these sacred mounds to-day for the urpose of solemnly pledging ourselves that this noble purpose shall e carried out by us while we live; and that we will teach it to our children, so that when we too are numbered with the dead, those who remain may catch up the refrain of liberty and inspire every bosom with eal to emulate the deeds of those who sleep before us. For this purose, and with this noble object in view, we mutually pledge ourselves, ne to another.

In all of General Logan's speeches, whether orations or therwise, the [illegible] veins of true eloquence. In the oration

already referred to, occurs this thrilling picture of the patriotism enkindled by the War of the Rebellion:

At a time when a dark and threatening cloud rolled up from our Southern horizon, and the muttering of the distant thunder-roar was heard, and fierce lightning shot from behind the murky folds—a time when the angry growl of war reverberated across the land in deep and threatening tones, then it was that each patriot looked the coming storm in the face; it was then, when our beloved country was trembling in the balance of fate, that these noble-hearted heroes embarked in the cause of liberty. And when the first fire of the enemy's guns leaped forth, it kindled a patriotic blaze in the heart of each man and woman in the land who loved our flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes. And this fire, once kindled, glowed and burned until it swelled to one mighty blaze of patriotism that swept across the continent as the fiery steed drives along the dry prairie, and twenty millions of Columbia's sons and daughters wheeled into the ranks of loyalty and patriotism—a mighty host, evincing their devotion to their flag and country, swearing before God and men that the precious liberties purchased by the blood of their forefathers should never be sacrificed to the arm of treason or to foreign foe. There was a grand gathering then. It was the gathering of patriotic hosts—

> In arms the hats and hamlets rose;
> From winding glen, from upland town,
> They poured each hardy tenant down;
>
> . . . . .
>
> Prompt at the signal of alarms
> Each son of freedom rushed to arms!

From city and country, from hill and valley, mountain and plain, at freedom's call, the bands of patriots came. Like a whirlwind the flame rose and swept over the land from side to side, and the universal watchword was, "This country shall be free!" Such was the deep determination of every true heart. Then you could see the great moving mass going forward, not like the dark and stealthy mist creeping up from the marshy swamps, but like the bright aurora rising and spreading his beams of [illegible]. It was that freemen united for the purpose of wiping out, [illegible] and mighty arm, the dark stain that had gathered on the bright escutcheon of our liberty. What a scene was then presented! See the long line of patriots as they come down the valley and over the mountains! Hear the clash of arms, and the deep boom of [illegible]! Bugle notes in the morning summoned men to take the flag of our country in hand, and carry it everywhere throughout the Nation.

and thus show to the world that our Republican form of government is a thing worth preserving, worth even dying for.

This was an exhibition of patriotic devotion worthy of imitation by all those who may come after them.

And further on, in the same oration, looking at the war with the eyes of Christian patriotism and a wide, far-seeing statesmanship, Logan continued:

I have said, on former occasions, that these men who died for their country, did not die alone that our flag should wave over the land; that there was more in the contest than this. Civilization was at stake, Christianity was at stake, and liberty most certainly hung upon the result of the contest. I have said that, through the death of these men, not only was the flag of the Republic—that emblem of our liberty—preserved, but that Christianity achieved a victory. For just below the sacred cross waves the flag of freedom, the former forever overlooking the latter. And I say it for the reason that, as far back as the history of the world reaches, we find, whenever the sword has entered any free and enlightened nation to destroy it, as the nation suffered so has its civilization and Christianity suffered. Turn your eyes to the history of the Old World, and glance over its pages, and there you will find this truth verified, that wherever rebellion has destroyed governments liberal in their forms, their civil and religious progress has been blighted. Once the honor most esteemed by enlightened and brave men was to be called a Roman citizen. Rome was the mistress of nations, and for a time a mighty republic, the home of freedom, civilization, and culture. But what is it now? A pile of majestic ruins—records of its departed greatness. And so with other nations. Italy, once a proud and independent people, now a nation of organ-grinders and pedlers. Athens, once the seat of learning, now lives only in its ruins and history. Jerusalem, the Holy City and seat of the Christian religion, now in the hands of Oriental bigots. The verdict of history is that, where liberty is destroyed, Christianity sinks into darkness. Hence, I say, that those men fought not only for the protection of our flag, but also for the preservation of Christianity in this land; for Christianity cannot long flourish where liberty is destroyed. If one dies, the other fades away. Civilization follows the Bible. Liberty and Christianity go together. If one dies the other dies also. And so it was in this land—the preservation of our flag and the free institutions of this country, was the preservation of the Christian religion as much as it was of the liberties of the people. And if we ask ourselves whether we believe this, I think

our response must be, We do. Then we say, These men have not di in vain. They perished in a righteous cause. And every man a woman in the country should honor their names, and hold their memo sacred, so long as the flag of Christian freedom floats above the wa of superstition and anarchy

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON—LOGAN ONE OF TH MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE—HIS GREA EFFORT BEFORE THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT—WHAT SU NER, AND OTHERS, THOUGHT OF IT.

It was on February 24, 1868, that the House of Represe tatives decided to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of th United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. On th 2d of March following, eleven articles of impeachment we agreed upon by the House, and on the 4th were duly pr sented to the Senate sitting as a High Court of Impea ment, by the managers on the part of the House, who we accompanied by the House, —the Grand Inquest of Nation, as a Committee of the Whole on the State of Union. Representative Logan was one of the manage The trial commenced on March 13th, and continued u May 26th, when the Senate sitting as such court adjour *sine die*. Conviction could only be had on any of the arti by a two thirds vote of the fifty-four votes then in the Se or, in other words, by a vote of 36 "guilty" to 18 guilty." The result of the trial was non-conviction, altho the fact that three several articles of impeachment secu vote of 35 "guilty" to 19 "not guilty" sufficiently ast the slenderness of the thread by which the Damocl sword hung above Andrew Johnson's guilty head. On sult of the trial was that he was convicted in the minds o people, and his great power for harm rendered innocu The argument of Manager Logan in this case, cove eighteen pages of the *Congressional Globe*, was a legal m terpiece, the opening being especially fine. In that ope after modestly referring to the reluctance with which

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON—LOGAN'S GREAT SPEECH—Pages 128-133.

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entered upon the performance of this transcendent duty, and declaring that the cause was too great to be weakened by his weakness, he proceeded to the arraignment, passages in which are unsurpassed in power of statement and force of diction by anything in the English language. Said he:

I wish to assure you, senators,—I wish most earnestly and sincerely to assure the learned and honorable counsel for the defence,—that we speak not only for ourselves, but for the great body of people, when we say that we regret this occasion, and we regret the necessity which has devolved this duty upon us. Heretofore, sirs, it has been the pride of every American to point to the Chief Magistrate of his nation. It has been his boast that to that great office have always been brought the most pre-eminent purity, the most undoubted integrity, and the most unquestioned loyalty which the country could produce. However fierce might be the strife of party, however clamorous might be the cry of politics, however desperate might be the struggles of leaders and of factions, it has always been felt that the President of the United States was an administrator of the law in all its force and example, and would be a promoter of the welfare of his country in all its perils and adversities. Such have been the hopes, and such has been the reliance, of the people at large; and, in consequence, the Chief Executive chair has come to assume in the hearts of Americans a form so sacred, and a name so spotless, that nothing impure could attach to the one and nothing dishonorable could taint the other. To do aught or to say aught which may disturb this cherished feeling, will be to destroy one of the dearest impressions to which our people cling.

And yet, sirs, this is our duty to-day. We are here to show that President Johnson, the man whom this country once honored, is unfitted for his place. We are here to show that in his person he has violated the honor and sanctity of his office. We are here to show that he has usurped the power of his position and the emoluments of his patronage. We are here to show that he has not only wilfully violated the law, but has maliciously commanded its infringement. We are here to show that he has deliberately done those things which he ought not to have done, and that he has criminally left undone those things which he ought to have done.

He has betrayed his countrymen that he might perpetuate his power, and has sacrificed their interests that he might swell his authority. He has made the good of the people subordinate to his ambition, and the harm of the community second to his desires. He has stood

in the way which would have led the dismembered States back to prosperity and peace, and has instigated them to the path which led to discord and to strife. He has obstructed acts which were intended to heal, and has counselled the course which was intended to separate. The differences which he might have reconciled by his voice, he has stimulated by his example. The questions which might have been amicably settled by his acquiescence, have been aggravated by his insolence, and in all those instances whereof we in our articles complain, he has made his prerogatives a burden to the commonwealth instead of a blessing to his constituents.

And it is not alone that in his public course he has been shameless and guilty, but that his private conduct has been incendiary and malignant. It is not only that he has notoriously broken the law, but that he has criminally scoffed at the framers of the law. By public harangue, and by political arts, he has sought to cast odium upon Congress, and to insure credit for himself; and thus, in a government where equal respect and dignity should be observed in reference to the power and authority conferred upon each of its several departments, he has attempted to subvert their just proportions and to arrogate to himself their respective jurisdictions. It is for these things, senators, that to-day he stands impeached; and it is because of these, that the people have bid us prosecute. That we regret it, I have said; that they regret it, I repeat; and though it tears away the beautiful belief with which, like a drapery, they had invested the altar, yet they feel that the time has come when they must expose and expel the sacrilegious priest, in order to protect and preserve the purity of the temple.

There are, in this great legal argument, many passages of equal force and majestic beauty, to quote which would unduly swell this brief sketch. Suffice it to say that the speech, throughout, was one of the most brilliant, cogent, and exhaustive of any with which that august tribunal was at once instructed and captivated. The amount of research Mr. Logan evinced in it, by citations from all the great English and American authorities, whether as to the powers of suspension from office during impeachment, the proper methods and rules governing the procedure, the class of crimes and misdemeanors that are impeachable, the distinction between impeachment and consequent suspension and punishment by

indictment, the determination of the "intent," or in his very able exposition of the constitutional rights and powers of the President, was remarkable, while the analysis of the evidence was close and logical. The summing-up was no less thorough and powerful, as the following brief extract will show:

From the 14th day of April, 1865, to this day, as shown by the testimony, he has been consistent only with himself and the evil spirits of his administration. False to the people who took him from obscurity and conferred on him splendor; who dug him from that oblivion to which he had been consigned by the treason of his State, and gave him that distinction which, as disclosed by his subsequent acts, he never merited, and has so fearfully scandalized, disgraced, and dishonored; false to the memory of him whose death made him President; false to the principles of our contest for national life; false to the Constitution and laws of the land, and his oath of office; filled with all vanity, lust, and pride; substituting, with the most disgusting self-complacency and ignorance, his own coarse, brutalized will for the will of the people, and substituting his vulgar, vapid, and ignorant utterances for patriotism, statesmanship, and faithful public service,—he has completed his circle of high crimes and misdemeanors; and, thanks to Almighty God, by the imbedded wisdom of our fathers found in the Constitution of our country, he stands to-day, with all his crimes upon his head, uncovered before the world, at the bar of this the most august tribunal upon earth, to receive the awful sentence that awaits him, as a fitting punishment for the crimes and misdemeanors of which he stands impeached by the House of Representatives, in the name and on behalf of all the people.

. . . . . .

The world in after-times will read the history of the administration of Andrew Johnson as an illustration of the depth to which political and official perfidy can descend. Amid the unhealed, ghastly scars of war; surrounded by the weeds of widowhood and cries of orphanage; associating with and sustained by the soldiers of the Republic, of whom at one time he claimed to be one; surrounded by the men who had supported, aided, and cheered Mr. Lincoln through the darkest hours and sorest trials of his sad yet immortal administration—men whose lives had been dedicated to the cause of justice, law, and universal liberty—the men who had nominated and elected him to the second office in the Nation at a time when he scarcely dared visit his own home because of the traitorous instincts of his own people; yet, as shown by his official [illegible]s, messages, speeches, conversations, and associations,

almost from the time when the blood of Lincoln was warm on t
of Ford's Theatre, Andrew Johnson was contemplating treaso
the fresh fruits of the overthrown and crushed rebellion, and a
tion with, and a practical, official, and hearty sympathy for, th
had cost us hecatombs of slain citizens, billions of treasure,
almost ruined country. His great aim and purpose has been
vert law, usurp authority, insult and outrage Congress, reconstr
rebel States in the interests of treason, insult the memories a
ing-places of our heroic dead, outrage the feelings and deride th
ciples of the living men who aided in saving the Union, and de
that was snatched from wreck and ruin into the hands of unrep
but, by him, pardoned traitors.

. . . . . .

We are not doubtful of your verdict. Andrew Johnson h
since been tried by the whole people and found guilty, and you
confirm that judgment already pronounced by the sovereign A
people.

Of this great forensic effort, the effect and power of
can only be judged in its entirety and not by disjointed
tions of any length, much less by such brief ones as hav
given herein, the Washington *Chronicle* said at the tin

The argument of Hon. John A. Logan on the impeachment
President, which was filed on Wednesday, is one of the greatest e
its gifted author. Mr. Logan has long since established his rep
as an orator. Eloquence with him is a natural endowment, th
of his copiousness of expression and his ardent temperament, co
with quick and vigorous intellectual powers. Such men often
the severer studies without which the most brilliant natural g
not secure substantial eminence. If there are any who have d
General Logan's abilities as an argumentative speaker, his
effort must satisfy them. His argument is most thorough and
ing. Taking up point after point in defence of the President,
poses their feebleness, insufficiency, or irrelevancy, and suppo
charges of the House of Representatives not only by trenchan
but by a thorough, searching analysis of the constitutional an
provisions applicable to the case, by copious citations from the o
of the great lights of the past, and by a forcible statement of the
facts developed in the testimony. The concluding portion, in
he sums up the case against the President, is fully worthy of h
reputation as an orator.

Prominent men, and classical scholars, were loud in praise of this speech. Senator Sumner said of it: "It is capital! capital!—one of the best arguments I have read for many a day." Samuel Wilkinson said of it: "It is the best speech I ever read." And, among the great number of journals that alluded to it in terms of high praise, the Mississippi *Journal* said:

> We have been favored with a copy of the celebrated speech of Hon. John A. Logan, on Impeachment, and, after a studious perusal, must pronounce it one of the orator's most brilliant efforts. The sterling arguments, free from metaphors or ornament, remind the classical scholar of the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes, while, at the same time, the chaste elegance of a fervent imagination reveals treasures of thought and strength of reasoning that would do honor to the most distinguished *habitués* of the Roman forum.

PENSIONS FOR THE WAR OF 1812—LOGAN ADVOCATES THE BILL AND EXPLAINS THE TRUE GROUND UPON WHICH PENSIONS ARE GRANTED.

It may be well to mention here, as showing the strong ground upon which he, even at this day, stood with respect to pensions, that, early in 1868, the House of Representatives having before it a bill to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, in the debate upon it, General Logan made a speech in favor of the bill, in which the following strong passages occur:

> From the best data that we can get, there are very few of the soldiers of the 1812 war, surviving. The survivors must average seventy or seventy-five years of age. Forty-eight years after the close of the revolutionary war, pensions were granted to the soldiers who had defended the country in that war. A pension was granted to each and every one of the soldiers then surviving. Why was it granted? Not, because it took but a small sum of money out of the Treasury. I ask the gentlemen of the House to reflect for one moment upon the principle on which we grant a pension to a soldier. In granting pensions, do we vote with reference to the amount of money, small or large, that the payment of the pensions will take? No, sir. We pass such acts upon

the principle that the soldier has done his duty to his country, and th the country is under obligation to provide for him for the remainder his life, if he need such provision When we grant pensions to wound soldiers, we do not inquire how many wounded soldiers there are, a how much money it will take to provide a pension for all of them W do not determine the question upon any such conditions. We vo pensions because we believe that a man who, in defending his countr has met the shock of battle, and has thus received wounds, deserves t gratitude of his country, and is entitled to its protecting care in his d clining years.

I say then, in reference to this bill, that the men, for whom it is i tended to provide, are entitled to pensions. Why? Not because th are few, or because they are many, but because they defended the li erties of this country at a time when their defence was needed Th men are now old, and they need the protection and succor of the cou try They ask the Congress of the United States to give them a sma pittance that will assist them in their declining years. I, for one, a willing to grant it.

More than fifty years have passed since these men met the storm battle in defending this government against the Britons who were i vading our soil. For that, they are entitled to relief; for that, they a entitled to protection; for that, they are entitled to the gratitude of th country, as much as if they had served in our recent war If we inten to act properly, as the soldier grows old, as he declines in years, as h fades away toward the shadow-land, it is ours to see that the hand of th Republic shall be stretched out to him in relief We should say to hi "In your manhood, in your youth, in your vigor and strength of lif you put forth your efforts to support an imperiled government, to sa from wreck our free institutions; and now, in your old age, feeble an dependent, we will give you this small pittance, that your path to th grave may be smoothed, and made pleasant, with the recollection th your glorious deeds are held in grateful memory by the Republic."

LOGAN DECLINES TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS—LOGA "THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION" IN THE HOUSE AGAIN RE NOMINATED REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE—AT THE CHICAG CONVENTION OF 1868, HE NOMINATES GRANT FOR PRES DENT.

During the winter of 1867-68 Congressman Logan havi been urged by some of his friends to accept he Republic

nomination for Governor of Illinois, declined. The Rock Island *Weekly Union*, alluding to this, says:

In a letter to a gentleman of Rock Island, he says that, while he dislikes to refuse any reasonable request of his friends, he has become so deeply interested in the questions that must be settled by this, and the succeeding Congress, that he prefers to remain identified with that body until they are finally disposed of. He says he wants "this government reconstructed on a basis that will at least allow a loyal man to live in it." . . . While there is no doubt the people of Illinois would gladly choose him as their chief executive, General Logan is needed in Congress. His services are more valuable, to the State and Nation, in that position, than they could be as Governor of Illinois. Such men as he is—earnest and fearless in the defence of loyalty, who cannot be swerved from the strict performance of duty—should not be spared from Congress, in the present crisis.

At this time Logan was already one of the most marked men in Congress. The editorial correspondence from Washington, February 20, 1868, of a Southern Illinois paper, graphically describes him thus:

This man is the centre of attraction. When he walks into the House of Representatives, the whisper goes the round of the galleries: "That's Logan of Illinois." Every eye watches him. When he rises, no matter how much confusion prevails at the time, order is at once restored. Spectators and members all turn toward him, and, while he speaks, profound silence reigns, except the sound of his own voice. When he leaves, he is pursued by people from every part of the country. His rooms are thronged by ladies and gentlemen at all hours. His influence is sought after by all classes of persons, and for every imaginable thing. These people are a heavy tax upon his time and energy, but Logan receives all with the same freedom and ease as he is approached at home, and without ostentation. In a word, Logan is the same in Washington that he is in Egypt—bold, manly, candid, a constant worker and a faithful representative. The people of Illinois have reason to be proud of him. In honoring him with so important an office, the people have honored themselves and the State. No citizen of the great State of Illinois need be ashamed of his Representative, nor blush when his name is called.

Early in 1868, General Logan was again nominated by acclamation fi[illegible]ntative from the State at large, and

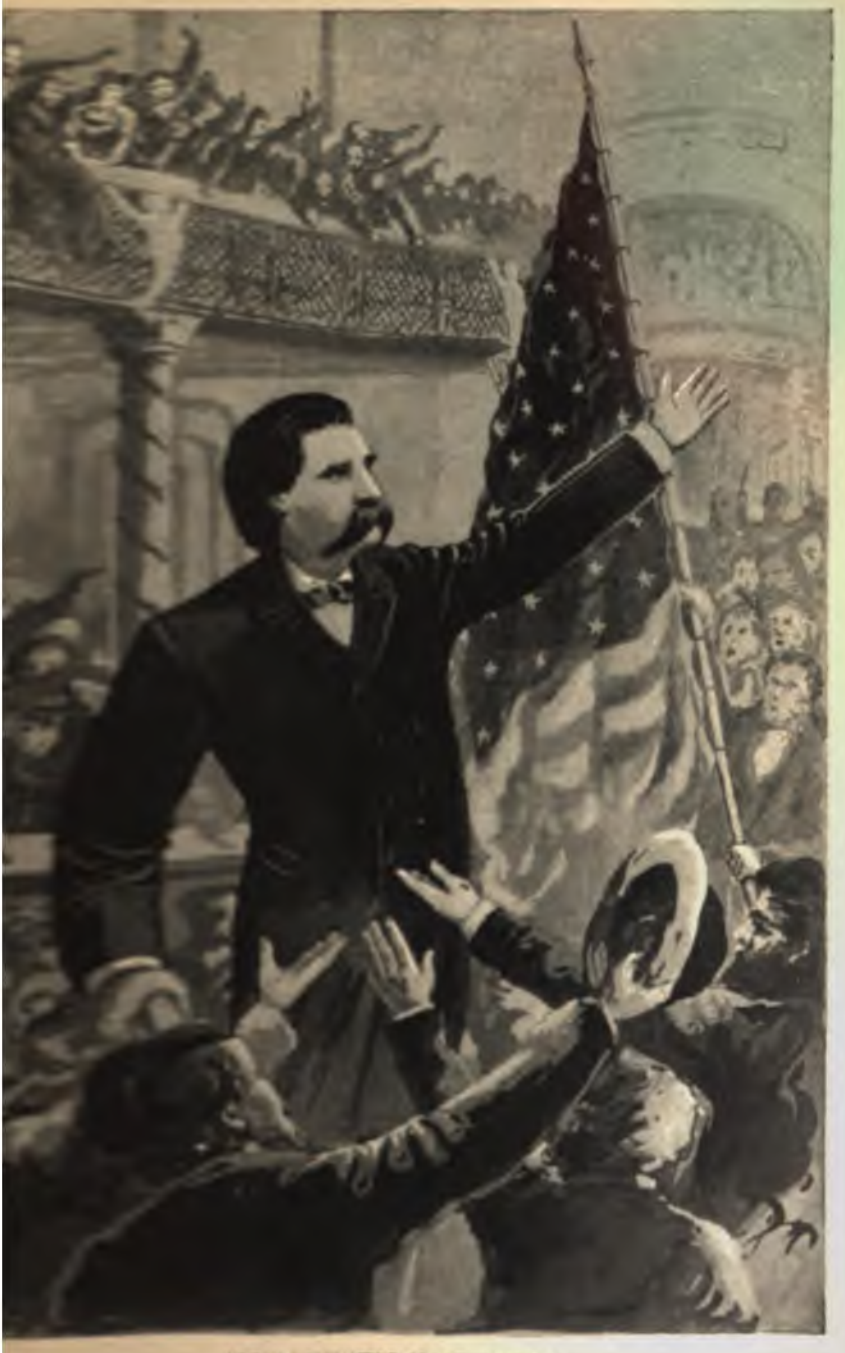
also elected a delegate to the National Union Republican Convention of that year, which he attended at the head of the Illinois delegation, and, in a brief but ringing speech, put General Grant, his old comrade-in-arms, in nomination for President of the United States.

LOGAN'S "KEYNOTE" SPEECH IN THE HOUSE, 1868—SCATHING REVIEW OF THE "PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY"—GOOD READING FOR YOUNG MEN, EVEN NOW.

On July 16, 1868, Congressman Logan delivered a speech before the House of Representatives, which was so scathing a review of the "Principles of the Democratic Party" as enunciated in their platform and otherwise, that it created quite a sensation at the time, and was the keynote of the Presidential contest of that year, which ended in the triumphant election of General Grant to the Presidency. It was an able review both of the war and of the public measures which followed it; and its historical value is sufficient reason—aside from the fact that much of it will probably continue to have a close applicability to future political campaigns—for giving it entire. Said Mr. Logan:

Mr. Chairman, the Democratic platform is a "whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones." It is a monument which is intended to hide decay and conceal corruption. Like many other monuments, it attracts attention by its vast proportions, and excites disgust by the falsity of its inscriptions. The casual observer, knowing nothing of the previous life of the deceased, who reads this eulogy upon the tomb, might imagine that all the virtues, the intellect, and the genius of the age were buried there. But to him who knows that the life had been a living lie, an incessant pursuit of base ends, the stone is a mockery, and the eulogy is a fable.

It is my purpose to show, sir, that this Democratic platform is a [illegible] of the past, and that its promises for the future are hollow, evasive, and fabulous; that it disregards the principles of truth, and [illegible] in the language of the juggler. It is like the words of the



LOGAN NOMINATING GRANT.—Page 136.

weird witches who wrought a noble nature to crime and ruin, and then, in the hour of dire extremity,

> Kept the word of promise to the ear,
> And broke it to the hope.

What are the pledges of this platform, made by a party which now asks place and power for themselves, and retirement and obscurity for us? They pledge, peace to the country. Well, sir, the country should have peace. They pledge, a uniform and valuable currency to the country. Sir, the country desires such a currency. They pledge, economy in the administration of the Government. Judicious economy is among the first maxims of government. They pledge, payment of the public debt and reduction of taxation. I agree that the public credit must be preserved at all hazards, and that taxation should be reduced by all means. They pledge, reform of all abuses. Sir, when once an abuse is discovered, no man will deny that it should be at once reformed. They pledge, the observance of the laws, the guarantees of the Constitution, the rights of the people, and the promotion of the public weal. Nothing more could be asked of a party than that it should do everything which is good, and abstain from all that is bad. Happy indeed, sir, is that country whose rulers are all wise, all virtuous, all patriots, and all without ambition except to excel in worth and wisdom.

When such a party is found, Mr. Chairman, I shall support it, no matter by what name it may be called; but until it is found,—and I may be permitted to remark that it never yet has been found in history,—I shall support that party which does the best it can for the country, with what materials it has, and makes up in good deeds what it may lack in polished speech.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I am an anxious inquirer after truth, and as I agree that the promises of this platform are many and seemingly fair, and likely to catch the eye and ear of some who are unsuspecting, I am desirous of ascertaining the basis upon which they rest, in order that I may determine first how far I may trust to their performance. It is an inquiry that concerns not only me, but all of us; but more particularly does it concern those who are to come after us—the young men of this nation who are now about to cast their first vote, and who will ultimately occupy the places we now hold, and be affected for good or for ill by the policy we may now adopt. No man has a right to treat this question lightly, and when we see a convention held by an adverse party, it is our duty to criticise fairly but rigidly its acts, and to ask of what *personnel* is it composed?

If we find that its proclamations of principles are only a bait for

votes; if we find that its resolutions are inconsistent, the one with the other, and all contradictory of the resolutions of previous years; if we find that, instead of being a party promoting the prosperity of the country, it is the party which attempted the life of the country; if we find that it is a party whose policy was suicidal in peace, and fratricidal in war; if we find that it is a party which has adhered to no principle in times past, except the principle of perpetuity; if we find that the men who now lift their voices as its leaders are unworthy men who bared their blades in rebellion; if we find there, a gathering of all who are wildly ambitious, thoroughly unscrupulous, and dangerously discontented, then we may safely say their pledges are all false, and we may warn not only the soldiers and sailors, but all good men, and particularly all young men, to avoid their snares and flee from their delusions.

It requires an unusual condition of public affairs to produce such an unusual platform, and we require to know what that condition is, before we can judge of it. Let us see what is the condition, and what produced it. A very few years ago, the Democratic Party were in power. They had been in power for many, many years before. Whatever of good there was in their policy, they had had time to develop it. Whatever of evil there was, they had had opportunity to correct it. They did neither the one thing nor the other. There were no hostile armies then. The people imagined that there was peace. A few, only, believed that there could be war. But war was imminent. Under the surface of peace, that party was preparing for war. In the council-chambers of the Nation, they howled for war. In the different departments of the Government, where they were trusted and uncontrolled, they were preparing for war. In the minds of the young and unsuspecting, they sowed the seeds of war. In their newspapers they threatened war. In the lecture-room, in the college, from the pulpit and the rostrum, they invoked war; and finally, when they judged the time had come, when the Nation was most helpless and the weapons of defence most useless, they made war, and war of what kind? Actual war, treasonable war, war against those who had loved and fostered them,—upon countrymen under the same roof, and brothers by birth and blood. How did war find us? It found us as the ship is found when pirates scuttle her—open to the mercy of the waves, and ready to be engulfed.

We had made no preparation for war. The military and naval establishments were on a peace footing, and even the skeleton had been dismounted. Treason was in the high places, and consternation prevailed everywhere else. That which might have been efficient, in a pinch,

been weakened by treachery, or paralyzed by surprise. We had troops, few guns, few forts, few sail, and few commanders. Scarcely an in the North, out of the regular service, knew the first move- ts in the school of the soldier. The knowledge of arms had not sought, and material and munition of war had sparsely been pro- d. We had no money, to carry on a war. We had no policy de- nd, to carry us through a war. But war, bloody, dreadful, disrupt- came upon us, and we had to meet it as best we could. The thing was to get money. We issued the greenbacks. Whether was the wisest thing to be done, is not the question. At that it seemed to be the only thing we could do, and therefore we it.

But greenbacks were not sufficient. We issued the bonds of various s because we needed more money, and we had to offer security of e kind for it, and that seemed to be, at that time, the best that d be offered. Whether it was so in fact, or not, is not now the tion. They were issued, and are not yet redeemed. Spite of all , we got heavily in debt. The war was a gigantic one. Armies e raised, whose numbers astounded the world. Battles were fought, se slaughter saddened the world. Destruction of property followed, se amount might bankrupt a nation. But we were fighting for the and liberties of this people, and to solve the problem of man's ability for self-government; we could not stop. We were compelled p on; and debt followed us as fast and as far as we went—heavy, hing, appalling debt. Laws were defied, and we compelled their dience. When the civil power was too weak, we took the strong of the sword. States were insurgent, and the people threw off their giance. We took the Government from those who cast it off, and gave it to those who fought to maintain it. Our debts were falling , and we taxed the people to pay them. The taxes were heavy; but debts were heavy; and the army expenses were enormous.

In so far as we could, we struggled to keep down our debt and to p up our credit. What else? We found slavery had been a cause war; but we found also that war abolished slavery. What next? found those who had been slaves, were true; and those who should been true, were false. We gave the slave a musket, because we d he was a man; and we gave him a ballot, that he might be a citi- And so, sir, under these disa lities, and against all these disad- ages, we fought out that figh . We subdued the rebellion,—we d the war. And then, Mr. Chairman, what was the condition of rs? We found the uth exhausted, impoverished, and starved. found her whit le lation fearfully thinned by battle; her

black laboring population freed, but without opportunity to labor or no resources for a livelihood.

Everything was dark, gloomy, and dismal. There was no money, no commerce, no traffic there. The races were embittered against each other, the whites threatened to exterminate the blacks. We gave pensions to the whites, and the Freedmen's Bureau was established to protect the blacks. We afforded opportunities for employment; and we regulated the relations of the employer and the laborer. We protected the one and we encouraged the other. And when we could not keep the peace by the civil arm, we resorted to the military, because we have had enough of war, and we determined that the peace should be kept. What next? We found that there were no governments in the rebel States which we could recognize; and we provided plain and merciful means by which new governments could be established.

This was the condition of the South. How was it in the North? We were oppressed with our debt; we were borne down with our taxes; we were perplexed how to pay the first, and how to reduce the latter. But our hearts were all glad notwithstanding, because we had saved our country. We mourned for those we had lost, but we rejoiced for those who were to come, for we had solved the problem of liberty and the destiny of our people. We set ourselves immediately to repair the ravages of the war. At the close of the war, by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 3, 1866, our indebtedness on the 31st day of August, 1865, was $2,846,021,742 04; on the 1st day of June, 1868, by the report of the same official, our indebtedness was $2,510,245,886 74, being a reduction of the national debt since August 31, 1865, to June 1, 1868, of $335,775,855 30, showing a reduction of our national debt, of one hundred millions per annum. Thus a Republican Congress, could we have had an Executive and Cabinet in harmony with Congress, so that frauds and robberies of the revenue could have been stopped, in my judgment the whole country would be at peace, and our debt reduced at least $500,000,000. We now propose to reduce the army and navy, as rapidly as can be done with safety to the country, and all other expenses of the Government. We have also, as fast as State after State organizes its government, abolished military authority and subordinated it to the civil, and abolished the Freedmen's Bureau, to take effect the 1st of next January.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a brief statement of the condition of our country since 1865. I have been brief in stating, because I did not wish to tell an old-told tale. I have only sketched those events which have given rise to the pledges and complaints of the Democratic platform. Now, sir, when a nation finds itself thus suddenly engaged in an a

foreseen war, and thus unexpectedly is called upon for all its resources, and emerges from the struggle victorious but fatigued, strong but wearied, it is certainly entitled to some forbearance, and its supporters should meet with some encouragement and praise. This remark brings me to my first allegation against this platform. I allege against it, that it makes a specious and a false complaint against us for doing the only thing which it was in our power to do, and the only thing which any other party, Republican or Democratic, could have done, unless they made an ignominious peace with the rebels! No other set of men, be their politics what they might, could have done aught other than we did do, if they were patriots and fought the battle of their country! I allege against it, also, that the very men who now make this complaint were either the identical men, or else the partisan friends and adherents of the identical men, who brought on this war, who fought the flag, who caused the debt, and who were the immediate occasion of all our sorrow and of all our burdens!

It is not true, then, that the Democratic Party will give peace to the country. They have been the party of war, and, by the written declarations of their candidate for Vice-President, they propose more war unless they can undo all the victory we have achieved, and renew rebellion where we have quieted it. I read, Mr. Chairman, a letter written by Major-General F. P. Blair to Colonel Broadhead of St. Louis:

"WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

"DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest:

"The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been admitted, negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits others to enforce, these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his Administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for a full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit. make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpation of Congress known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one that embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

"Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

"*Colonel James O. Broadhead.*"

Is this the language of peace? Is this the pledge of security to the country? Is this the return to the settled pursuits of civil life and the calm routine of trade, which shall reassure our people and restore our prosperity? Does it not rather suggest the clarion-trump and the clash of arms—the neigh of steed and the shriek of death? Are our taxes to be lessened under these threats? Will our credit be made better by these means? Gentlemen shall not tell me that this is not an utterance of the party, nor a binding declaration. The letter was written before the Convention met, in view of its meeting, and in order to bring the writer and his doctrines before that Convention as a candidate. Both ends were attained. The letter was published; the writer was nominated. The doctrines are his and his party's, and are embodied in the platform by the declaration that "we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." It seems, then, from this, that all we have done is to be undone. No matter that the voice of the country, in election after election, year after year, has sanctioned it and said it was well done; the Democratic Party says it must be undone, or that the swords shall be unsheathed and desolation sweep over the land.

Where, now, are the pledges of specie payment, of redeemed bonds, of equal currency, of wise legislation, of amicable feeling, of restored confidence, of judicious economy and reduced taxation? Gone! gone! The loud note of insurrection has dispelled them all, and the possibility of our national parliament being dissolved by the sword, as in Cromwell's day, has put all lingering hope to flight. We are promised a uniform and valuable currency—one currency—which is to be sufficient "for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder." We are promised "payment of the public debt as rapidly as practicable." We are notified of "equal taxation of every species of property, including bonds and other securities." We are to expect "economy in the administration of the Government," and the "abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau." How is all this to be brought about? For fear I may do injustice to the platform, I wish to quote some extracts from the *World* newspaper of July 8th, the day after the platform was made. I may add that the *World* is the authoritative exponent of the views of the distinguished gentleman, Horatio Seymour, who has been nominated for President by that party, and therefore this interpretation is his interpretation.

"The declarations relating to the finances are scattered through different sections of the platform. They need to be brought together before we can get an intelligent view of their scope. The platform is

explicit enough upon each particular point, but its several declarat so limit and modify one another that it would be very misleading consider any one of them apart from the rest."

It is somewhat singular, if this document were all fairness and esty, that its different subjects could not be put close enough together to afford an "intelligent view" of each, and that "its declarations are misleading" as to require an expert like the *World* to bring them together in harmony. Why is it that "its several declarations limit and modify one another," if these are the declarations and the principles upon which our people are asked to stake their happiness?

But, says the *World*, this is what it means:

"Payment of the principal of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks will easily be found in the platform if searched for. The language that 'when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States; that is to say, in greenbacks.' This is explicit enough so far as it relates to the medium of payment; but how does the platform propose to provide the means? In other words, where are the greenbacks to come from? On this also the platform is explicit. They are not to be manufactured by the printing press, but to be raised by taxation. By this method the payment of the public debt cannot be very rapid. The bondholders need have no fear that their property is to be swept away by a new inundation of paper money. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks without increasing the present amount, payment in greenbacks out of the proceeds of a reduced taxation, will leave the greater portion of the debt standing for many years to come."

Two things appear from this: first, that the payment of the public debt cannot be very rapid; and second, that the greenbacks wherewith to pay it are to be raised by taxation. This is a novel way indeed to "equalize the currency" and to "reduce taxation." We are to be taxed additionally to pay the public debt, and to be taxed a long time to come before it can be discharged, and the Democracy call this "reform of an existing abuse." There is another fact concealed in this statement which it were well to bring to light. We have heard that much of our troubles are due to the "bloated bondholders." They are leprous and have infected us in our persons, and tainted our financial atmosphere. But they are assured, by this platform, that "they need have no fear that their property is to be swept away by a new inundation of paper money."

If these bondholders are vile as they say, why should they not be swept

y under a Democratic dispensation? We do not think they are; if we are to rely on Democratic testimony, they are the gangrene ur body politic. Again, if there is to be no "new inundation of r money," how are the greenbacks to be raised which, levied in tion, are to pay off the national debt? First, it is said, they will greenbacks by taxation and pay off the bonds. It must be ad- ed that the greenbacks already in circulation are not adequate for , and so more must be issued. But, next it is said, that there will o more issued. Then how are the bonds to be paid? It may be this is all clear to other eyes, and that the end will certainly be hed by the means; but I trust I may be pardoned if I confess at once I am not able to take that "intelligent view" which shows me how it be done. It seems, too, that the *World* has the same opacity as my- If its vision is confined to this point, and so it takes another stretch: "There is another part of the platform which has a pertinent bearing his subject. It is the declaration in favor of 'one currency for the ernment and the people, for the bondholder and the producer.' , although nothing is expressly said upon that point, we suppose platform contemplates the payment of the duties on imports in coin eretofore. This seems to us a justifiable, nay, an inevitable infer- from what is said about paying in coin such obligations of the ernment as stipulate for coin upon their face. The interest upon the ten-forty and the five-twenty bonds is payable in coin by the very s of the law, and also the principal of the ten-forties. If the Gov- ment keeps this express engagement, it must by some means raise coin, and no other method is suggested than by collecting it, as , at the custom-houses. Now, as the platform pledges the party to specie to the bondholders to meet their interest and that part of r principal which the law requires to be paid in coin, it seems evi- that the 'one currency for the Government and the people, the dholder and the producer,' must contemplate an early return to ie payments. The 'one currency' must mean either a uniform d currency or a uniform bad currency. It is inconceivable in itself inconsistent with the platform that the old, hard-money Demo- ic Party should promise a uniform currency of bad money. The currency means a sound currency; a currency equivalent to coin at all times exchangeable for it. One currency of depreciated nlacks would be inconsistent with the payment in coin of that of the public obligations which are acknowledged by the platform e due in coin; inconsistent with the collection of the revenue from ets in gold; inconsistent with the idea that we are ever to return pecie payments."

"Another declaration, in still another section of the pl evinces an intention to make an early return to specie pay After calling for a reduction of the public expenses and a reform system of taxation, the platform proceeds thus: 'So that the bu taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Gove and the currency made good.' The credit of the Government 'good' so long as its promises sell for less than their face, the cr is not 'good' so long as it is inflated and irredeemable.

"The platform proposes to pay the five-twenties in green proposes to raise the money for this purpose by taxation, prom equivocally that 'the burden of taxation shall be lessened, the the government made good; the currency made good, and t good currency shall be the same for all classes, including the holders.' We do not regard these several declarations as contra but as mutually explanatory, perfectly consistent, and harm The Democratic Party is pledged by the platform to appreci greenbacks to par, and use them for the payment of that part public debt which is not by express provision of law due in coin

Now, having got all the light of which the subject is capa us see exactly what it is that is promised by these reformers say to the people: "The bloated bondholder is eating out v stance, and we will tax his property just as we tax yours." T to the bondholder: "Have no fears for your bonds, we w no more greenbacks to depreciate them; and we will pay the good and lawful currency. If it is not good, it shall be as g gold." They say to the people: "We will reduce your taxes." say to the capitalist: "We will pay our debts by taxation." The the people: "We will have but one currency for all alike, and it be greenbacks." They say to the creditor: "We will pay you as the law requires; but we will make the greenback of the value it we can." And then they say to all, to the bondholder a people, the pensioner and the soldier, the laborer the farmer and the producer: "We will reform the abuses, we will equali tion by a uniform currency, we will pay the bonds in gold or bonds at par, and we will pay off our debts." When? After years to come!

So, Mr. Chairman, admitting that all this is to be brought a the very [illegible] spirit of the promise, it appears that the fir [illegible] statement is that the Democratic Party shall have the power for many years to come, or else it cannot keep its w. [illegible] what recourse or remedy will the people h [illegible] having given that power to that party for many years to

promises should not be kept, these pledges should not be fulfilled, at a loss to reply; I do not find any remedy stated in the platform; not aware of any recourse. Still, however, it may be impertinent useless to make the inquiry or to seek for redress. A ruined debt- bankrupt to the last farthing, need trouble himself but very little as disposition of the assets which he has not got. This, then, sir, is much-vaunted financial policy which is to be inaugurated by the ocratic Party, and through which this country is to be rescued all her present difficulties. This is the key-note of their complaint the battle-cry of their campaign. It is a platform which was made it a candidate who was defeated for the nomination. The platform made for one man, but that man is not the one who is standing on The man who wanted that platform did not get the nomination, the man who did get the nomination did not want that platform. not of record that, like another memorable candidate of by-gone "he spat upon it." Indeed, his well-known habits of decorum aristocratic breeding forbid the possibility of such a thing. But it record that he made two earnest and powerful speeches to prevent association of a doctrine which he knew was absurd in the present would be falsified in the future. If, then, their financial declara- are vague and false, how can we trust aught else they say? The ry wants peace; through peace will come prosperity. Prosperity s under a government of fixed principles, and principles are most fixed when they are most generally and best understood by the at large. If their finances fail, all else fails. Now, what do they pon another most essential and remunerative branch of the na- finances,—that branch which is now, and must continue to be, the gold-yielding portion of our revenue,—I mean the tariff? I quote sir, from the *World*:

There is only one other subject embraced in the platform which to call for any remark, and that is the tariff, or 'protection.' This f the platform is a muddle. The language is a 'tariff for revenue foreign imports,' which is good, sound Democratic doctrine, but it ediately followed by this unintelligible jumble: 'and such equal s under the internal-revenue laws as will afford incidental pro- to domestic manufactures.' We are here treated to the paradox revenue tariff, and protective internal taxes. But the wonder does d here. A protective tariff discriminates, but internal taxes are tect without discriminating. It is 'equal' internal taxes that are mplish the feat of protecting domestic manufactures. If all in- are taxed alike, how can any be protected? What are they to tected against? Not against foreign rivals by internal taxes; not

against domestic competition by equal taxes. The promise of ' for revenue ' is excellent ; all beyond that is nonsense."

You will observe, Mr. Chairman, that it is not I who say t is a muddle, an unintelligible jumble, a paradox, and nonsense, leading Seymour paper in the United States.

I turn now to another topic, and still I quote the *World*

"All that the Democratic Party promise to do, in relation t supremacy, is comprised in these words : 'The reduction of the ing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy Freedmen's Bureau, with the army to back it, is a tremendous c eering machine intended to control the negro vote. When it ished, the negro vote will fall under the control of the white cit the South, and there will then be no difficulty in carrying all the ern States for the Democratic Party."

That is, the Freedmen's Bureau is an outrageous institution, b it prevents the Democratic Party from controlling the negro v getting supremacy in every Southern State ; that is to say, the men's Bureau would be all right if it were in Democratic han the negro will be a good enough man to vote so soon as he can to vote the Democratic ticket. The *World* further adds :

"The platform promises to smash the political machine ca Freedmen's Bureau and all other Federal agencies for control Southern elections ; but beyond this it wisely promises nothing lation to negro suffrage. It promises that the Federal Gove shall not interfere to cajole the negroes into voting against the i of their section, and trusts to the natural ascendency of white gence to accomplish whatever else may be deemed expedient. matter the platform is equally wise in what it promises and in abstains from promising."

In other words, it is admirable because it is so happy in supp the truth to an extent as great as in suggesting a falsehood ; a er, is the whole of it beyond the usual quantity of empty phrase of sound and fury and signifying nothing," with which, from t memorial, the Democratic Party have been in the habit of gar their platforms. I might make a closer analysis of it all, and I might make a stronger show of its utter worthlessness ; but I a tent to accept the rendition of the *World*, in order that I may charged with partisan prejudice. I take the *World*, because it ed.

It explains the deed, for him who is to perform it ; and surely, so decide evidence of intention and of faith, we can ask for n

stronger than the word and the deed combined. But I have not done yet. I desire, with your indulgence, to go a little behind the promise, to inquire as to the character of those who make the promise. It is an axiom, with all business men, that the value of a note is determined not at all by what it promises to pay, but wholly and exclusively by the character of the makers and indorsers. I wish to inquire, Mr. Chairman, who are the men that made up that Democratic Convention, and who are the men that indorsed its candidates? I have already referred to the men who, in time of peace, plotted war. I have shown how it was that this country became charged with its load of debt. I have dwelt upon the struggles and the difficulties of that hour, and the wails and the woes of our mourners. I have stated how we did all that we did, because it was the only thing to do. I have shown how we wrestled with our adversity, and finally how we overcame our enemies. We bore the brunt of arms, for the sake of our country, and to uphold its constitution, its laws, and its liberties. We had but one desire, and that was "Peace to our country." We had but one anxiety, and that was to preserve intact this chosen land. Well, sir, as I said, the war was over, and the victory was ours. There was no longer a rebel in arms. They had dispersed, as we supposed, never to meet again.

But, sir, we were mistaken. They have met again. Where? Why, this time upon Northern soil and in a Northern city—in the city of New York, the great metropolis of this country—in the Democratic Convention. I do not say that every man who met there had been a rebel; but I do say that all the rebels met there, who are now leading in public life, and who hope for public position. It was the same old story over again; the same old faces to see. The men who had held this Government for years, and plotted to destroy it while they held it, were there. The men who fought to destroy this Government when they could no longer hold it, were there. The men who, though they had never plotted to destroy it or fought against it, yet quietly acquiesced in the designs of those who did, were there. The men who have always given blind allegiance to the behest of party, regardless of the good of the country, were there. The men who have always been the praters and croakers and false prophets of the country, were there; and a few men who had once served their country, but were lured off by fatal ambition and the hope of spoils, were there. Good men may have been there, but bad men were most certainly there; and just as certainly the bad outnumbered the good. And these are the men, sir, who complain of us. These are the men who say we have violated the law, and have usurped the Constitution. We have told them to the contrary, many and many a time. In the very halls, before they deserted their places, we as-

sured them that we desired nothing but the law and the Const
After they had erected their first batteries, and before they fired
Sumter, they were again assured that the law and the Cons
should be kept inviolate. Even after they had waged their fier
upon us, the President of the United States once more [illegible]
we fought, only, to protect the Constitution and the laws.

Again and again, by the camp-fire, under the flag of truce
the hospitals, and in exchange of prisoners, and in parleys an
munications, they were made acquainted with the fact that we h
one object, and that was to enforce the Constitution and the law
yet again, sir, when the battle was at a white heat, and strong ar
strong hearts wrought wounds and death, when the air was fi
lamentations and pierced by cries of agony, when the greed
drank up the gushing blood of our bravest and our best, we s
vanced but the one standard, which was the [illegible] banner, e
atic of the Constitution, the laws, our unity, and strength. A
must have been a humiliating scene at that Convention! W
loyal soldiers and citizens of this country looking on, when th
General Preston nominated the former Union General Blair?
loyal sailors and soldiers hear the rebel Wade Hampton sec
nomination! Did the rank and file of the loyal men listen
butcher of Fort Pillow, Forrest? Where were then the mem
[illegible] a nation outdone and a Constitution usur
laws violated and civil slaughter instituted?

I have no desire to keep alive old animosities, or to re[illegible]
with a view to let it rankle. I am willing that the lessons of
should be their own monitor to those who learned them. But
hear those who risked their lives to save our country; when I hea
whose shorn limbs and maimed trunks are witnesses of their d
to the laws, charged with breaking the laws; when I hear th
are now lying in their premature graves for the cause of the C
tion, charged with [illegible] that Constitution, —I cannot help
indignant heart beats fast and my utterance grows thick, whil
mand to know "Who are ye that denounce us?"

It is for this reason, Mr. Chairman, that I say the present
one which concerns our young men greatly, because it conta
question, whether, in any future war, it is worth while for our
men to embark in it. Heretofore it has always been held, in a
ancient and modern, that he who defended his country, was ent
the gratitude of his country. But it is shall be decided, by this e
that he who defends his country, is to be aspersed by his countr
[illegible] first [illegible] the better it [illegible]

have otherwise perilled their existence at the call of their people. That issue is involved in this campaign, and no artifice or chicanery should be permitted to bury it out of sight. But what right have those, to complain, who were in the Democratic Convention, but yet were not in the rebel ranks? Did they aid us to suppress the rebellion? Were they prompt with men and money in our need? Were they hopeful in our dark days, and joyful in our bright days? Did they cheer our soldiers and give them the strength of their blessings and a God-speed? Did they nurse them when sick, and succor them when wounded? No, sir; they did not, or else they would not be found to-day in such company. The civilian who supported the military in the day of the war, has never yet complained that we have done great wrong, nor ever yet desired to take the reins of government from the Republican Party.

This is no schism in our own ranks. This is no falling off of those who once were with us, because of our misdeeds. This is no branch of the Union party, saying that we are tyrants and usurpers and robbers and destroyers, and that therefore they can support us no longer. Not at all. It is simply our old enemies who have fought us in the Halls of Congress, and on the battle-field, and in campaigns, for years; never waning, ever failing, but always fierce and hateful.

It affords me sincere pleasure that I may look again upon those who met so lately in convention at the city of Chicago. What a sight was there! Mr. Chairman, *there* were gathered together the men who had served their country in every capacity to which duty called them. The men whose devotion had been as unswerving as their fidelity was unquestioned. Men whose sole thoughts and whose constant thoughts were for their country's good, and how best and soonest to make it resilient and permanent. Men from the closet, men from the camp, men from the public station, men from private life, men of distinction, men unknown; but all of them, whithersoever they came and whatsoever they were, all of them men who came on the one thought of how yet to aid their country.

Whom did they select, and how were they selected? Not after days of balloting, and nights of intrigue; not upon bargains by politicians, and tradings by tricksters; not upon appliances of questionable morality, and through stimulants of debasing tendency. In a moment, as it were, and by one spontaneous accord, the hearts of all these men came together, and their judgments approved their instincts. With one unhesitating acclaim, they selected the hero whose valor had been resplendent in the field, and the statesman whose wisdom had been acknowledged in Congress. The popular judgment is seldom wrong, but never was it so right as when it asked that this Government should be put in

the hands of Grant and Colfax They had seen Grant clothed w powers of a dictator, and seen him use them with the moderati patriot. They had seen him at the head of an irresistible army, a seen him disband it as from a dress parade. They had wat achieve victory after victory, and yet quietly put off all the sh trappings of war. They had found him sagacious as a counsel safe as a chieftain He had proved himself to be honest, and the he could be trusted.

Sir, on that day three hundred thousand sainted martyrs to th of liberty, for whom the earth had bared her bosom to receiv manly forms, and heaven opened wide her gates to receive thei spirits, looked down approvingly upon our action, because it w action of true and faithful men, intending the honor, prosperi happiness of their country.

I have no doubt, sir, of their election. To doubt it would be pugn the judgment of my countrymen. The country demands t political power for that "many years to come," desired by the crats, shall be intrusted to the Republican Party The peopl faith in the Republican Party They judge it by what it has do hence they know, full well, what it will do. They know that the lican Party is, in fact, the only party of peace and prosperity that party which led the hosts of the Union, to the haven of through the red ordeal of war. These questions, which now em us, are but the *debris* of war. We have cared for the wounded, w buried the dead. We have disbanded our armies, as part of th remaining after the war. To give stability to the currency, to e taxation, to harmonize States, and to insure prosperity, is still a and probably quite as difficult a portion of that same labor E party which did the one, is unquestionably equal to the other

I am not an enthusiast, when obstacles are to be overcome, an intricate questions are to be solved. I do not wish, therefore called visionary, or enthusiastic, when I predict the results wh certainly follow from the administration of the Republican P four years more. We will see, sir, then, the admirable results o all the different departments of the Government acting in entire and accord. Heretofore, during the eight years that our party h in power, we have had to give four of them to stay the tide of rel and the rest have been rendered nearly useless to us by the obs the perversion, and the machinations of a designing executive we marched into the field, our foe was before us. We knew w had to meet. There were no surprises in store for us. It was th arbitrament of battle. But after that, we had another foe to m

dangerous foe, powerful, and insidious; one whose assaults were made, in the garb of peace, and under the pretexts of law; one who sought to check every step of our progress, and retard every advance of our civilization. Our time has been occupied in detecting the hidden ambushes of this enemy, and saving ourselves from his surprises. But soon he will pass away.

Like the armed foe whose accessory he was, he will disappear from the public gaze, and become impotent for further harm. With the Executive to encourage the Congress, and with a Congress which will respect and hearken to the Executive, then, indeed, the fruits of our legislation will be visible, and gratifying. Commerce will revive, for the country will have stability. Our ships shall once again multiply upon the seas, for our flag will denote security. Our name shall be respected abroad, for we shall have demonstrated the doctrine of self-government. Our bonds will be sought for investment, for we shall have vindicated our integrity. Our currency shall be unsuspected at home, for we shall have proved its value. Our revenue shall be increased, for the country will have become inspired with confidence. Bad men will be hurled from power, and honest ones put in their places. Our taxes shall be diminished, for all will unite in yielding them. The Southern States will be reorganized and recognized, for they will have seen that therein lies their welfare.

We will go on, sir, as a Nation, hand-in-hand, treading the broad pathway which leads up to prosperity and progress, with our march unimpeded by the difficulties which now surround us, and posterity shall bless our work, unceasingly, forever.

LOGAN IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868—WHAT WAS THOUGHT AND SAID OF HIS EFFORTS—HIS GREAT SPEECHES AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., AND MORRIS, ILL.

During the Presidential contest which followed, Mr. Logan was untiringly active, making many speeches, in other States, as well as his own, which were acknowledged to be among the most powerful of that campaign. Of one of them, the New York City special correspondence of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, August 18th, said:

General Logan's speech at Poughkeepsie on Friday evening is winning golden opinions for him. Several of our papers reproduce it entire, while all the Republican sheets copy more or less of it. Many

pronounce it the very best campaign speech yet delivered, while [illegible] rank it among the very best, classifying it with the one just delivered by Matthew H. Carpenter in your city. [illegible] I never heard General Logan but once, at the Cooper Institute in 1865, when the ovation [illegible] respective of party, was extended to him, Grant, and Blair. I [illegible] him on the stage, and as I watched the effect of his remarks on the [illegible] assemblage, how he seemed to lead them captive at his will, it seemed to [illegible] that he must be one of the very best campaign speakers in the country. We are very thankful for his services here, in New York [illegible] assist us in overcoming the fifty thousand majority under which the Empire State now staggers.

Another great speech, delivered September 1, 1868, [illegible] Morris, Ill., which fairly discussed the claims of both parties to the support of the people, refuted the charge of Republican extravagance, riddled the Democratic ideas of financeering, defended the Republican reconstruction policy and exhibited the criminal folly of permitting the Democrats to undo all that the armies of the Union and the Republican party had done, covering twelve columns of the Chicago *Republican*, was not alone a thoroughly exhaustive and compendious review of the political situation, but one of the most remarkable efforts ever made in this country upon the stump. The following extract from it, touching Republican good faith and Democratic repudiation, is interesting as a sample of General Logan's stump-speech style:

Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to add, [illegible] I am upon the subject of expense, that our debt being $2,[illegible] [illegible] we the Republican Party, propose to pay that debt. [illegible] Cheers and great applause. [illegible] we control the Government we propose that that debt [illegible] Renewed applause. [illegible] that the Democrats and rebels, or rebels and Democrats [illegible] shall help pay it. Tremendous enthusiasm. [illegible] [illegible] applause.

Now [illegible] we intend to do that? I differ with the Democracy [illegible] hurry to pay this; and I will give you [illegible] Our proposition is to liquidate the debt in twenty-five, thirty or forty years. And why do we propose [illegible] that length of time, owing now $2,510,000,000.

If we reduce the public debt as rapidly as we have within the last two years,—how long will it take to pay it, reducing taxation at the same time? Why we shall cancel it, in twenty-five years; at the same time—mind that!—at the same time doing away with taxation almost entirely. We will pay it in twenty-five years without our feeling it, by a tariff that will not be oppressive to the people, and by a light income-tax, together with a tax upon the luxuries of life. That is the policy of the Republican Party. [Great applause and long cheering.]

We proposed, this last Congress, to fund this debt, and to fund it so that the interest would only be four, to four and a half, per cent., instead of five and six per cent. But Mr. Johnson stuck the bill in his pocket, and it didn't become a law. But, according to the platform of the Republican Convention, we make the proposition to reduce the interest on the public debt, and thereby lighten the burthens of the people. And we propose to do it, not by passing a law that a man shall take this thing for that, but to do it in such a way that it will cause the bond-holders to exchange the one bond for the other, by letting that other run a time at a lower rate of interest, as is the policy of England and other European powers, because the great capitalists prefer a bond running thirty or forty years, instead of say ten, as it saves them the trouble of reinvesting the money. And for that reason a bond running for a long term of years, is better than one running for a short term, and can be put upon the market at a lower rate of interest.

This is our plan of paying the public debt. The Democratic Party propose to pay it differently. I do not agree with them, as I remarked, in their proposition. They say they are in favor of paying it within five years. They want it paid right off. They say, "You are paying six per cent. interest on this great debt all the time." That is true, or the most of it. You pay six per cent. on about $1,600,000,000, and five per cent. on the balance—that is, at the rate of six per cent. on the 5-20's and five per cent. on the 10-40's, in gold. They say that while we are paying that interest, they want to stop that interest. How do they propose to stop that interest? It's the easiest thing in the world to do, the way they propose to do it. [Laughter.] They say they want to stop this interest, by issuing greenbacks to pay off this debt, and they have a stump speech on that point that is calculated to deceive a great many ignorant people. It won't deceive any man of ordinary sense and information, but it may deceive a man who is destitute of that article which is very necessary in a country where a man should understand his business and the affairs of the Nation. [Laughter and applause.]

We have not 00,000,000 of currency. Over $350,000,000 of it is

in United States Treasury notes, and the balance, in Nation
notes. They say, they propose to pay off the interest of these
the National Bank bonds that are deposited as collaterals, and
bonds in the hands of the bondholders because they are mad
bondholder. They don't like him. They say he is a rich mas
aristocrat, and they want him paid off; they want to lift the b
off the shoulders of the people. They are going to issue, bes
$700,000,000 of currency we now have, a fresh lot.

. . . . . .

Now suppose you for a short time examine this question as
men. Suppose we issue "greenbacks" to pay off these bonds a
the interest, how much do you make by that? They say currency
enough for the bondholder. But "that ain't the question." Th
tion is, How does it affect the people? You are the men to
sidered. The money goes into your hands. It is issued by th
ernment, and the bondholder gets it for his bonds, but he
directly over to you He buys your horses, your cattle, your la
products—for that is what you sell your produce for—and if the
loss on it, who loses it? You are the men who lose it. The
the mechanics, the laborers, are the men who must receive it, a
are the men in whose hands it must depreciate, and they are t
who must be responsible. But if they had not the gold and s
pay off these $1,000,000,000 of bonds, and liquidate them, in
greenbacks, how are you going to pay off the greenbacks when
We have got to pay them in something. They issue ten or sixte
dred millions of greenbacks to pay off all the bonds, becau
haven't the gold to-day to pay off the bonds. Then, when you
greenbacks, and come to a bank to have them redeemed, what
have to redeem them with? [Applause.] You have got no go
that with, and your currency will be worth nothing. Your mo
be just in the condition the rebel's money was, over there, in Ri
Va. He had been over there, in the rebellion, and had been
cannon for the Confederacy. When he went there, the money w
rate. Confederate money was good enough. He got up in th
ing, put a two-dollar bill in his vest pocket, took his basket on
to buy his breakfast, which he would bring home in his basket a
at about full. He stayed there a year or so, and he said he then
take the basket to carry his money in, and could almost bring hi
fast back in his vest pocket. [Laughter.] And you would be
condition, precisely, if you were to pay off this debt in the man
Democracy want to pay it.

Let us illustrate it another way . Suppose you, my

are in distress; . . . you go to a neighbor and borrow money of him, and give him a note drawing ten per cent. You give him a note; he has lent you his money; you get out of your difficulty. As soon as you are fairly out of it, he wants you to pay him, and you say, "Yes; I will pay you." How—how are you going to pay your debt? According to the Democratic theory you will give him a new note, *drawing no interest*. That is the doctrine; that is it precisely. [Laughter and applause.]

The close of this great speech was wonderfully effective. Said the speaker:

If you elect Grant and Colfax, you will have peace. Because, let me tell you, that man, Grant, will keep peace. These rebels know it, and that is the reason they do not want him to be President. [Great applause.] With Seymour and Blair, you will have revolution, in my judgment; with Grant and Colfax, you will have peace and prosperity, in my judgment. Now if there are any soldiers here, ["Here's one!"] I want to ask them this question. Let me illustrate our position as soldiers, because you know that there is a sympathy between us that hardly ever exists between other men. It matters not how much we may differ in politics, we have yet a respect the one for the other, if we know we have each done our duty in the cause of our country. That is universally so among soldiers, whether they are Democratic soldiers, or Republican soldiers. Suppose, for the purpose of looking at this thing in the light of a soldier, we soldiers could have the matter arranged according to our taste to-day. Suppose that we had a stand built on this side of the street, and one on the opposite side of the street. Suppose that we had Seymour—and Blair and the Democratic Convention—on the platform, on this side of the street; Forrest on his right, Wade Hampton on his left, Joe Williams behind him a little, and the balance of the rebels bringing up the rear. Suppose on the other side, we had Grant and Colfax, and the six hundred and thirty men in the Chicago Convention (three hundred of that number had served in the Union army). Suppose we had that arrangement, and suppose we had the power to call from their graves the three hundred thousand martyred brothers who sleep in the far-off vale, and who died that you and I might have protection. Suppose that we could bring all the widows in their weeds, and the orphans, and the one-legged and the one-armed soldiers, and we could place them in one grand row along that street, and pass them in review between these two conventions. I ask you, soldiers, if you could be [illegible] e, and see that grand review, as it marched by

these two stands, how would you be affected? As the three h
thousand sainted martyrs passed by, clothed in white, as spiri
above, casting their eyes to the right and left, *there* would be Gra
his three hundred soldier followers, (and no rebels on his stand
ding tears of mourning over the ones that were left behind
spirits could say to them, "We died for your benefit, and for yo
tection." When they turned their faces toward the stand on *t*
what could they say? "Mr. Seymour, you said, we could not sa
country, that the draft was unconstitutional. You said, the wa
failure; you signed a platform that said, the further prosecuti
would lead to anarchy and misrule. You have been nominated
Presidency, and there are your friends, who represent your party,
about you." "Here is Forrest," says one, "who butchered me
other ones, "I am the spirit of that man who was burned, by th
dered Forrest who sits there, while I was lying sick in my tent." A
one says to Wade Hampton, "I am the man upon whose bre
pinned a ticket, that my General and friends might see that I ha
hanged, while foraging in South Carolina." And these rebels s
and see these men as they go by, followed by the widows, who h
their weeds and say, "That stand bears the man that caused me
dressed in mourning to-day." As the one-legged man goes by, h
up his crutch he cries out, "You are the man that caused me
but one leg; the one-armed man would shake his stump at
and Hampton and Preston, and their rebel brothers, and say, "Y
are the cause of my being a cripple for life;" and as the ch
along, it would prattle and say, "When will my father return
art the man that gave me not my father back, but made me an
—thou art the man who murdered my parent—thou art the m
made my mother a widow." I ask you soldiers, to-day, if yo
stand and gaze upon a scene like that, and then turn around a
"I will vote for the man who sits upon that platform with
Forrest and Hampton, and all of them around him, who have mad
three hundred thousand dead brothers arise, and given us half a
of widows and orphans, and crippled and wounded soldiers?"
"Never!" [illegible] there is not a soldier, to-day, except he
[illegible] one man, except he has lost his pat
and [illegible] to every sense of honor and propriety, in this count
could gaze upon [illegible] a scene as that, and refuse to cast his ba
Grant, and [illegible] go along with him and head the gr
[illegible] liberty and progress as we go through this land. I ask y
[illegible] and [illegible] dren,—the little boys and the little g
[illegible] in your midst, because, although y

say, "This is one of Logan's fancies," it is not. It is true as Holy Writ. There you can see the whole lesson. It is written upon the graves, upon the bodies, upon the arms and legs of men in this country, and upon the clothing of the widows and the orphans of this whole land; and that lesson was written there by the hands of these men that I have mentioned, who to-day are asking you for your suffrage and for the control of this country. I say, in the name of Heaven, in the name of patriotism, in the name of three hundred thousand murdered dead, and in the name of the flag and the Constitution and all there is that is near and dear to the people of this great land of ours, let us never disgrace ourselves by fighting four years to save a country, and then turn it over into the hands of the men who during that same four years attempted to destroy it. ["Never!" "Never!"—and intense excitement.] But let us say, inasmuch as we have saved this land, we will perpetuate its institutions, and will make liberty and progress, and civilization and Christianity, our watchwords. We will make this great country of ours what it should be, by putting it into the hands of men that can protect it. We have preserved it, and will perpetuate it.

LOGAN RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS—THE JENCKES "TENURE OF OFFICE," OR "CIVIL SERVICE," BILL—LOGAN ATTACKS IT, AND SHOWS THE DANGER OF CENTRING THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT IN ONE MAN.

On January 8, 1869, Mr. Logan made a speech, in the House of Representatives, exposing and denouncing the danger to the Republic, hidden in the Jenckes "Tenure of Office," or Civil Service, Bill. That bill provided for a very different sort of a civil service from that which has since been adopted and which is now in successful operation. In his opposition to that measure, as was remarked at the time, no one could question General Logan's disinterestedness. His position was unique. Other Representatives, from his own and other States, had their several districts,—and it was customary for Republican Representatives, as being the best informed touching the worth and merit of applicants for place, to be consulted, to a considerable extent, in the disposition of the patronage of those districts,—but he had no particular district. He was the Representative-at-Large from his State,—

as was no other in that Congress, and hence had no in in preserving such local patronage. He honestly be the Jenckes bill was not alone a vicious and unconstitu measure, but one dangerous to the privileges and to t erties of the people. He refused to discuss the me upon the idea that "to the victors belong the spoils," be said he, "the question involved in this bill rises far that, and overshadows all such minor and petty influe

Passing the details of the bill in critical review, Mr. I said:

It provides that a new executive department shall be create the Vice-President shall be the head of it; that a Board of Co sioners shall be appointed who shall have power to make rules a dain examinations under them, to divide the country into distric to delegate all their power to other parties. It further provides persons who may hereafter desire to be employed in the civil servic Government, in any capacity whatever, shall be obliged to submit selves for examination as to their qualifications, after paying a this Board of Examiners or some deputy thereof. The appoin shall be made from the list of those who prove themselves to be t quainted, and, when once appointed, they are to hold their ap ments for life, upon good behavior. Every branch of the servic be divided into grades, and every incumbent is to be promoted fr lower grades whenever a vacancy occurs. A list is to be kept applicants, and as vacancies occur, from any cause, they are to be by the applicants who are awaiting their turn. The "Board provide a species of court-martial or commission to try, adjudg punish all offenders. The decision of the Board is to be final as plications. There is no power of appeal or review. The Pre Senate, or head of any Department, may not only require all appl in the future to submit themselves to this Board, but may or present incumbents to appear before it, and abide by their decis

Touching this vast concentration of power in the h of the Vice-President,—which was his chief objection t bill, he continued:

Whether he would use the power judiciously and disinteres [illegible] to be known; but certain it is, that if you desire to kee [illegible] patronage out of party politics, the power of appointment mu

be centred in one man. Is it not palpable that, if he so desired to his power of appointment, the Vice-President could make himself the esident, spite of all opposition and beyond all the efforts of the people? e organization of office-holders which he could make, would be so and invincible, that the will of the people could never be expressed, r executed. And the immense number of persons now employed, d to be employed, who cause—the report says—the patronage to be political evil, would only make him the more compact. If it is an il, in its present shape; how much more would it be an evil, in such shape! Who would be the fountain-head of all power of promotion? e Vice-President. Who would be the arbiter to whom they would ok in the last resort? The Vice-President. Who would be their contractor? The Vice-President. To whom would their gratitude be e? The Vice-President. Whose interests would they desire to serve, d to whom show their gratitude? The Vice-President. Who would ommand that vast number of civilians, whose number would be greater han the peace-list of the regular army? The Vice-President. He ight be a man so void of ambition as not to use his power; he might e so regardless of exalted station as not to attempt to gain it; he might e so virtuous that all his influence would be for his country's good; e might be so conscientious as never to know favor or affection; he ight be a paragon in public life—or he might not be; and I never vill consent to place the whole liberties of the people in the hollow of his hand, be he who he may.

The bill, it is scarcely necessary to say, was defeated.

EARLY STAND OF GENERAL LOGAN AGAINST MONEY SUBSIDIES TO RAILROADS—THE EASTERN-DIVISION PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—HE URGES A SUBSTITUTE, CALLS A HALT TO SUCH RECKLESS EXPENDITURES, AND DEFEATS THE BILL.

It was on January 25, 1869, that Mr. Logan in the House of Representatives called a halt to further money subsidies to railroads—the measure under consideration being Senate bill No. 570, "for a grant of lands, granting the right of way over the public lands to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and for other purposes." His position was, that the Government had already given a subsidy to this railroad, of lands and mo ey; that it was not necessary to the advance-

ment of the interests of the country that this addition of $16,000 a mile asked for, should be granted; th company was amply able to complete this road to the desired (Cheyenne Well), fifty-four miles, without suc and that deception had already been practised upo country and upon Congress in subsidizing this road. speech created a great stir at the time, and raised q commotion in the House itself. To this subsidy bil Logan offered a substitute - his explanation of whic show the advanced position he took on the subject o road-subsidies at that early day. Said he:

What do I propose? I propose this policy to be applied to th I propose that the Government shall guarantee the interest, for per mile, of the bonds of the road to Cheyenne Wells. I propo that guarantee, when written by the Secretary of the Treasury bonds, shall become *ipso facto* a first mortgage on the railroad an fixtures and furniture. That is my proposition. What else? I to guarantee the Government against loss, to guarantee the Gove against expenditures, to guarantee the Government against in public debt, I propose that all transportation of supplies of ever telegraphing, or any other indebtedness to this road, by the Gove of the United States, shall be reserved by the Secretary of the T from payment to the road and applied to the payment of the on the bonds as far as it will go, and that the company shall, te before said interest is due, deposit the money with the Treasurer United States for the payment of said interest. I propose, in a to that, that the lands heretofore granted to this company, and th granted to the Denver Company, joining them together, shall into the market, as every twenty miles of the road is built, at $ acre, and sold to actual settlers, the money received from suc to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as a sinking and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall apply that sinking f the purchase or redemption of the bonds of this road upon wh interest is guaranteed by the Government, and, as redeemed, purc or cancelled, they shall be turned over to the company. I propo the Government, as well as the holders of said bonds, shall be pro that it shall not, by indebtedness or in any other way, lose on

I go further than that. I propose that if this company shall pay the interest or any part of the interest every six months, th

Government shall have power to take possession of the road and its fixtures and furniture, and apply its earnings, etc., to the payment of the interest or the liquidation of the debt. That is my proposition. I propose to protect the Government, and at the same time I propose to put it in such a position that the road itself can be built. These gentlemen say, "Oh, we cannot build the road." I say you can build the road. Why? Because when you get the interest on the bonds guaranteed they will go on the market, and the Government will be protected, and the taxpayers will be protected and not oppressed, which I think is a very important item in all matters of legislation, especially at this time.

. . . . . .

I look upon these grand improvements of the age, as a great thing. I look upon the work of stretching iron bands across the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as one of the great marks of the intelligence of this great age. I look upon fastening together the East and the West, as a barrel is strapped and bound by hoops of iron, as one of the grand events of the age. You have almost completed what may be termed a bridge, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This has been done at great cost to the Government, and in my judgment it has expended enough, without any sufficient security against liability. You have now opened the communication and shown what the country is. If it is inviting to capital, it will go; if not, it shrinks from the task of struggling against the decrees of Nature. The Government has given aid, to the extent of millions and millions of dollars. Now let the Government stop giving in this manner, for it is recklessness. We have done more than our duty toward the country in this matter of money-subsidy, and now let us stop. I say let us stop, and stop now.

We hear much said, in favor of economy. Many gentlemen make speeches, in favor of economy. One member says, "I am in favor of economy—as soon as I get my little bill through." It reminds me of Rip Van Winkle, when he became a temperance man. After he had waked up from his twenty years' sleep, he said that he was going to quit drinking, yet he did drink,—"Here's to the health of your family; may they live long and prosper,"—always saying, in reference to his promise to quit drinking, "This time doesn't count." And I suppose that is the way with gentlemen here. They are all in favor of economy; but one says, "I want this little stump-tail railroad bill passed—this time doesn't count;" and so another says, about another road. As Van said, "Here's to the health of your family; may they live long and prosper—*this* time doesn't count."

Sir, I say it is time to stop now. If you are going to apply the prin-

ciple at all, you should apply it now. But gentlemen say, this fifty-four miles. That is true; this bill is only for fifty-fou When the last bill was up, you, by strategy, made it seventy m we put this fifty-four miles on, it will be one hundred and twe miles. And then, the next Congress, they will ask you to g subsidies from Chevenne Wells to another place.

Perhaps these gentlemen will say to me, "Why, Logan, yo understand that great country we are going into, New Mexico haps I do not know anything about it. But I tell these rail that, in 1847 and 1848, I travelled over the very route laid down map, as their survey. I know all about the country throug their road will run, if ever built. I have been over nearly ever tain-path in that country.

The lands in those valleys of Mexico are as beautiful as th man ever beheld, and the climate is one of the finest that God h to man. Fresh meat will cure there, while hanging in the open out the application of salt. It will cure, out in the hot sun, as from my own observation. The country abounds with bird sheep, antelopes, and a great variety of animals, both domestic It is a country that will develop itself, as fast as a railroad goes it, and become rich and prosperous without any Government su $16,000 or $32,000 a mile, and these railroad-men know it well

Now, sir, I say that I am in favor of the great march of impr of civilization, and a general development of all the wealth sources of this country. But, sir, that is no reason why, as sentative of my constituents, I should stand by, and see the every day, grow leaner and leaner by the inroads made upon it [illegible] I am not willing to do it my friends in this House, I say to my Republican friends—tho not regard this as a [illegible] measure by any means—that we [illegible] to our constituents, in the Convention that nom [illegible] President [illegible] would be our watchword. If [illegible] we [illegible] stand by that [illegible] W [illegible] W [illegible] [illegible] against the [illegible] express, but clearly [illegible] C [illegible] and date for President [illegible] to the policy [illegible] by the President elect [illegible] with reference to this particular [illegible] of the character heretof [illegible] at least in the present embarra

dition of the Treasury. But this company comes modestly forward and says, "Subsidize for us these fifty-four miles of road; slap you constituents in the face; violate your party platform; violate your pledges made upon the stump; and, on the eve of the new administration coming into power, make a direct issue with it, on the question of involving us in further liability. Let him understand that you are all-powerful, that you ask no odds from him. Give the people of the country to understand that you defy their will *in toto*." This, and nothing less, is what we are modestly asked by this company to do.

This railroad-subsidy bill was defeated, and its friends attributed that defeat to Logan's powerful speech.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT OF 1869—A TURBULENT SCENE IN JOINT CONVENTION—BEN. BUTLER'S ATTEMPT TO BULLY CONGRESS—LOGAN SQUELCHES HIM.

When the electoral count was made in the hall of the House of Representatives by Acting Vice-President Wade, in February, 1869, in presence of the Senate and House, General Butler objected to counting the vote of Georgia. The scene which followed, was thus described by the Galesburg *Free Press* of February 18, 1869:

Truculent, fierce, insulting in demeanor, manifestly under the influence of vinous excitement, and wearing a look of pride and self-assertion, his (Butler's) voice was the battle-cry for all his followers and dupes. Tumult reigned supreme; sober members blushed, while men who would not have supported Butler in his revolutionary atrocity had they not been drunk, hooted, yelled, and strove to make speeches—a dozen at once. Finally, when the Senate resolved in separate session that the vote of Georgia should be counted, Butler grossly insulted their honorable body, refused to submit to the decision of the presiding officer, appealed from him, and declared that the House should "kick" the Senate from its presence. The count was finished, amid a tumultuous scene of tumult verging upon actual riot; and not until the supreme moment of the solemn announcement of the choice of the American people for their chief magistrate was even a semblance of order obtained.

Butler, it seems, had given a party on the previous evening, which did not break up till daybreak. Here he had all his confederates, as

well as many others, and no doubt thought by piving them w[illegible] to fit them for his purpose. There is but little doubt that the [illegible] of the whole thing was Butler's personal hostility to Grant. [illegible] purpose he made this attempt to throw the country into an [illegible] olution.

Subsequently, Butler had [illegible] assurance to introduce into the [illegible] a resolution censuring Wade, the Senate's presiding officer, [illegible] its adoption with his utmost ability. Fortunately there were me[illegible] the floor bold enough to meet him upon all issues, and wreck his [illegible] for the conquest of Congress. Bingham of Ohio opened the [illegible] on Thursday, and General John A. Logan, the eloque[illegible] nest, and courageous man of whom Illinois has so much reas[illegible] [illegible] on Friday by a resolution to lay Butler's mo[illegible] as a consequence all connected with it, on the table. This was a[illegible] by the emphatic vote of 130 to 55.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—A SPEECH—LOGAN'S POWERFUL APPEAL FOR THE READM[illegible] OF VIRGINIA.

In January, 1870, General Logan made an exhausti[illegible] able speech on the question of the proposed removal [illegible] capital from Washington to some central point in the M[illegible] sippi Valley. Of this speech it was said at the time [illegible] experienced pen: "Logan's speech was probably th[illegible] he ever made, rising to fervor in speaking of the dest[illegible] the country, and acute and powerful in other respects. [illegible] closing sentences of this speech were these:

And now, [illegible] is the time to do this. A more favorable [illegible] never [illegible] a time when it can be done with as little [illegible] A new republic is springing into being; the disg[illegible] [illegible] has been wiped out, and our Government may [illegible] [illegible] on the basis of genuine freedom. The G[illegible] [illegible] trammels, steps forth clothed in her [illegible]

[illegible] above us is not a true representation [illegible] It should be clothed in snowy white. Yes, [illegible] not on its ruins, but by its [illegible] been baptized with the blood of more than two h[illegible] [illegible] plant our capital in the centre

Nation, at the commencement of the new epoch. The ashes of the martyred Lincoln have gone westward as the vanguard of empire. Let us follow them, I was about to say, with the remains of Washington. But no. Brave hearts met the foes of our country as well here, as there. The honor of the victory is as much due to the East as to the West. Joined, heart and hand, in the great battle of freedom, we will remain thus joined in our efforts to perpetuate it. Let the Father of the Republic, remembered and honored by the people, rest quietly beside the old homestead of the Nation, while the father of the new republic sleeps near the new home of empire.

About this time the bill, to readmit Virginia without conditions, came up. In a brief speech he said, as one report gives it:

He intended to vote for the amendment, offered by Mr. Bingham, to admit Virginia without conditions; and if he could not get that, he would take the next best thing he could get for accomplishing her admission—not because of Virginia statesmen or warriors, living or dead, but because the honor of the House and of the Nation was pledged to her admission on the proposition presented by the gentleman from Ohio. If he made a contract with a rebel, he would live by it and stand by it. Congress had made a contract with Virginia, knowing her people to be rebels. Virginia had performed her part of the contract, and Congress was bound to perform its part.

Another acute Washington observer, George Alfred Townsend, in referring to an acrimonious personal debate which took place between Butler and Bingham, wrote at this time to the Chicago *Tribune:*

It struck every intelligent man listening to that personal debate, that a man like Butler, who had done so much to drive the South into rebellion, spurred it on, helped it to abandon Douglas, and supported to the brink of rebellion all the worst pretentions of slavery, should be one of the foremost to hail the restoration of Virginia, deceived by such as he. Not so! This bedfellow of Davis and comrade of Breckenridge stood at the door of the Union, the last man to forgive the people he had seduced. Political baseness has seldom an exemplification like this. General Logan, who had been a Democrat, made haste to say frankly that he hailed the readmission of the State, the more that he had voted with the South up to the time of the rebellion. Logan's speeches of

late have been the best of his whole career, more prudent, n
diction, more national, and yet a fine fervor of feeling bears t
His speech on the removal of the capital was one of the most e
arguments I have ever heard, and this speech of to-day closes
piece of spontaneous eloquence which the Republican Party
whole North would do well to indorse:

"I am in favor of the admission of the State at the earliest
cable moment, so as to get these vexed questions, that have bee
Congress and before the Union for years past, out of the way;
this strife may pass away from the halls of Congress; that all th
may again take their positions in the family of States; that the
may bow to the old flag of the Union; that they again may tu
eyes up to the shining stars and there receive the light wh
fathers of the country received, and which they transmitted to t
erations to come after them. I am for it, that the gloom whicl
around this country, and the dark cloud that has hovered ov
long, may pass away, and the light of heaven serenely shine on
upon the Republic of America."

GENERAL LOGAN SECURES THE BRANDING, BY THE HOU
REPRESENTATIVE WHITTEMORE, FOR CORRUPTION—H
PEALS TO THE COURAGE OF THE HOUSE.

In February, 1870, charges made against Represe
Whittemore, of South Carolina, for selling cadetship a
ments to West Point and Annapolis, having been exa
and reported upon by the Committee on Military A
through its chairman, General Logan, the guilty Repre
tive undertook to resign, but owing to the efforts of G
Logan, and in spite of the determined opposition of
to the punishment of Whittemore, the House very pr
refused to accept the resignation, by which he thou
escape condemnation, and unanimously adopted a reso
declaring him unworthy of a seat in the House. In th
ning debate that took place between Butler and Logan
resolution to postpone action in this case, which resul
the defeat of such resolution, by a vote of 155 nays to 3
General Logan took strong ground in favor of preservi
moral character of the House of Representatives. As

ented in the condensed report of the *Chronicle*, he said, in answer to appeals for delay:

He would go as far to protect the innocent, as any man who lived. He would judge a man justly, and even tenderly, and would invoke on his behalf the mercies which Heaven had implanted in the human breast. But while he would invoke on the side of an unfortunate man all the tenderness, all the charity, and all the mercies which the human heart could have within it, he would at the same time invoke the God of Heaven to give men judgment, to give them nerve, to give them honesty enough to decide what the law is, and what the standard of morality should be, in the House of Representatives. He would invoke every man that had a right to pass upon this question, to nerve himself to cut down crime, so that virtue and honesty might stand upright before the world, and be vindicated instead of condemned. What excuse was there for this delay?

And just before moving the previous question, on the motion to postpone, he said, in reply to Butler's attack on the press:

The gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken about the newspapers howling about this thing. Certainly they did howl about it, and he did not blame them for doing so. If members of the House were willing to sell themselves like sheep in the shambles, he did not blame the newspapers for howling about it; and if the decision of this case were to be postponed, the people would have a right to suspect all of them. If the House expected its committees to do their duty in investigating frauds, the House itself would have to do its duty in punishing those frauds when they were reported; otherwise the House would be saying to its committees, "We instructed you to do this, but we did not expect you would do it. We told you to investigate this thing, and to report if you found men guilty, but we did not expect you would do it." If the House did not perform its duty in this matter, it would have to send its resolutions of inquiry, in future, to some other committee than the Committee on Military Affairs.

LOGAN'S PLEA FOR STRUGGLING CUBA—HE ASKS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

February 17, 1870, General Logan having already introduced, in the House, a resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency, called it . The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The people of Cuba have for more than fifteen carried on active hostilities against Spain, for the purpose of their independence and establishing a republican government.

Whereas, They have established and are maintaining a de ernment, and now occupy with their armies, and control, a larg of said island. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instr inquire what reason now exists, if any, why the Republic of Cu not be recognized by the Government as a belligerent, and, entitled to the rights of belligerents.

The circumstances occasioning the introduction resolution were these: The patriots in Cuba had lo in revolt, as stated in the preamble, and at this tim pied quite a large part of the island. There was a gr of feeling throughout the country over the fact that helped Spain, and done nothing for the struggling isl —that we had, in fact, supplied Spain with thirty g with which to help suppress the revolution in Cuba, done nothing to help the revolutionists, with wh American heart naturally sympathized. General Log resented this widespread feeling, the desire to do as much for the patriot republican cause, as for its e Hence the resolution, and the very able speech h upon it. In it, he said:

The question as to whether this Government shall or shall no to the Cuban patriots, belligerent rights, is one of grave im On the one hand it involves the great principles of freedom of self-government; on the other important national principles distinctions of international law. Therefore, I hesitated on ac the somewhat meagre details and conflicting reports we have in regard to the contest which has been going on in the island but this uncertainty, I think, now no longer exists, as I expect in the course of these remarks. Another reason why I hesit that the action places me in apparent opposition to that admi which I heartily support and with which I am in full sympath

But, sir, I do not feel that I can discharge my duty and rema If I should err, I have the satisfaction of knowing that it is bet in behalf of liberty, than against it; and if there is any doul

minds of members on this subject, surely the benefit of that doubt should be cast in favor of freedom and the right of self-government. Let our various views as to policy be what they may, I think I can safely assert that all feel the deep current of opinion pressing upon us. Though smothered to comparative silence, we feel it like the hot breath of the slumbering volcano which precedes the rending upheaval; we know it is there. Though the tongue of the Nation is comparatively mute on this subject, yet the mighty heart palpitates with sympathy for the struggling patriots of the Queen of the Antilles, and we feel the beating strokes. Even the voices of those who tell us to wait, bear in their tones an indication that behind the words lie deep fountains of sympathy anxious to gush forth in words of cheer.

Sir, a greater mark of respect was never shown an administration than this; and while I regret that this particular combination of circumstances surrounds this particular case, yet I am proud of it as an evidence of the high regard felt for our present Chief Magistrate. And while I feel impelled, by a sense of duty, to differ with him as to the line of policy the Government should adopt in this matter, I do it with no desire to cast a shade of censure upon his action in the premises. I believe that in his own breast there lurks the deepest sympathy for this struggling people, and that he has in reality curbed his desires in order to carry out what he believed to be the better policy. Being compelled to act on the imperfect data he then possessed, he has cast the doubt in the legal end of the balance.

But, sir, the matter has now been transferred to Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, for its action thereon, and we must decide for or against.

After quoting the authorities to show what constituted an actual condition of war, he proceeded to prove that the "Cuban Republic" was such in fact as well as in name, and that the Spanish Government had itself recognized the fact of war, if not the *de facto* existence of the Cuban Republican Government. He considered there were but two questions to be determined. One: had the Cubans reached the point where they should be recognized? The other: Was it the duty of the United States to recognize them now, without delay? He held that the Cuban cause had reached such a condition as to demand immediate recognition. He concluded in these words:

Thus far, Mr. Speaker, I have viewed this question in its strict
nical bearing, but there is a moral bearing which should not be
ten in the discussion. We claim to be the friends of freedom,
advocates of liberty. We point the world to our Nation, as th
type of government. The Stars and Stripes are emblems of
and the people of the world, wherever they have floated in the
have learned to appreciate them as such. Would it not be a
to unfurl this glorious flag, in one of the Cuban ports, beside t
boats which have left our shores to crush out the struggle for
there, perhaps it might be where Spanish bullets shed the
blood of Speakman, a citizen of my neighboring State?

I appeal to the members of this House. Sirs, what would
feelings were you there, striving, at the sacrifice of everything
dear to you, to acquire that boon of freedom you had learned fr
neighbor to love, and then see that teacher, in the embrace of
pressor, flaunting the emblem of liberty in your very face? I
learned to love royalty so much, that we fear lest we should
desires or run counter to its plans? Shall we exercise no dis
tion as to whom we will, or will not, accord the rights of belli
Must we wait as long in the case of those who are struggling
dom and the right of self-government against bondage and opp
as in the case of those who are fighting to impose burdens?
the basis from which our international policy springs? Is it f
or oppression? Is it monarchy, or self-government? Is it bon
liberty? If we claim that it is based on the right of representat
true liberty, then let us extend that policy to every bright
springs up amid the regions of oppression.

Our Chief Magistrate has said, that the people of this Nat
thize with that people struggling to free them [illegible] from a g
they believe to be oppressive. Yes, sir, the heart of this mighty
swells and heaves with sympathy for Cuba; and [illegible] vast
of cheers sweep across the narrow strait, in spite of a [illegible]
[illegible] and legal crotchets, it would sound above the waves th
against [illegible] coast one hearty "God speed the cause of free
Cuba."

through the H , of his bill reducing the army, mustering out between four hundred and five hundred officers thereof. A special despatch of that date, in the Chicago *Republican*, thus alludes to the brilliant success of his speech and management:

General Logan achieved the greatest triumph of this Congress to-day when his army bill was passed by the House without an amendment, except such as were proposed by himself, and without even a call of the yeas and nays. He prefaced the measure by a speech which, by unanimous consent, the House allowed him to extend to nearly two hours' length, full of suggestions, facts, and figures. He showed that the staff corps for our 37,000 men, is as numerous as France supports for her 500,000, or Russia for her 800,000; that the prices paid for office-rents by some of these, as by General Ingalls in New York, are enormous. He pointed out the evils of allowing army officers to hold civil positions, citing the case of Butterfield in New York, who, after holding one of the most important offices there, returns to his rank of colonel in the army, and cannot be tried for misconduct in his civil position. General Sherman, Secretary Robeson, and a number of army officers were on the floor while he was speaking, and Sherman had the pleasure of hearing Logan's argument in favor of cutting his pay down nearly $8,000 a year.

In the course of his speech, General Logan said, that "the saving effected by this bill would approximate to $3,000,000" annually.

LOGAN'S REPLY TO GENERAL SHERMAN'S LETTER OPPOSING ARMY REDUCTION AND REFORM—HE DEMOLISHES IT—AN ELOQUENT PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY DICTATION—DEFENCE OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

On March 29, 1869, Mr. Logan,—after calling attention to, and having placed upon the record, a letter written by General Sherman to Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, adversely criticizing General Logan's bill for the reduction of the army, which had passed the House by the latter's efforts and was then being considered by said Committee,—made a speech which fairly demol-

ished the statements contained in the letter, and exhi
once the readiness and thoroughness of informatior
characterized the man in matters of legislation, as in
General Sherman's attack, through the medium of
ter, upon General Logan's position and statements
ever-trenchant it had at first seemed to be—was so
vigorously, and convincingly repelled by General Lo
the floor of the House, that it fell flat, and utterly fail
object, which was the defeat of army reduction and
In concluding that speech, which he did amid "Lo
tinued applause upon the floor and in the galleries,"—
sentative Logan said:

General Sherman says, that if his pay be reduced he cannot
ceptions. I do not care whether he can, or not. It makes no d
to me. Sir, I remember a grand reception which was once give
I remember that on the 22d of May, 1865, I marched around t
itol and down Pennsylvania Avenue at the head of many thou
eran soldiers, constituting the Army of the Tennessee. Gene
man was marching in advance. He then commanded General
army, the Army of Georgia, and my army, the Army of the T
He was greeted with cheers by men and women, by white a
Bouquets were strewn everywhere. Every heart leaped with
if the dead could have spoken, they would have shouted hail
his name.

Nearly all of those soldiers who followed me down Penn
Avenue were volunteer soldiers. They had been engaged in
a hundred battles. They constituted the old Army of the T
which was first commanded by Grant, and which I comman
They never knew defeat. They are forgotten to-day. Their
live but a short time. Fifty years hence, history will hardly
these men were engaged in the war. A few regular officers
all the credit, and will get it all. I am willing they shall ha
want none, myself. I claim none. But while this officer, the g
the regular army, is attacking us, there are in this House
many men who were volunteer soldiers—perhaps not so great a
equally patriotic. They were mustered out of the service
content to obey the laws and do their duty.

There sits a man [Mr. Paine] who, with one leg gone, slept
field, hearing during the dark, dismal night, no sound save the

of the wounded and the dying. He votes for this bill, and for that reason he is an "inhuman" man. Another gentleman [Mr. Stoughton], a member of our Committee, who concurred in reporting this bill, slept upon the battlefield in the same way, and now goes around this House on a wooden leg. I could name twenty men on this floor who bear the marks and scars of rebel lead. They are to be forgotten. Let it be so; I have nothing to say; but I have a word to say in behalf of the taxpayers, in behalf of the soldier, and the soldier's widow. In their name, in the name of those brave Union men who sleep beneath the sod of the South, in the name of their widows and children, in the name of the one-legged and one-armed soldiers, I protest against the use of such power in the hands of these few men to defeat a great measure of public reform like this army bill.

I protest against this thing of dictating legislation to the country, because a man is in a high place. I protest against any attempt to stifle legislation. I protest against the iron bands of power being woven like a net-work around the minds of independent legislators of this Nation. The people demand that the legislative branch of this Government shall be free, shall be untrammelled, shall be independent, and shall be unfettered, so far as military dictation is concerned; and I say to the men who hold high positions in this country, that they are not the law makers, but the law obeyers, and that they shall not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit, or the benefit of anybody else. And, sir, whenever legislation is so stifled and so crippled that a man, who has independence enough to stand up here in defence of economy and efficiency in the public service, is attacked by high officials, through the columns of the newspapers, for the performance of his duty as a Representative of the people, and legislation thwarted thereby, then farewell to the liberties of this glorious Republic.

General Sherman parades, as if for our imitation, the British army, with four hundred generals. If we should adopt the suggestion, and have four hundred generals, as in the British army, to one hundred thousand men, then, Mr. Speaker, we should give the death-knell to our free institutions. With such a military establishment, the Oriental world today is blighted and accursed. It puts upon the people the heavy burden of a titled nobility. I demand that the people of this country shall not receive any such strain. I demand that this country shall not be put in the same position as Europe. If a man in Europe gets to be a general he must be a duke, and if he gets to be a colonel he must be a marquis; and while the people get two shillings a day, for hard labor, the duke or marquis get $30,000 per annum, for doing nothing.

Such is the rule, and such is the condition of things, in Europe. I to know whether this attack on me, means that this country sha subverted into the hands of powerful military men, who are to be aristocrats, as they are in Europe? I wish to know whether title to be established here? I wish to know whether a body of nobi to grow up here.

I know the people are honest, as we have been told in that ! Yes, sir, the people are honest, the people are brave, and the peop true. He [Sherman] would not have been a general, if it had not for the people. It was the boy who carried the musket, who made what he is. The boys who carried muskets so gallantly during the war, made all these men who now hold themselves so high. The the boys who made generals, and presidents, and can unmake t and I say, for one, I shall stand up here as the defender of these and these men, of their widows and their orphans, and for the lib of all the people in this country, against all generals, or marsha governors, or princes, or potentates, regardless of whatever aristo may be attempted to be set up in this land. While I live, I will as their defender. Living or dying, I shall defend the liberties of people, making war against dictation and against aristocracy, a favor of republicanism.

The Army bill, although somewhat modified by the ate, still preserved its essential reform features when fi enacted into law—a result admittedly due to this pow speech.

GENERAL LOGAN'S AUTHORSHIP IN THE FIFTEENTH AMEND AS FINALLY AGREED TO.

It is a fact, not generally known, because of General gan's modesty, that he was as much the author of the teenth Amendment to the United States Constitution as of those who have heretofore claimed to be. As that Am ment came from the Senate to the House its first section as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote or office shall not be denied or abridged by the United S or by any State on account of race, color, or previous c tion of servitude."

Mr. Logan sought to amend this section in the House by striking out the words "or hold office," as superfluous, the right to vote always carrying with it the right to hold office. The House, however, refused to adopt his amendment, but instead agreed to amendments offered by Bingham of Ohio, and sent it back to the Senate in the following shape:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote *or hold office* shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, *nativity, property, creed*, or previous condition of servitude."

The Senate disagreeing to this, a conference committee, comprising Senators Stewart, Conkling, and Edmunds, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham, and Logan, on the part of the House, settled the disagreement by adopting Logan's draft, so that the section should read thus:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

And in this shape, there being no disagreement as to the second section giving power to enforce it, it passed both Houses by the constitutional two-thirds majority.*

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* By reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives, 3d session, Fortieth Congress, the following proceedings will be found: On February 20, 1869, Mr. Boutwell moved that the rules be suspended so as to take up and consider the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 8), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Agreed to: yeas, 144; nays, 37.

Mr. Logan submitted an amendment to it, to strike out the words "or hold office." Disagreed to.

Mr. Shellabarger submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the first section, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Bingham submitted an additional amendment, to strike out the words "by the United States" and insert "nativity, property, creed;" so that it would read as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

This was agreed to, and the joint resolution was read a third time and passed by 140 yeas to 37 nays.

On February 23d a message was received by the House from the Senate, notifying it

LOGAN'S EULOGY ON GENERAL THOMAS—A FITTING TRIBU "THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA."

On April 6, 1870, in the Masonic Hall at Washin General Logan delivered an oration before the Depar of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, upon th character, and death of General George H. Thomas, the of Nashville, "The Rock of Chickamauga." Briefly, l telling words, he thus sketched the turning-point in that soldier's military career:

When the army swung loose from its moorings at Atlanta, to across the plains of Georgia, the troops left behind were placed command of General Thomas to hold the enemy in check in Tens And here, in some respects, was perhaps the most trying positio life. Gradually falling back on Nashville to prevent the enemy fro ting off his communications, concentrating his forces and strengt his cavalry arm, his delay and apparent inaction was misunderst

that the Senate had disagreed to the House amendments, asking a conference on agreeing votes of the two Houses, and stating that Mr. Stewart, Mr Conkling, a Edmunds had been appointed the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The same day, on motion of Mr. Boutwell, the rules were suspended, the joint tion with its amendments taken up, the House agreed to the conference, and Mess well, Bingham, and Logan were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

On February 25th Mr. Boutwell reported from the conference committee as foll

"The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on t resolution (S. R. 8), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United State met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from their amendments and agree to the resolution Senate, with an amendment as follows

In section one, line two, strike out the words "or hold office," and that the agree to the same.

Managers on the part of the House of Representatives,

George S. Boutwe
John A. Bingham,
John A. Logan.

Managers on the part of the Senate,

William M. Stew
Roscoe Conkling.

This report was agreed to by both House and Senate, by the constitutional ma two thirds in each House

his motives misinterpreted. The news of Hood's rapid and persistent advance into Tennessee, and apparently no strong effort on the part of Thomas to check him, was a riddle for a time, even at the headquarters of the army. Sensitive to every insinuation against his honor or his integrity, as one of his nature must ever be, it required all his self-control to keep his own counsel. But he was equal to the task, and moving steadily onward, perfecting his plans, he waited patiently the moment at which to strike the decisive blow. When it arrived, it came like a thunder-bolt upon the enemy.

Hood's army, shattered and broken, was scattered to the four winds, never to be again reorganized.

This cleared away effectually the cloud which for a moment had obscured his fame, and his star shone forth with increased splendor.*

Of Thomas' characteristics, General Logan said:

He brought no peculiar trait into stronger relief than another, but blended them all in one harmonious whole. If there was any exception to this, any feature that predominated over others, it was the power of his will, especially its power over himself—self-control. And this, united with his uniform urbanity, was doubtless the secret of that facility with which he acquired control over the troops under his command, who seemed to obey, not more because duty compelled them than because they loved to execute the orders of their general. It was the secret of that power he possessed of instilling into his men his own indomitable and deliberate courage, that won him the sobriquet of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Intellectually he was peculiarly fitted for military life; the very harmony of his nature begat system; and, possessing strong comprehensive powers, readily he grasped the points of his situation, and deliberate judgment concentrated the advantages and matured his plans, and energy executed them.

His heart was that of a giant, and swelled and palpitated with none but the noblest impulses. Sincere in all his words, his unreserved frankness and evident truthfulness in all his reports and communications extorted admiration even from those who love to censure. Strict conscientiousness and punctual fidelity marked all his actions. "No taint of sordid selfishness, no miserable caprices, no stain of dishonor, ever soiled his fair escutcheon." His name will go down to posterity without a blot upon his character as a soldier, a patriot, or a gentleman.

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*But for Logan's self-abnegation, Thomas would not have had this chance. See pages [illegible], and foot-note.

Envy and jealousy will seek in vain for a flaw or defect upc to hang a doubt or fix a criticism.

The peroration of this eloquent oration was very f these few lines of it will show:

He is gone! Grief sits visibly on every soldier's brow, and every loyal heart of the Nation. His noble form lies low, rea committed to its kindred dust. Earth never received into her manlier form or a nobler breast. The halo of his deeds and liancy of his achievements may almost be said to illumine the g which his body descends, and the fragrance of his acts of kindı fume his sepulchre.

He has gone from our sight, but not from our hearts and o ories; there his name must live on, embalmed by our love and g with our affections, growing brighter and brighter as time The cold marble often bears in mockery a name forgotten bu letters chiselled in the icy slab. It cannot be so with the name eral George Henry Thomas: it is chiselled on the tablets of t hearts to need the aid of marble or bronze to perpetuate it

As a soldier, a gentleman, a patriot, a man, his memory wil to future generations, emblazoned upon the pages of history, with a lesson of wholesome emulation to those who shall in th lead armies to battle, not alone in this Republic, but throug civilized world.

This oration was very highly praised by the pres time although delivered at a disadvantage, in this t tended memorial services, including an oration by G had been had in honor of General Thomas, the eveni fore, in the hall of the House, in the presence of the Pr and his Cabinet and both Houses of Congress. Y paper said: "The night after, at Masonic Hall, Loga tion flashed out with all its electricity and descriptive n cence, throwing completely in the shade everything fore delivered." Another paper, alluding to this meetin

General Schenck, Chairman of the House Committee on W Means, presided Members of the Cabinet, Senators, Member House, and Governors of States were present, some of whom t in the proceedings. The hall (Masonic Hall) was crowded t

tion by an enthusiastic audience, who had assembled to listen to the eulogy upon the life and character of General Thomas delivered by Major-General Logan. General Logan is an orator whose cast of thought rendered him peculiarly qualified to handle such a subject; and his personal knowledge of General Thomas, and experience with him upon many well-fought fields, lent inspiration to the effort. The result was that as the orator rose with his theme and the grand and beautiful incidents were portrayed with all the fascination of the speaker's art—the power of pathos, the moving appeal, the awaking of emotion,—the assembly was constrained to manifest its feeling in frequent outbursts of applause.

GENERAL LOGAN'S GENERAL ORDERS TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, TOUCHING DECORATION DAY—ELECTED A THIRD TIME ITS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT RESOLUTIONS—A HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO "THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

On April 30, 1870, the following order was issued by General Logan, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, touching Memorial Day:

HEADQUARTERS, G. A. R.,
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

I. The annual ceremonies of "Memorial Day" which have been firmly established by National choice and consent, will take place on Monday the 30th day of May.

II. All departments, districts, posts, and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, wherever dispersed throughout the land, will unite in such manner and with such ceremonies for the proper observance of the day as may be best suited to each respective locality; and all organizations, communities, and persons, whose grateful aid, sympathy, and prayers sustained us through the dark days of the Nation's peril, and those whose loyal, patriotic hearts beat in unison with our own, and who have heretofore, or may hereafter, join with us in the observance of this National Memorial Day, are hereby cordially invited so to unite, and are earnestly requested to lend their aid and assistance in strewing the pure garlands of spring, that come with votive memories of love and prayer, o'er the mounds that mark the country's altar, and fold, in rest eternal, our martyred dead.

This is the [illegible]rd public observance of a day which has become

marked, and National, for this sacred occasion. Many are now missing from our ranks, who were with us before. Time, with his unchanging counts the hours for all. "In the midst of life we are in death," and one by one our comrades are "mustered out" to join the grand army on high. Let this teach us that we should so live that, when we are gone, it can be said, "He was a citizen, a soldier, and a comrade without fear and without reproach."

III. It is desirable that the memorial services may be preserved, and the department and post commanders will forward direct, to the Adjutant-General at National Headquarters, a record of such proceedings as may occur in each locality. Should the same appear in the press, or by pamphlet, a duplicate corrected copy is requested.

By order

WILLIAM T. COLLISS, *Adjutant-General.* JOHN A. LOGAN, *Commander-in-Chief.*

It was at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Washington this year (1870), that General Logan was again, for the third time, unanimously elected its Commander-in-Chief, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the memory of those who died that the Nation might live, should be kept green in the hearts of the people of the United States by the sacred observance of the 30th of May as a day devoted to the decoration of their graves; and we trust that the General Government will not fail to exercise, under the war-power, its sovereignty over such of those hallowed resting-places of our departed comrades as are in that section of country which they bravely aided in conquering, and not ask the permission of the conquered that the soil thus consecrated may be the Nation's forever.

Resolved, That all departments and posts of the Grand Army, and all comrades in their individual capacities, use their utmost endeavors to promptly secure legislative action in their respective States in aid of the establishment and maintenance of homes and schools for the support and education of the orphans of all Union soldiers, sailors, or marines, without distinction of birthplace or of race, who were killed, or died from consequences of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize the equality of all soldiers who were mustered in service, and suggest to the officers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, so liberally endowed by Congress, that

propriety of promoting the comfort of the colored veterans entitled to a home, by establishing a branch asylum at the South for their occupation.

Resolved, That we earnestly request Congress to consider the propriety and justice of passing an act donating suitable tracts of the public lands to those soldiers, sailors, and marines, who honorably served in the Army or Navy of the Nation during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, in accordance with the precedents established in former wars.

After congratulating the Grand Army on the re-election of General Logan, and speaking in high terms of praise of his address, the *Grand Army Journal* of May 21, 1870, says:

General Logan is eminently a man of the people in all his sympathies and aspirations. He is a representative man—engaged in a career carved out by his own vigorous and indomitable nature. His friendly sentiments toward the volunteer soldiers are known to all men. In and out of Congress he has labored for their benefit, because, without detracting from the merit of the regular army, he believes the volunteer soldiers bore the heat and the burthen of the day in the war against the rebellion.

Brave in the field, wise in council, kindly of heart, and earnest in purpose, with a record emblazoned on the annals of his country of which he may be well proud, he is yet in the prime of life. Such men render yeoman service, and are held in especial esteem. Faithful to the cause of right and truth and progress, he has had no devious ends to work out, no corrupt motives to keep from sight. Earnest and willing to perform the labor of the sphere in which he moves, his own instincts press him onward and upward to attempt greater achievements. This ambition is laudable—laudable because it is just, as its object is the public good; and a brilliant future lies open before him, on which he enters with our warmest wishes.

HOW GENERAL LOGAN WAS REGARDED IN "EGYPT" AT THIS TIME.

In hoisting to its mast-head the name of General John A. Logan for Congressman from the State-at-Large, the *Egyptian Sun* of May 4, 1870, paid the following fine tribute to him:

We do this with great pleasure, not only because we are for Logan for any position that he asks from the people of this State, but because

he has proved himself to be the best soldier, the most efficient le
and the most eminent statesman that the State of Illinois has pr

General Logan is a native Illinoisan, has been identified wit
terests of this State all his life; has labored for its prosperity
promotion of the best interests of its people for more than
years. From the time his public career began, to the pres
course has been onward, and his life a practical exemplificatio
motto "Excelsior." He has never disappointed his constitue
brought the tinge of shame to their faces. Whatever has been
sition, he has honored it, and wherever the people have placed
has worked unremittingly and faithfully. He has been no dron
public hive, nor a hanger-on to the skirts of others. He ha
acted independently. A strong partisan, he has been unwave
the support of the principles that he believed best for the g
of the American people, but has never hesitated at the call
nor neglected, to expose wrong-doing among the members
party. Always progressive, he has ever been in the front rank
who, looking to the good of mankind and the political salvation
world, are ready to make any sacrifice, consistent with the pr
of justice and the genius of free institutions, in order to secu
greatest good to the greatest number."

But we need not dwell on the life, services, or ability of
Logan. His name is written in living letters on the history
State and country. At the bar, on the stump, in the legislative
the Nation, or at the head of his legions on the field red with
he has been equal to any emergency, and covered his country, h
and his name, with glory and renown.

ANOTHER BIG DEBATE ON CUBA—LOGAN TAKES PROMINEN
IN IT HE HANDLES BUTLER WITHOUT GLOVES.

Again, June 15, 1870, the Cuban question came up
House, and a great debate of eight hours ensued, whi
graphically depicted in the New York *Tribune* of the
ing day. From that report the following is taken:

When Mr. Butler closed, Mr. Logan obtained the floor, Judd
yielded the rest of his hour There was "fight" in every line of
face as he stepped out from his desk and denounced Butler's
Cuban bonds on the floor of the House as unmanly, and unwor
patriot or gentleman, declaring that it argued known weakne
distinctly charged Butler with being on both sides of the questi

g that not three weeks ago Butler had been as earnest as he [Logan] med to be, a strong advocate of belligerent recognition. His con- ct on this Cuban bonds inquiry was not to be regarded as the act of gentleman. In the harshest language allowed to parliamentary de- te, and some that transcended it even, Logan declared that the so- lled Cuban inquiry was "a contemptible trick," begun by Butler with- t the knowledge of the House, and under cover of another matter. [Butler] had sent his spies and detectives through the hovels and of Washington, seeking to drag the names of his fellow-members rs among those of thieves and felons. At this point Butler, who had without showing any sign of feeling or excitement, remarked quietly, he gentlemen is mistaken." "Not a bit of it," was the sharp re- se. During this exciting personal scene Mr. Logan faced Mr. ler steadily, and the members gathered all around and near him. entire Democratic side was vacated, and there was evidently an se though subdued excitement. On the whole, the scene appeared t enjoyed by all. Mr. Butler seemed to be the only one perfectly s ease. Passing from this personal reference, Logan made a stir- and strikingly effective appeal to the House on the merits of the tion, declaring that the issue was a question between despotism freedom, and the only point for the House to decide was whether e of war existed in Cuba. Whether a reporter had bonds, or an ney had used them improperly, was not in the balance at all, and ot affect the real issue. Did war exist? Should we recognize it? e were the questions handled by Logan in an effectively dramatic ner. He said we would not have war, nor would any evil follow intervening in behalf of humanity, and our recognizing the struggle e for free institutions, free speech, and the freedom of all men of aces and colors. He made a most effective illustration of Mexico, Juarez, as he said, carried the Republican Government in his hat, not twenty followers, among the mountains of Chihuahua, while milian held the country with more than forty thousand men. Did American people, he asked, fail to discriminate then? Was there an rican soldier, he asked [turning fiercely on Butler,] who was then g to recognize Maximilian, or indulged in sneers at the bonds of Mexican Republic? In rapid speech, with ringing sentences, fall- quick and sharp, like rifle-volleys, Logan assailed the sophistries which the debate had been entangled. As he closed with an sioned denunciation of what he declared was a growing tendency e monarchical and aristocratic opinion, and to respect only strong rnments,—a sentiment which derided the people's struggles, and always apt at ex[illegible] acts of established order, however tyran-

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nical.—Logan made one very effective point in declaring that the position to Cuban recognition arose mainly from an intrigue and progress to buy it. He denounced the mere talk of annexation a great, and declared his sympathies went with those in Cuba who des to make a free and independent State, and not annex her to the Un States. Mr. Logan left an excellent impression, which it was expe Mr. Banks would strengthen, but, to the disappointment of a... was immediately evident that he was physically unable to hold House . . . .

WHITTEMORE AGAIN.—HAVING SECURED A RE-ELECTION, PRESENTS HIMSELF TO THE HOUSE AND ATTEMPTS TO G HIS SEAT.—THE HOUSE, UNDER LOGAN'S LEAD, EXCLUDES H AND SENDS BACK HIS CREDENTIALS.

We have seen how on a former occasion General Log had secured the passage, by the House, of a resolution d claring that Whittemore, who had escaped actual expulsi from his seat in the House by resignation, had made appoi ments to West Point and Annapolis in violation of the la that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary consi erations, and "that his conduct in the premises has be such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House Representatives, and therefore is condemned as cond unworthy of a representative of the people." This was February 23, 1870. Whittemore at once went back to l district in South Carolina, and got himself re-elected Congress. On Saturday, June 18, 1870, his certificate of r election was presented to the House. A telegraphic rep of that day's proceedings condenses the action had there as follows:

W[illegible] got out to-day without the trouble of resigning. Log [illegible] against him very forcibly, which, in a word, was t [illegible] been declared by the House guilty of a penitent [illegible] be excluded. Farnsworth, Schenck, and [illegible] whole subject referred to the Judiciary Comm [illegible] Logan insisted on the previous question, on a preamble sett [illegible] the offence and actions of the House thereon, [illegible]

olution excluding Whittemore and directing a return of his creden- to the Governor of South Carolina. The previous question was ined by 84 to 57, about 30 Republicans voting in the negative; r because they desired further debate, and some from a wish to re- r him on the ground that it was his constitutional right to be ad- ed, even if the House exercised its constitutional right of expelling Immediately afterward, on a direct vote of ejection, the ayes were noes 24. . . . The Democrats had a previous agreement not to , but some at the last moment decided not to adhere to it. . . . cely a member spoke to Whittemore during the two hours he was e hall, and when the vote was declared, he left, without a word anyone.

Alluding to this matter, the Missouri *Daily Democrat* of e 20, 1870, said:

Logan, the untiring, "never in haste and never at rest," does excel- service in Congress. When there is a disagreeable duty to be done, ver-puffed balloon to be pricked, an ugly customer to be taught -manners, by common consent Logan comes to the front. To him House is indebted for the exposure of the sellers of cadetships and (practical though not technical) expulsion of Whittemore, and to his y promptness and pluck it owes the defeat of the attempt to smug- this scoundrel, while the House was thin, on Saturday.

We agree entirely with the New York *Tribune* that the place for this is the penitentiary instead of the House, and shall be astonished mortified if the Republican majority in that body tolerate the pres- of the scamp upon the floor.

It is curious that the only argument for the admission of Whitte- e, that we have seen, came from the *Republican*, a Democratic paper, ically anxious to have Congress disgrace itself.

Another of the many papers that gave him high praise d:

Whittemore will find "Jordan a hard road to travel" while Logan is e House. General Logan has won more praise from friends, and ed more compliments from his political enemies, during the Forty- Congress, than any man who has ever held a seat in either House. presence has grown to be a necessity.

LOGAN RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION IN 1870—HIS GR SERVICES ON THE STUMP IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA, AND I —SENSATION IN IOWA WHEREVER HE APPEARED THE S ATORSHIP.

As serving to indicate the conscientious attention gi by General Logan to the discharge of other Congressic duties, as well as those of legislation,—duties which, in c nection with the departments and the demands of const ents, often keep a Representative at Washington even a the adjournment of Congress, the following extract from Washington correspondence, July 26, 1870, of a Sioux C Ia., journal will afford a hint :

Washington looks like a deserted village. All the Congressmen Senators, together with their hangers-on, have left to seek a re-elec at the hands of their constituents. . . . *General Logan was the man from the Great West to leave here.* It is believed that he will be next Senator from Illinois, and, after that, his friends say he will ha walk-over for the Presidency. Logan belongs to that class of poli men that will not give you the kiss of peace to-day, and betray you morrow. He has never gone back on a friend, and I don't think ever ran from an enemy. . . . I believe Logan to be the s honest politician in America, and further predict that the people of nois will stand by his retrenchment measures, and give him the S torship so well earned by him this session

General Logan was nominated by acclamation from State-at-Large for Congress, September 1, 1870, and dressed the State Convention in a speech of one hour, whi said the Chicago *Tribune*, "was repeatedly and vociferou applauded." But he had not awaited this renomination fore commencing the campaign. He had already opene at Cairo. Said the *Egyptian Sun* of Thursday, Septem 1, 1870:

General Logan's speech in this city on Saturday night was on the most telling ever delivered in Cairo The court-house was des crowded, and the General held his audience spellbound for at least

ours. We have not time now to give an analysis of his speech, but ust content ourselves with saying that it was a glorious effort, worthy the man and the place. We hear of quite a number of men in the emocratic ranks who were well pleased with it, and who will in all ikelihood support the Republican ticket.

The New York *Sun* also said some kind things of the General at this time. In its issue of October 18th, it said:

General John A. Logan is said to be a candidate for the office of United States Senator from Illinois, in the place of Richard Yates, whose term expires in March next. General Logan is now a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois at large, and has attained a very distinguished position in that body. He is a man of great native vigor and originality of mind. His course upon the Cuban question has been such as to render him a great favorite with all the friends of universal freedom.

He was then, as the Du Quoin *Tribune* of October 20th said, "making a lively canvass in northern and central portions of the State" of Illinois, and besides speaking in Indiana, had also effectively stumped Iowa. The following, from the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, October 11, 1870, will give some idea of the effect of his presence in that State.

Of all public men living to-day, there are but few whom the people of Iowa regard with equal admiration with John A. Logan.

General Logan, who entered the State of Iowa last Thursday, and has since made speeches at Waterloo, Newton, and Des Moines, has had ovation after ovation the whole journey. The State is filled with men who followed him in war, who were with him in battle, who idolized him in the field, and who almost worship him and his greatness now. His journey through the State has developed how unshaken and unchilled is the bond of esteem and affection between him and his old soldiers. At every point he has spoken, they have flocked in to see him, to shake hands with him, and to tell him how proudly they have watched him in his public career, and how he still holds their unquestioning confidence and lasting regard. There were in the *Register* office yesterday two men who had walked twenty-five miles to come in and see their old commander. Many affecting incidents occurred in the interviews between the gallant General and his soldiers. None of the great generals who have visited Des Moines since the war have been received

with so much of cordiality and enthusiasm as General Logan has be
As there is no brotherhood like that of comrades in war, so is th
no admiration like that which soldiers hold for an illustrious and reve
commander. This is General Logan's first visit to the central part
Iowa since the war, and he has been made to see how warm a welcu
Iowa can give a man it likes

The Pontiac, Ill., *Sentinel and Press* of October 20, 18
after stating that General Logan had just addressed a lar
audience, notwithstanding the bad weather, at that pla
and that "never was a more thorough, candid, and eloqu
defence of Republicanism heard from the lips of man," p
ceeded to summarize and eulogize his public record of s
vice, and continued thus:

His speech here on Wednesday, which we will not do him the
justice to attempt to publish, as it could only be an imperfect conden
tion at best, showed him to be master of the subjects which he handl
we wish that more of our citizens could have heard him. His co
parison of the country under Democratic and under Republican rule
well drawn; his eloquent description of our glorious strides in wea
enterprise, and progress, since the rebellion was crushed out by
power of the Government, was grand; his home-thrusts at the villan
double-dealing of the Democracy were welltimed and rapturously
ceived. It was a grand day for the Republicans and a sorry one
our opponents.

The Peoria *Review*, December 1, 1870, in discussing t
approaching election of a United States Senator, said of hi

He is a man of the people, ready, outspoken, and sympathe
His canvass in 1866-68, and in the present year, has demonstrated
the crowds who have heard him, that he has the independence to
[illegible] and the ability to defend them. As a politi
speaker before the people, he is at once the ablest, fairest, and m
[illegible] in the State. As a member of Congress, his record sh
[illegible] ready in debate, fertile in expedients, careful in legislati
[illegible] in his views, but an earnest advocate of economy in ev
[illegible] of the Government. During the rebellion he earned the rep
[illegible] of being the best volunteer general in the service. A Dou
[illegible] followed the path to counsels of that able statesm
[illegible] influence with all the natural impetuosity of his ch

arter, into the s..... of freedom and the Union. Since 1861, no citizen of our commonwealth has done more in the field, on the stump, or in the halls of Congress, for the cause of progress, equal rights, and Republicanism, than John A. Logan. . . . There may be combinations at work that will set aside the choice of the Republican Party. In politics, as in love, the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. But if the members of the Legislature have a decent regard for the preference of those whom they owe the honor of their election, we hazard nothing in saying that John A. Logan will receive a majority on the first ballot.

A PEN-PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LOGAN—AN EXCELLENT ANALYSIS OF HIS METHODS AND MANNER IN SPEECH-MAKING, BY A CLOSE OBSERVER.

A writer in the New York *Irish Republic*, of October 15, 1870, gives the following excellent pen-portraiture of General Logan:

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," was the motto of David Crockett, and it also seems to be that of General Logan. And a glorious motto it is! But it answers only for the single-minded and true-hearted, for him who is fashioned from the oak, not from the willow, and for him who loves the truth above all other things, and who is determined to know it and adhere to it, sink or swim; and such a man is General John A. Logan.

Among all the young and growing statesmen of the country there is no man who stands as high with our loyal and patriotic masses as does General Logan. His intense patriotism, his magnificent military record, his great oratorical powers, his moral and intellectual rectitude, and his physical qualities and advantages, all combine to make him a great and enduring favorite with the brave, generous, and intelligent American people. And great as has been his popularity, it seems to be steadily increasing, instead of diminishing. The country *sadly needs* another "Old Hickory," and the people seem to be making up their minds that General Logan is the man for their purpose. And, by my soul, I think so too. And as the *Irish Republic* is read in other lands, by those who have never seen the General, I shall endeavor to give them a full-length portrait of him.

General Logan is now in the full bloom and vigor of his mind and body; he appears to me to be about forty years old, five feet nine inches in height, weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds, and is black-

haired and "dark-complexioned," as the ladies would phrase it. He is as straight as a lance, and stands as erect as a liberty-pole, is broad shouldered, full-chested, sinewy and muscular. His limbs are finely turned and proportioned, his step light, yet firm, and his pace easy, graceful, and measured, while he looks the very embodiment of mental energy in motion, physical strength in repose, animation in reserve, and fire in slumber; a man whom no reverse of fortune could render ordinary or commonplace, and one evidently intended by Nature to be a leader of men.

Nowhere does he appear to such advantage as when addressing an audience. In this attitude does he appear in all his vigor and glory, and in it should his portrait be taken. As he rises from his seat, whether it be on the rostrum or on the floor of the House of Representatives, he looks like a man who has come to speak on a subject of the most vital importance to his hearers. He appears to be concerned with nothing else on earth but the question which he is about to discuss, and the success of the cause which he has undertaken to champion. He always seems to me to be deeply impressed with the conviction that a public man does far more good or evil by what he says and writes than by what he does and inflicts. And this is actually the case. For the conduct of an individual does not affect but a small circle beyond himself, while his teachings or sentiments may affect for good or evil not only thousands of men and women living, but generations yet unborn. And this is but another proof of the General's fitness for the responsible position of a public speaker or teacher; and fully accounts for his habitual thoughtfulness in look and feature, and earnestness in speech and gesture—peculiarities which in him are so striking as to secure the attention of the most careless observer of men and their ways.

His voice is full, clear, and ringing, and when aroused, as cheering and spirit-stirring as the call from a trumpet. His gesticulation is graceful and expressive, his pronunciation classically correct, and his enunciation distinct and emphatic, so much so that every word of his is as plain and precise as the note from a bugle.

As he progresses in his discourse he continues to grow more and more earnest and animated in look, in gesture, in form, in feature, till his features glow, till his eyes flash, till his whole frame trembles and quivers with that passion which is born of conviction and inspiration, and which commands respect for himself and sympathy for his cause, from the most stolid and hostile of his hearers, instead of that other passion which is made up of rant and fustian, fuss and fury, and which excites only the pity of friends and the contempt of opponents. He is at all times one of the most earnest and animated speakers; one whose look

rds and gestures are full of inspiration ; one who carries convic- every intelligent and ingenuous hearer, and inspires his friends s own courage and enthusiasm ; but when worked up into a rhe- frenzy, so to speak, he is grand and irresistible. Then he bears pon his subject as cavalry charge a hostile square, or as he him- accustomed to charge the public enemy on the field of battle, h the same splendid success. When mounting to a climax, when d up, lost in, and borne onward by his subject, it would be just to attempt to check him as to stem a mountain-torrent in its g race to the sea.

r hearing him on several occasions, and closely attending to his d treatment of his subject, I have concluded that he does not to write out his speeches and commit them to memory before , after the barbarian custom of Edward Everett and Shiel and but thoroughly conjugates his topic in his walks or in his study, a note of the several heads into which he divides it in order to memory, and trusts to the time, to the place, and to the occa- his language and his imagery, after the healthful habit of Grat- Curran, and the great majority of our Irish orators. And this is om which best bespeaks a man of genius, and best befits a popu- or tribune of the people ; as the other best bespeaks the patient and best befits the stilted sentence-grinder, and stale and stuffed speaker. And hence it is that the General's speeches have all prise and freshness of impromptu effusions, while they possess finish and solidity of carefully digested compositions. And hence is that frequent interruptions in the House of Representatives em to disconcert him, while they often seem to help him.

. . . . . .

an be said to be as popular in the House as he is outside of it. ularity with the masses is mainly due to his enlightened patriot- ll times, but especially to his splendid services in the field during l war ; while his popularity with the House of Representatives the fact that all the measures which he introduces are of an nt and National character, and that he is not only a steadfast, s friend, but also a courteous and chivalrous opponent. And e sufficient reasons.

. . . . . .

e never known General Logan to fail to carry any of his meas- ough the House of Representatives, nor do I know of any reason should not always succeed, as he always observes all the condi- success. While he is addressing the House all eyes are turned him, and all tongues are still, and silence reigns supreme where,

as a rule, there is nothing but bustle and clatter and confusion. A
no wonder. For it is one of the richest and rarest of intellectual tr
to hear him while urging the passage of some favorite measure of
To carry a grand measure expeditiously and triumphantly through
House, give me the General in preference to any other man in it."

He gives me a correct idea of the Roman senator and Gene
tribune, who could pass at will from the rostrum to the farm, from
farm to the senate, and from the senate to the battle-field, and b
again. In truth, I never meet him in the Capitol at Washington or
him on the floor of the House without being instantly reminded of th
ancient worthies. For he is as brave and gifted and patriotic and c
alrous as any Roman of them all. We have to-day in Americ
splendid men as either Greece or Rome ever produced, and I am
fident that the men and women of the future will say the same thing

LOGAN AT SPRINGFIELD. HE CONTRASTS THE RECORDS OF T
TWO PARTIES.—A PASSAGE OF REMARKABLE ELOQUENCE.

In a most telling speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., O
tober 15, 1870, General Logan said of the Republican a
Democratic parties:

Take now the records of these two parties; examine them and
what the results have been, and by what they have been, judge what
results may be.

Thirty years or more, they say, the Democratic Party had contr
this country. While they had this control, they sowed the land w
Democratic principles. Now, to this day, we see these Democr
principles cropping out.

In 1860, a rank growth showed itself to the eye. What was it?
first result they produced, from thirty years' exercise of power, a
sowing Democratic principles broadcast in the political soil of the l
was a crop of traitors springing up throughout the South, as if the
had been sown with dragons' teeth. Following upon that came
devastation, blood, and every crime in the red catalogue of crimes, w
brought pain, agony, despair, woe, and calamities upon the land
all of this followed upon, and was the legitimate result of, the sowing
Democratic principles in this country during the thirty years they
control of power. And to-day, all the woe that has fallen upon
land, and all the calamities that have befallen us, can be traced bac
the time when this party bore sway.

But now take the other side of the question. Ask yourselves h

y and fairly, what has the Republican Party done? Have they done thing? What results have followed their action? They have had trol of this country for ten years. They too, like the Democratic ty, have sown political principles in the soil, and what has been the lt? This: where disorder and confusion reigned yesterday, you e peace to-day; and where treason and dismay appeared before, re is perfect quiet now. Where before, to the view, a dissevered d was presented, you behold now the restored integrity of the Union. ere constitutions were duplicated, flags were duplicated, and ensigns political sovereignty, you behold one Government, one Constitution, Nation—that Constitution so amended as to be much better than r before. That is not all. This land, that professed to be a free land; land, that professed to be a land of liberty,—and yet in such pro- ions told that which was not true,—the Republican Party went forth might and strength to redeem, declaring that this land should be in what it professed to be; and, by one blow of the sword of justice, y severed from the limbs of men the last bonds that bound them; the slave, and the oppressed, leaped from the dark deep dungeon his despair into the pure bright light of freedom and joy.

Our country has advanced in Christianity, it has advanced in civiliza- n, as no country ever advanced before. A standard of morals has n erected in this land, within the last ten years, far beyond what this rld has seen before. You have seen the spirit of civilization. You e seen it as it moved upon the Far West, changing, to something ghter, the white sands,—glistening in the eyes of men until they ost turned sightless. You have seen it sweep over savage hordes , dazzled by effulgent peace, they retire at its coming. Villages, ns, cities, spring up day by day; school-houses rise, and church-spires st white spires to the destiny above, while light strikes into every e of shadow; this broad, beautiful West, blooming like the rose, ws golden under the feet of progress; and all that splendid triumph been wrought out under the lead and guidance of the great Repub- n Party.

You are to-day a freer people, a happier people, a more prosperous ple, than any other upon the habitable globe. For princely pros- rity, this peace and happiness,—the major part of it,—you are in- ted to the Republican Party. . . .

By the Declaration of Independence, our fathers planted the blissful d of the hope of man. This soil and this seed were never truly tilled ill the Republican Party got into power. That seed they did till, until grew and spread far and wide,—grew broadly, and expanded; and now, neath these kin ly skies, behold its branches wave from zone to zone,

LOGAN PUTS THROUGH THE HOUSE A BILL TO ABOLISH OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY IS ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Upon the assembling of Congress in December, 1 General Logan at the first opportunity rose and offer bill, of which he had previously given notice, to abolish offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy. Mr. S field desired that the bill should first be considered by Naval Committee, whereupon General Logan said:

I offer this bill, and ask immediate action upon it, without mea any discourtesy toward the Naval Committee, and without any pur of inflicting a wrong upon any individual. I have no personal fe in the matter. I offered a bill containing a provision of similar acter in reference to the army, and now only ask that the navy sh be put on the same footing. I care nothing about the present admiral, nothing about his quarrels. I have no concern in them offer this bill without any reference to him at all, because there vacancy now existing in the office of admiral, and now is the tim pass the bill before the vacancy is filled. I offer this, Mr. Speaker, question of economy, commencing in the navy as we have already in the army. I tell you that these useless ranks should be lopped opportunity is afforded to the Congress of the United States to d in order that the people may be relieved of some of the burden taxes now imposed upon them. The office of admiral was create

Other members having spoken, Mr. Butler made a strong protest against allowing Admiral Porter to succeed the lamented Farragut. One of the published reports of the debate said at the time:

Mr. Butler spoke very rapidly, hesitated several times, not for a word, but to swallow his excitement, and had evidently, long before he ceased, carried with him the sentiment of the House. Mr. Banks followed in support of the bill; but the House, and Mr. Logan, who had remained standing during Mr. Butler's remarks, felt that the work was done. Mr. Logan said, simply and calmly, that he believed the measure would redound to the advantage of the country, and particularly to the naval branch of the service, and that the bill was offered, not because of any feeling of a personal character toward any officer who might be affected by its passage, but because he thought it right, as a question of economy, to abolish as soon as possible, an office never before created in this country, and a rank which should never be given hereafter. On his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, fully three-fourths of the House shouted "aye," and the severest rebuke ever offered to an United States officer had been administered by the representatives of the people.

During this same year, General Logan was elected by the Illinois Legislature, an United States Senator, to succeed Richard Yates, whose term would expire March 3, 1871. Touching his nomination by the caucus, an Illinois journal remarked:

When the Republican caucus assembled last Friday, Logan had more than three to one over both his competitors (ex-Governors Oglesby and Palmer). It was a battle well fought and handsomely won. No man has deserved success better than Logan. Few men won a higher position before the country, during the war, than he; and few have shown higher ability as an orator and legislator since the war. Bold, earnest, and honest, he has dared to denounce corruption and extravagance, and to advocate retrenchments and reform, no matter upon whose corns they pressed. We congratulate the country on his accession to the Senate, where a re-enforcement of manliness and independence is greatly needed.

THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871—SENATOR LOGAN'S EFFORT TO SECURE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF—HIS WONDERFULLY VIVI DESCRIPTION OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The speech made by Senator Logan, January 16, 187 before the United States Senate, on bills for the relief Chicago, then lying in ashes, was one of the most vivid d scriptions of calamity, and one of the most powerful appea for assistance, ever made to a legislative body. After citin precedents for such relief, and showing the reasonablene and propriety and necessity of the thing in itself, in such a extraordinary case as this, and paying a grand tribute t those who had already so munificently answered the call f temporary assistance, he gave statistics showing the ma vellous growth of that city in wealth, population, manufac ures, trade, and otherwise; showed how a temporary cess tion of taxation, as proposed by the bills, would permanent help the city without loss to the Government, and in a mea are benefit the whole country; briefly described all the gre fires in history: the burnings of Moscow in 1366, 1571, a 1812; of Rome in the time of Nero; of Venice in 1514. Constantinople in 1666; of London in 1666; and show that the great fire in Chicago far surpassed any of the Then he proceeded to paint the scene, of which he was witness, in these wonderfully vivid colors.

Here a storm of fire, as if bursting from the heavens, which for fo teen weeks had been like brass above our heads, began its work in t southern and western portions of our city, and spreading out its ar of flame to the breadth of a mile and a half, swept east and northw to three miles and a half, devouring everything in its pathway [illegible] fed by the hurricane which commenced blowing about this ti and to lend a hand in the work of destruction, caused the sea of f t [illegible] with an impetuosity that no human power could withsta [illegible] and their accompanying appliances were of no more av [illegible] it would be to stay the waves of the mighty ocean. T [illegible] at the efforts, would sweep through t

buildings around them and shoot out their red banners from the windows and roofs behind them as tokens of victory. Leaping from house to house, and often with mighty strides vaulting over an entire block as *avant-courriers* of the host which followed behind, the very flames, as if conscious, seemed to revel in their work of devastation and ruin. The imagination of the superstitious at that time needed but slight impulse to look upon them as fiery demons sent upon us as a scourge. But while often passing by holes and sinks of iniquity, they swept with exultation along the sacred aisles of the churches, coiling like huge red serpents around the ascending spires, shooting out their fiery tongues from the summit. Now a tall spire of flame would shoot up with a vivid glow from some lofty edifice, quivering for a moment in the rising whirlpool, then, sweeping down before a fresh blast of wind, it would dash with wild fury against another building, apparently consuming it at one stroke.

The fierce hurricane drew the fiery billows through the narrow alleys with a shrill, unearthly screech, dashing into every opening, like an invisible incendiary, its brands kindling each into a blaze with unerring certainty. The sheets of flame, as they burst forth from the windows, eaves, and roofs, leaping upward through the heavy masses of smoke, literally flapped and cracked in the wind like the sails of vessels in a storm.

Mr. President, it was a deeply interesting yet melancholy sight to behold the magnificent stone and marble structures bravely resisting the fiery assaults which were made upon them. The flames gathered around them to the front and the rear, to the right and left, yet they stood up majestically as if defying the enemy, their walls rosy and their numerous windows bright with the reflected glare. But the red surging waves, as if maddened by the resistance they met, rushed to the attack with redoubled fury, and soon fiery banners hung out from every aperture, and twisted columns of smoke ascended from all parts. The giants were conquered, and, reeling and tumbling before the fell destroyer, soon lay but masses of blackened smouldering ruins, silent and melancholy monuments of the former greatness of the "Prairie Queen of the West."

The sun descended behind the huge clouds of smoke like a burning globe, and rose again, and still the rolling sea of flame rushed onward unchecked. The tempest tore huge fragments from the roofs and swept them like floating islands of fire through the sky, and the distant quarters where they fell were instantly wrapped in flame. The very stones were often calcined or split into fragments by the intense heat; the metallic roofs and coverings were rolled together like scrolls of parch-

ment; iron, glass, and metallic substances were in many instances melt as though they had been submitted to the flames produced by a stupendous blow-pipe.

It would be in vain, Mr. President, for me to attempt to describe the wild confusion and despair of the terror-stricken inhabitants. I have been amid the battle roar where armies a hundred thousand strong were struggling in fierce conflict for victory; where the smoke of the combat rose in heavy clouds above us; where the dead and dying lay thick on every side; but never yet have I beheld such a scene of despair and wild confusion as this; and may God grant that I shall never see the like again! The people were mad with fright. Wherever there appeared to be a place of safety, thither they rushed in hundreds and thousands to escape the death which threatened them on every side. So at with a wild panic, immense crowds surged backward and forward in the streets, struggling, threatening, and imploring to get free and escape the van. Here one, frenzied with despair, as often as snatched from the flames, would rush elsewhere into the burning caldron; there another, seeing all he possessed on earth reduced to ashes, would sink down in hopeless despair. At other points, hundreds could be seen rushing to the lake-shore, every other retreat having been cut off, and even here pressed by the heat, smoke, and showers of firebrands, they plunged into the water as the only hope of escape.

To attempt to paint the scene in all its true and horrible colors would be in vain; all was confusion, tumult, and wild despair. Chicago was in ruins. Twenty-six hundred acres of ashes marked the site of its former greatness; twenty thousand houses were reduced to embers; a hundred and ten thousand people were rendered homeless; $200,000,000 worth of property had served as food for the flames.

Behold the picture! Can any one, having witnessed this sad scene, do less than plead for the ruined city?

SENATOR SUMNER'S ATTACK ON PRESIDENT GRANT—SENATOR LOGAN'S WITHERING REJOINDER—A NOBLE DEFENCE OF HIS OLD COMMANDER.

in the Senate, in reply, that completely knocked the ground from under the great Massachusetts Senator's feet, and convicted him of making a false statement of a declaration as to Grant which the latter Senator pretended had been made to him by Secretary Stanton on his death-bed. It was a most crushing rejoinder, as well as a noble defence of his old commander. After referring to Sumner's boast that he had himself organized the Republican Party in 1854, and had then and there proclaimed that "we go forth to fight the oligarchy of slavery;" and, alluding with regret to the splenetic and vindictive attitude which that great Senator was allowing himself to take, Senator Logan said:

Being at the birth of the Republican Party, the Senator said that he did not desire to follow its hearse. Let me say to him, or to his friends, he not being present, that if to-day he is following the hearse of the Republican Party, he is following that hearse because he himself with his own hand drew the dagger which struck it in its vital parts. If the power is in him, he has wounded it. If the power is in him, he has destroyed it. If the power is in him, he has become its slayer. But, sir, the power is not in him, to perform this work, to wit, the assassination of the party which, he says, he organized. No, sir; strong men and honest ones by the many thousands stand by it, and will ward off the blows aimed at it by the powerful Senator and his allies; and, sir, it will pass through this ordeal unscathed, and shine forth brighter and more powerful than ever.

Mr. President, we did go forth and fight the oligarchy of slavery. The Senator fought it here in the Senate-chamber. Time and again have I been filled with pride, and been made to respect and honor and love the Senator from Massachusetts, as I saw him engaged in the severe and fierce battles which he fought against the oligarchy of slavery. I have seen him when he fought it face to face, so far as language and oratory were concerned. But, sir, let me reply to him, slavery was not destroyed by his speeches; slavery was not destroyed by his oratory; slavery was not destroyed by his eloquence; slavery was not destroyed by his power; slavery was not destroyed by his efforts; but by war,—by the sword in the hands of Grant, and the bayonets that were held by his followers, the chains of slavery fell and the manacles dropped from the limbs of the slaves. It was not done by the Senator alone, but by the exertions of the army, led on by this man against whom the Senator

has made the vilest assault that has ever been made in this or any other deliberate body.

. . . . . .

Sir, his intention was to strangle and destroy the Republican Party—that party which he says he created. If he did, I say to him he performed a great work. If he was the architect and builder of the Republican Party he is a great master-workman—its dome so beautifully rounded, its columns so admirably chiselled, and all its parts so admirably prepared, and builded together so smoothly and so perfectly that the mechanism charms the eye of everyone who has ever seen it. Since the Senator has performed such a great work, I appeal to him to know why it is that he attempts to destroy the workmanship of his own hands? But let me give him one word of advice. While he may think, Samson-like, that he has the strength to carry off the gates and the pillars of the temple, let me tell him when he stretches forth his arm to cause the pillars to reel and totter beneath this fabric, there are thousands and thousands of true-hearted Republicans who will come up to the work, and, stretching forth their strong right arms, say, "Stay thou there; these pillars stand beneath this mighty fabric of ours, within which we all dwell; it is the ark of our safety and shall not be destroyed." [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

. . . . . .

I say to the Senator from Massachusetts, that while he has struck this blow, as he believes a heavy one, on the head of the political prospects of General Grant, he has made him friends by the thousand, strong ones too, that were merely lukewarm yesterday. He has aroused the spirit of this land, that cannot be quelled. He has, in fact, inflamed the old war spirit in the soldiers of the country. He has aroused the feeling of indignation in every man that warmed his feet by a camp-fire during the war. He has sent through this land a thrill which will return to him in such a manner and with such force as will make him feel it. For myself, I will say that I have sat quietly here for months, and had not attended to say anything. I had no argument to make, intending to await the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, be it Grant, or be it whom it might, believing, however, it would be Grant, but when I heard these vituperations hurled like javelins against the President of the United States, it aroused a feeling in my breast which has been aroused many times before. I am now ready to buckle on my armour, and I am ready for the fray, and from now until November next to fight the battle in behalf of an honest man, a good soldier, and a faithful servant. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Presiding Officer—The galleries must preserve order.

Mr. Logan—And I tell the Senator from Massachusetts, that if the voices of patriots were loud enough to reach the tombs of the dead and sainted heroes who now lie fattening Southern soil, *their* voices would be heard repudiating, in solemn sounds, the slanders which have been poured out against their chieftain, the patriot-warrior of this country. You will hear a response to this everywhere. As I said the other day, it will be heard from one end of this land, to the other. The lines of blue-coats that were arrayed upon the hill-tops and along the valleys, with burnished bayonets ready for the fight, the same men, although they have divested themselves of their battle-array, yet retain their war-like spirit burning in their bosoms. They will respond to this challenge; they will say to the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts, "You have thrown down the glove, and we will take it up." I tell the Senator he will find a response in his own State, that will not give his slumberings much quiet. He will find a response everywhere. The people of this country will not see a man sacrificed to vile calumny.

LOGAN'S STIRRING SPEECH AT EL PASO—HE EXHIBITS THE RADICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

In a stirring speech at El Paso, Ill., October, 1872, General Logan, after explaining the radical differences existing between the Democratic and Republican parties prior to the war, proceeded to rapidly sketch the results of the war, and what the Republican administration of affairs had since done for the country. Said he:

We have passed through four years of bloody strife. That strife, as all wars do, naturally brought something into the contest besides the principle that the war was inaugurated to preserve and perpetuate. The fact that the South made war to perpetuate the power of the States,—their right to withdraw from the Union,—naturally involved the rights of man. While they undertook to do this, the rights of man were involved; and therefore the result of the war must necessarily either forever confer the right and authority of the States to secede, with slavery annexed, or it must produce exactly the other result—that other result being that it must forever put in the dust, and trample and destroy, the doctrine of States' rights as advocated by Calhoun, and at the same time must strike from every bondman in this land the shackles that bound hi ; and not only that, but it must free the mind of every

man that was bound. Whatever of genius God has given man should be permitted to develop, as far as he can—as is entitled to the same as other free men. Hence, emancipation followed, and the principle of human freedom was riveted upon the Constitution. Every slave fell from the limbs of the slaves, and the people of this land, from one to the other, could say one to another, "This is my home, my happy home; it is a free land, with all the signs of civilization, and let the people of the world may come and find happiness and prosperity if they cast their lot with us." It was a declaration to the world that hence England was not to be the only country which could say that "as soon as a man's foot touches these shores, he is free;" but that the United States of America could now say, "Here is freedom to all men, of all world, of every section and country, freedom in fact, and not a mockery; freedom to every man, of whatever race or color, to exercise his mental and physical endowments, and to participate in making and administrating its Constitution and laws." It then became a free land, the freest land on earth,—where every man had these same rights, same privileges were to be exercised by one as by another, and the same protection that was extended by the Government over one man was also extended equally over every other man. This was our condition then, barring two things. One of these was that although the people had been made free, they were not recognized nor protected as citizens of the United States, and hence the Constitution was again amended so that all men, of whatever nationality, condition, or color, should be entitled to the elective franchise, and made equal, in the eye of the law, in all things pertaining to the protection of life, property and reputation. We then amended the Constitution further, by adding the Fifteenth Amendment. That Fifteenth Amendment prohibited the wronging of any man who was a citizen of the United States, denying or abridging his right to vote, on account of his color. When this was accomplished, the Republican Party was in power. If it was wrong, the Republican Party is responsible for it; if it is right, the Republican Party is entitled to the credit for it, for no man outside that party did anything toward procuring the passage of these measures. Following out these things, or rather while these things were being carried into effect, other things were brought in as results that were incidents in connection with the administration of the Government. Things that must be carried along in order to carry on the machinery of government, were transpiring, being enacted, and brought about—such as the payment of the national debt by our system of taxation of the revenue, external and internal. All these things were in their natural order. Then there was the reconstruction

he Southern States, and the putting into force, and execution, the laws hat had been passed.

These things, then, having been done, I ask you, as Democrats and Republicans, to travel with me for a few minutes, and tell me, as honest men, what fault you can find to-day against the Republican Party, or against the Government, or its administration of the affairs of the Nation through its agents? What change would you make—in what particular would you make it? Lay the panorama of the past before the eyes of the countless multitudes of this land, and let them say if any people since the dawn of civilization—any people within the entire range of history, any nation of ancient or modern times—have ever been in as good a condition as are the people of the United States to-day? Now, then, let's see if that be true. You are to-day forty millions of people, spread over a vast area of country, rich, fertile, beautiful, and grand in everything that makes a country grand. The energy of the American people has no parallel in history. They say the development of Great Britain and her vast possessions is progressing faster than ever it did. But what is that, compared to the development of our own country by the genius and the energy of our people, living under just and liberal laws. And I do say that you never saw such rapid progress and development until the Republican Party came into power.

Then take our system of currency, our abundant means of intercommunication. By reason of the stability of our trade, the solidity of our institutions, the great productiveness of our workshops and our fields and prairies, and the firm basis of our currency, you can borrow money at five per cent. to-day, where before it was difficut to borrow at all (by you I mean the Government); and if this state of things continue for four years more, it will not need to be vindicated, but it will vindicate itself.

Now, my countrymen, I state these things to you, not because you don't know them as well as I do, but merely to call your attention to them, and ask you why then should we change? Show me one thing that the Republican Party has done that is not accepted as the will of the whole people to-day; show me one measure that they have advocated that is not now a part of the people's faith; and, on the other hand, show me one single thing that the Democratic Party has advocated during that time that is not now rejected by every one of you.

. . . . . .

Let us go forward in the way we have been doing. Let us try to keep the laws just and pure as we have been doing. Let us faithfully execute them as we have been doing. Let us diligently collect the revenues, and ho y disburse them, as we have done. Let us punish

offenders against the laws, as has been done. Let our trade and co
merce, and our national prosperity continue to advance, as it is doi
If we allow it to do so, by a continuation of General Grant in office
another four years, we shall have a condition of things which has h
no parallel in the history of any nation of the earth. In voting
Grant you vote for prosperity, for peace, for civilization, for Christian
for the grandest glory that ever shone around a republic in the hist
of the world. [Great applause.]

The acts of the Republican Party need no apologies. We would
soon think of apologizing for the rays of the majestic orb of day, th
in their effulgence and splendor are thrown around us. So with t
deeds of the Republican Party: they have given life and vitality
everything, and made bright and glorious our present, and given
hope of a more glorious future. It is our duty to support this pa
with all our might. Do this, and it will make our children thank th
fathers for that glory which shall surround them and irradiate th
pathway during the remainder of their lives.

SENATOR LOGAN SECURES THE PROHIBITION OF THE SALE
ARMS TO INDIANS, AND DEFEATS PROPOSED LEGISLATION
AN INJURIOUS NATURE.

Early in January, 1873, the Indian Appropriation B
being before the Senate, Senator Logan offered the follo
ing important amendment:

Provided, That the sale of arms or ammunition in any quantities,
any of the traders or their agents, at any of the trading-posts or at a
other place within any district or country occupied by uncivilu
Indians, to any Indian or to any other person within such district
districts, shall forfeit their right to trade with the Indians, and t
Secretary of the Interior shall exclude such trader or traders, a
their agents, so offending, from such district or territory of country
occupied.

Mr. Logan subsequently accepted a substitute similar
substance to his amendment, and the Senate adopted it.
supporting the same, Senator Logan declared that "the
had not been a white man or white woman killed for ye
on the frontier by Indians, but had received the death-bl

from a bullet or from powder that had been sold to the Indians by a white man." He also stated that "in travelling over the plains last summer, and visiting some of the different posts and talking with the men in command and with the soldiers, he found it to be a fact that the Indians were absolutely furnished with better war material than our own soldiers, and with better guns than our own soldiers, and that the soldiers complained bitterly about it." Furthermore he said, in conclusion—and, coming from so well-informed a source, the statement had great weight with his brother-senators as well as with the general public:

> You have not had an Indian war or a massacre in this country that you cannot trace back, if you get the evidence, in its commencement, to the traders themselves. They or some of their men get into a quarrel with the Indians, after having furnished them with the ammunition by which they are enabled, when aroused, to perpetrate war upon the whites.

To the same bill, Senator Stewart having offered an amendment providing that all Indian agencies shall be visited twice a year by army officers, to examine the books, etc., and report to the President, Senator Logan objected, on the ground that it was "wrong in the light of economy and in principle; wrong because it would injuriously affect the army by taking officers away from their legitimate duties; and wrong because it would put two branches of the Government service in conflict." It was something of this sort—the detailing of army officers as Indian superintendents and agents—that had necessitated a measure which he had introduced in the House and which had been enacted into law, prohibiting army [illegible]ers from performing civil duties. After a lengthy del[illegible]te, in which he also opposed the amendment in that it woul[illegible]erfere with the stability of the army organization, the ar[illegible]ent of Mr. Stewart was tabled.

GENERAL LOGAN'S ORATION BEFORE THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE AT TOLEDO, O., 1873.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Toledo, O., October 15, 1873, Gen Logan, its last commander, was orator of the day, and following is an interesting synoptical report of the oration given in the Chicago *Tribune*:

General Logan, the orator of the day, being introduced by Gen Sherman, delivered the oration. After referring to the social featu the reunion, and disclaiming any intention on the part of the ass tion to perpetuate the war spirit, he proceeded briefly to sketch history of the Army of the Tennessee. With the organization of the my, began the second period of the war history of the West army exhibited the restless activity and unconquerable energy of people of which it was composed. Its soldiers knew the full mea of individual liberty, but were as obedient to discipline as they fearless in danger. Suddenly summoned from the various wa civil life, they soon became an army of veterans. Sympathy betw soldiers and officers was the substantial secret of success. The the of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee was more extended that of the army of most of the kingdoms of the modern world. Army of the Tennessee, led first by General Grant against Forts H and Donelson, pursued its way through the fearful carnage of Pitts Landing, past Iuka and Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, until Vicksburg, the "Gibraltar of the West," rendered, and the Father of Waters was open and free from its so to the Gulf. The war in the Southwest thus practically ended. Army of the Tennessee had still before it a task of participating in greatest military achievement of any age—the historic march to the The fate of the rebellion was to be decided in the dangerous valleys rugged mountains of Tennessee. The soldiers bravely did their The leaders, in determining the plan of the campaign, judged The Army of the Potomac pressed the enemy's front; the Army of Tennessee turned his flank and attacked his rear. The enemy was wildered by our strategy, and vanquished by our valor. Such a pendous sweep, encompassing whole States, was not anticipated passage of the Alps by Hannibal and Bonaparte are the only his parallels. At Chickamauga, the Army of the Tennessee won the

triumph of the new campaign, to which were soon added the victories of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. It preserved the honor of its name in the march to Atlanta, and consecrated every step with the blood of some heroic soldier. The terrible battle-day of July 22d, when Hood was routed and McPherson slain, is a day not to be forgotten. In that hour the command of the Army of the Tennessee fell upon the speaker, and in the victory of that day McPherson was avenged. Atlanta fallen, the army entered upon a series of weary marches, to reappear upon the Atlantic coast, presenting Savannah as a Christmas gift to the Union. The war was ended. The dead were in their graves. The crippled and the saved returned to the pursuits of peace, and the world has been taught the lesson that the Republic has no citizen more faithful in its cause, and obedient to its laws, than the soldiers who showed the full measure of their devotion by the offer of their lives in its defence.

LOGAN ON THE STUMP IN INDIANA IN 1874—HIS "ROUSING" SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

After the adjournment of Congress in the summer of 1874, Senator Logan—having taken a brief rest—took the stump in Indiana. On September 29th, he addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis. A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* said:

By half-past seven, the people, having filled every aisle and crowded upon the stage, were turned backward. The stairways, halls, and sidewalks were packed so solidly that it was with difficulty General Logan and his party could gain admittance. His entrance was the signal for deafening applause, the band striking up "Hail, Columbia!" precisely at eight o'clock. . . . General Logan was received with three rousing cheers, after which he spoke for about an hour and a half, being constantly interrupted with deafening applause. At the conclusion many soldiers who formerly served in his corps crowded about, called to mind their field-sports, shook his hand warmly, and wished him God-speed.

In that speech, as reported in the *Gazette*, General Logan said:

A free people are always divided into two great parties, and these are based upon o[illegible]r theories. The Republican Party is organized

on the principle of universal liberty and equality before the law, the protection of all.

If liberty is good for one man, it is a good thing for all God's tion. The Republican Party is a vindicator of equal political righ all citizens. Its members are not so selfish as to deny to other rights they claim for themselves. Every objection to this is base prejudice. To-day the American flag covers only free men, and it the beneficent work of the Republican Party. Its theory leads to g and the happiness of mankind

The theory of the Democratic Party is that men are in part free part not free, and it leads right to the degradation of man. The p was exercised for a long period for the maintenance of slavery, since slavery was swept away, the Democratic Party, preserving th spirit and going as far as the Constitution will allow, would de millions of citizens the right to equal protection, the right to educa worship, travel, burial, even to be protected from murder. Its th and spirit are the same still, and can only be carried out by pay force and lead to revolutions. Republicanism liberates, and need violence.

The fact that the Democratic theory has not been successful not change the fact that this is its nature. The result has been al the same; and its last result is violence, murder, insurrection, and overturning of the State Governments. They claim the right to the rights of others; but if one hundred men may deny to four ca the right to vote, why not to fifty, and then why not to all others themselves?

Democrats object to the Civil Rights Bill, that it allows all, an e right to burial, to go to theatres, to schools, to church, to hotels bill does not say that they must all go to the same school, but gives one equal rights to education. And who so base as to wish to other in ignorance? Our Government will be destroyed, if it destroyed, by ignorance. If the people are educated, the Govern will stand unshaken through every trial. Men who would rights of man can only be restrained by the strong arm of the law. bill was necessary because the colored people were treated with indignity by the Southern Democrats, kicked from the cars and like dogs, when freedom had been conferred upon them, and the privileges which had been allowed when they were slave hope that the bill will be passed. If we do not intend to defen rights of the colored man, we should not have given him any r We must do it. In Texas, out of six hundred murders, not on been a Democrat, and no man is punished. They have been a

ned, according to the Democratic theory of physical force, to regard he slave's life as subject to the will of the master, and they still regard he colored man in the same way. When sixteen were wantonly murered in Tennessee the other day, and the President proceeded against he murderers, the Governor of Tennessee published a protest. In Louisiana they have defended insurrections.

Touching the new so-called Independent Party of that ay, General Logan said, according to the same authority:

A new party has arisen, calling itself Independent, which is attempting to establish itself upon questions of transportation and similar questions. They say, both of the old parties are corrupt, but they intend bringing up a pure party. Now, as all our people belong to one or the other, and if both are totally corrupt, how can the third party make of itself a pure party? Can you make a pure thing out of two corrupt things? Two negatives make an affirmative, but can two corrupt parties make a pure party? They claim further that they will defeat these old parties. They cannot defeat the Democratic Party, for that is already defeated. If you defeat the Republican Party, you destroy the party of progress, the party which has saved the Union, and the party which is willing to be progressive. Take the transportation question. Who has suggested an improvement in this direction save the Republican Party?

After reviewing the work of Congress in this direction, and maintaining the right of Congress to regulate all commerce between the States, he continued:

Shall Congress, having the right, assert that right? It is plainly its duty to do so; and thus far the Republican Party alone has striven to devise means by which transportation can be cheapened and improved, and the Democrats in Congress nearly unanimously opposed them. Will you leave the Republican Party, to seek your remedy?

The rest of the speech referred to alleged corruption and frauds, and successfully handled those charges.

A REMARKABLE ORATION AT CLINTON—PERSONAL LIBERTY TRACED TO THE FOUNTAIN-HEAD—OUR OWN GOVERNMENT A COMPROMISE BETWEEN OPPOSING PRINCIPLES.

It was at Clinton, Ill., at a grand celebration of the 4th of July, 1874,—a e led by "at least 10,000 people,"—that

preciate its wide scope and broad, statesmanlike view
veins of earnest thoughtfulness, as well as true patriotic
having well-defined purposes, and channels of practical
The General's theme was "Liberty and Equality," and
following interesting extract we shall get a hint of the a
of research, as well as original thought and vastness of
involved in his quest through all nations and all time
birth-place of the principle of liberty. Said he:

Let us now for a few moments examine the history of this p
of liberty, and see whence it originated and from whence we h
rived it. Individuals are fond of searching the genealogical tab
records, in hope of finding some name of renown which they c
of an ancestor; and even when an American citizen gains a hi
tion and honorable name, his biographers search the history
past with the expectation that somewhere in the line of ancest
of renown and distinction will be found. And so it is to a cer
tent with nations. English historians dislike to own the semi-ba
Britons and semi-civilized Saxons as their true ancestors—at le
prefer to speak of their bravery and valor, to their savage custo
French historians prefer to look to Rome for their civilizatio
than to the wandering Gauls as their ancestors. And so it is wit
in this country, who strive to trace the great principle of perso
erty to its source they try to trace the dim thread back to th
of Roman greatness, and to the Greek repu ics.

You may therefore be somewhat surprised wh n I declare to you
lief that humanly speaking, this great princi e had its origin w

things of the distant past which we are only now beginning to in- correctly by the ultimate results which the forces then put in ion are now working out.

ile I believe that Revelation and the Christian religion have been ief factors in freeing man from the thraldom of superstition and y, and of elevating him in the scale of civilization and enlighten- I do not speak of this at present, but of the human element alone, hich Christianity has co-operated in bringing about the result we are here to-day to celebrate.

ke a hasty glance at the great nations of the past, so far as this n is concerned, and tell me where you find the germ from which e has grown.

ypt, hoary with antiquity, has left her history written on her temples, which line the banks of the Nile. These, and the pages ient writers, show us that, from the days of Menes down, she nder the thraldom of a priestly hierarchy, which even her kings n dared to encounter. Personal liberty and political freedom were unknown to her annals. Although often torn by internal wars ntending factions, although often overrun by foreign foes and ive hordes, yet this predominant idea of priestly sway was never ated, nor its hold upon the people ever broken. It has been left e inroads of modern civilization, imported from other nations, to e her from her long sleep.

rsia and Media, consisting originally of clans and tribes, was cen- d under the iron will of the elder Cyrus, and taught to look upon ntral government as the great and ruling power, and though the s long retained a nominal existence, this idea of central power until the laws of the Medes and Persians were considered irrevo- ; but the king, and not the people, was considered the government, personal liberty and political freedom found no place in that n; and to-day the Shah holds in his hands the lives and property subjects. Even the crushing blows of the Macedonian conqueror to make a change in this respect. For a time, labor was made rable and honorable in Phenicia, but as Tyre and Sidon rose in tance her merchants grew in wealth and ranked as princes, and ghts of the laboring masses and hardy seamen were no longer re- d, and the germ of personal liberty and freedom, which for a emed to have found a foothold, was eradicated and crushed out ocratic tyranny. Greece and Rome arose, as it were, out of the of the ancient Eastern kingdom. Already the struggle of the n mind appears to have asserted its superiority. Although in the , for a time, rep blican ideas seemed to predominate, yet personal

liberty was an element wholly foreign to their institutions. [illegible] freedom, it is true, for a long time was a prominent feature [illegible] nations, but it was wholly a different thing from that [illegible] understand by the same term, and had in it nothing of the [illegible] true liberty. The citizen, although possessing certain rights and leges in public affairs, was but an integral part of a politica[illegible] which ground him to powder, whenever he failed to move [illegible] prescribed narrow path.

Centralization was the prominent idea, and increasing the pow[illegible] glory of the state was the required object of its citizens, to which labor, time, and thought were to be wholly devoted. Any [illegible] from the will of the ruling authorities of the state, brought su[illegible] destruction upon him who had the temerity to venture such [illegible] See the hero Aristides leaving the city an ostracized exile, a philosopher Socrates drinking the fatal cup for attempting thi[illegible] of personal liberty of opinion!

The central idea of Roman civilization was municipal au[illegible] yet without even a germ of personal liberty. With the fa[illegible] national power for a long period seemed to be broken and crush[illegible] society split up into fragments. A long, chaotic night en[illegible] which civilization emerged in comparatively modern times. [illegible] survey, we nowhere find that germ of true liberty wh[illegible] trace to the present; but, on the contrary, we find a constant [illegible] to centralization of power in the hands of the few. Even the [illegible] of Greece were but another form of tyranny practised in the [illegible] the state; and, as Athens gathered strength and wealth, it gra[illegible] the hands of the more powerful few, and at the time of her g[illegible] greatest splendor her ruler was a tyrant in the person of Per[illegible] [illegible] exiled sage and hero left the gates, a courtesan took the [illegible] power. In the height of her glory and splendor the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible], and Rome but repeated the [illegible]

But, [illegible] citizens, I have [illegible] that, looking at the past [illegible] humanity [illegible], the germ of true liberty was to be found [illegible] [illegible] of Europe and Asia. And in order first to bring [illegible] vividly the true idea of real liberty, I place before [illegible] [illegible] question, the two extremes. See the wild Arab [illegible] [illegible] of Arabia, directing his course only by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] allegiance to none, and [illegible] [illegible] conventional [illegible] of fixed society! Now turn your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See the citizens [illegible] [illegible] their face [illegible] the dust as the Shah or one of his [illegible] [illegible] along the streets! Tell me, which of the two [illegible]

, if compelled to select one or the other? What American citizen e who loves liberty, that would not prefer the wild and roving the Arab, with all its hardships, rather than the abject slavery of ersians? Here, then, you have the representatives of the two ding elements from which the present forms of European and can Governments originated. Egypt, China, and India, up to a atively recent date, were true types of the latter class, where never took root, but has ever been a plant unknown to the soils se countries. The wild Scythians of antiquity, who hovered along erders of Mesopotamia and Persia, though tainted by a savage bar- unworthy of their fierce and reckless bravery, form perhaps the e limit of that stream which has resulted in the broad liberty we enjoy to day, and which may be said to have culminated in eclaration of Independence. I am fully aware that, in attempting e the line, we shall often find it very dim, and that, so far as this concerned, I reach far back of any certain guides; nor shall I pt the discovery at this time, but will content myself with calling ion to one or two links.

ing the term personal liberty in its broadest sense, it was doubt- ell understood by the ancestors of the German and other tribes of al Europe. With the fall of Rome the ancient civilization was red and broken, and fell into ruins, as did the monuments of art enius which it had reared; the barbarian element gained the as- ncy, and, during the long historical night that ensued, there was a sed scene of confusion and conflict; yet, amid it all, there was a of reckless liberty which needed only law and Christianity to re- it to order and symmetry. These two forces gradually arose in nce, as century after century rolled on. It has therefore been truly y one of the ablest writers of modern times (Guizot, in his "His- l Civilization," vol. 1., sec. 2, page 57) that "it was the rude rians of Germany who introduced this sentiment of personal inde- nce, this love of individual liberty, into European civilization, un- n among the Romans, unknown in the Christian Church, unknown arly all the civilization of antiquity." Yes, I might add, in *all.* the ancient, rude barbarian, through Saxon, Celt, and Gaul, the f personal independence has continued to flow onward down ream of time, from generation to generation, until, planted on the sial soil of America, it has grown into a stately tree that all the of traditional royalty and all the thunderbolts of empires have ers able to uproot. Therefore, while we look back to Rome for unicipal law and first germ of jurisprudence, and to Greece for etoric and architecture, we must go back at least to the wild no-

of all law and government; abject slavery is the other extrem
more perfect the government, the less will be the restraint upo
dividual compatible with good order and proper co-operat in
state and society. Our government is based, theoreti ally and
cally, upon a proper compromise between perfect individual lib
centralized power; and when events cause a strong oscillation
other extremity, it brings confusion and danger, and a rebou
one, always renders us liable to swing too close to the other.
does our form of government embrace this idea of compromise,
that between the freedom of communities or States, and extre
tional centralization,—either extreme being destructive of th
principles of our Union, on the one hand leading to disinte
contention, conflict, and self-destruction, while the other extre
in placing the power in the hands of the few, and the crushing
the control of the many.

Hence, it has been truly said that "eternal vigilance is the
liberty;" for on the one hand is Scylla and on the other Chary
tween which our ship of state must constantly steer for safety.

The history of nations in the past, shows us very clearly th
general rule, danger chiefly lies in the direction of concentr
power, because it renders the prize more desirable, and incre
anxiety and efforts to obtain it. As a nation increases in
wealth, and power, if at the same time the wealth and power is
ing toward a central point or into the control of a few, there w
natural consequence, be an increase in the efforts and desire t
the commanding positions and control the wealth, and in like r
to the increase of unscrupulous schemes and corrupt efforts

r Republican .....tutions will be rooted out, and liberty will be a ord known only as of the past.

LEGAL INCIDENT IN LOGAN'S CAREER—AMONG THE SILVER MINES OF COLORADO.

A good and conscientious lawyer will always compromise a case in the interest of his client, rather than exhaust his client's means by fighting it through. The following incident, mentioned in the Washington *Republican* of April 2, 1879, shows the success which General Logan had in settling a fierce litigation, which had already caused the violent deaths of some of the principals. It seems that near Georgetown, Col., was a valuable silver mine called "Dives," and within half a mile of it another equally rich, called the "Pelican."* The owners of the Pelican also claimed the Dives, and during 1873 and 1874, bitter and violent and mortal contention had arisen between the different parties claiming ownership of the Dives. Said the *Republican:*

In 1875 the Dives mine was worked under an injunction, and General Logan was there attending to the case before the courts. The matter was quite a feature of local politics at the time, and the mine was almost as frequently heard of as "Logan's mine" as the "Dives." Since then a compromise has been effected, and the settlement of the matter to the satisfaction of both parties has been largely accorded to General Logan's management of it. The tunnel to the Dives mine is 600 feet long—one shaft 130 and another 110 feet deep. During the summer of 1875, Senator Logan might be seen, in a sort of demi-military dress, seated upon a handsome black horse, ascending the steep

* These were not the only mines in which General Logan was interested in Colorado. The Chicago Daily *News* recently said:

"He once narrowly escaped riches. Some years ago John L. Routt, formerly of Illinois, but now of Colorado, came to Washington to raise money for the development of the Evening Star Mine, of Leadville. General Logan subscribed for some of the stock, and paid a small assessment. The outlook was unfavorable, and when the second assessment was made on the stockholders, Logan refused to pay it and surrendered his shares to Routt. Within a few months a rich lead was discovered and the stock sprang from less than nothing to away above par. It made big dividends, and was finally sold at an enormous figure. Routt and all those interested with him were made rich, but Logan got only his original investment, which was refunded to him."

dangerous road from Georgetown to the Dives mine, fully verifyin General Sherman's assertion that "Logan was very handsome on hor back."

LOGAN TALKED OF "FOR PRESIDENT IN 1876."

As far back as 1870, General Logan's name was occ sionally mentioned in the press of the country as a Pres dential possibility. In 1874 his name was frequently men tioned in connection with the coming nominations in 187 Among other papers, the Washington *Republican* of June 1874, said:

The Presidential probabilities and possibilities of 1876 are just no the subject of considerable speculation and discussion in many of th principal journals of the country, and if we may believe the pub prints, topics of no little interest to many of our leading statesmen a politicians . . . General Logan represents what may be called th class of the party. No man is more popular on the "stump," and w a good backing in a convention the chances are at least five to one th he would carry it by storm.

Only three days afterward, June 11th, the *Post and Ma* stated that

At McLeansboro' yesterday the Republican Convention unan mously and enthusiastically resolved in favor of John A. Logan for Pre dent in 1876.

WHAT THE OLD SOLDIERS THOUGHT OF LOGAN'S EFFORTS THEIR BEHALF IN CONGRESS.

To show the warm regard the soldiers had for Gener Logan those of other States as well as his own the follo ing letter in the *Inter-Ocean* of May, 1875, is given.

KEOKUK, IA., May 17, 1875.

[illegible] Editor of the Inter-Ocean.

By this mail we have sent to the Hon. John A. Logan, of your Sta [illegible] letter of thanks of which the enclosed is a copy. It is a vol [illegible] offering of soldiers who admire the brave military leader to wh [illegible] who have witnessed the devotion with which he [illegible] the interests of the private soldier in both Houses of C [illegible] during the pendency of the late bill providing for

equalization of bounties. That the bill did not become a law was not owing to any lack of zeal or labor in its behalf by John A. Logan. We feel unbounded gratitude to him on account of his labors, and therefore have forwarded to him our humble letter of thanks. R. M. J.

The enclosure, addressed to "John A. Logan, United States Senator," is in these words,

SIR: The undersigned soldiers and sailors of Iowa thank you for the bold and statesmanlike manner in which you have presented our interests in the Forty-third Congress.

This is signed by seventy old soldiers of the Union army, with the titles of their regiments, etc., attached.

LOGAN'S TILT WITH CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS, IN 1876—HIS DEFENCE OF SHERIDAN AND GRANT—THE WHITE LEAGUE "BANDITTI"—DEMOCRATIC "SYMPATHIZERS" IN THE SENATE ROUGHLY HANDLED—THE OLD SHIP.

We have seen how, in his speech on Reconstruction, in 1867, before the House of Representatives, General Logan gave the Northern Copperheads more than they bargained for, when they assailed him. So also, in the Senate, in 1876, during a great two-days' speech which he made in defence of President Grant's conduct of affairs in Louisiana, and of General Sheridan,—who, for calling the murderous White-Leaguers "banditti," had been savagely attacked by the Confederate brigadiers in Congress,—the brigadiers aforesaid, and their coadjutors, were never before so severely handled. As a specimen of the manner in which he handled them, it may be stated that, after alluding to the denunciations, aspersions, perversions, and falsehoods of which they had been guilty, and by which they were seeking to deceive the North and inflame it against the Republican administration as a commencement of the Presidential campaign of 1876, Senator Logan proceeded:

SIR, I ask you what Governor Kellogg was to do after that horrible scene at Colfax; after the taking possession of five persons at Cou-

shatta Northern men, who had gone there with their capital invested it and built up a thriving little village, but who were ta out and murdered in cold blood; and not only that, but they had ordered one of the judges and the district attorney, and compelled judge and district attorney of that jurisdiction to resign, and t murdered the acting district attorney. My friend from Georgia [Gordon] said, in his way and manner of saying things, "Why do not try these people for murdering those men at Coushatta? You h the judge, and you have the district attorney." Unfortunately for friend's statement, we have neither. Your friends had murdered attorney, and had murdered a judge before the new judge had b appointed, who had to resign to save his life. The acting dist. attorney was murdered by the same "banditti" that murdered the Northern men at Coushatta.

Here Mr. Gordon, – a Confederate General, and one the bravest of them all, interposed again with, "Will t Senator allow me to ask him a question?" "Certainly said Logan. Then, said Mr. Gordon, "Where was t United States Court at that time? Where was the enforc ment act? Where was the army of the United State Could not the United States Court under the enforc ment act take cognizance of these facts? Was the distr attorney of the United States not present?" "I w inform the Senator where they were," said Logan, as l eyes flashed: "*The district attorney was in his grave, p there by your political friends. The judge had been mu dered a year before. The one appointed in his place had resign to save his life.* The United States Court was *New Orleans*. And he asks *where was the United Sta army?* Great God! do you *want* the army? I thoug you had been railing at its use." Well might Mr. Gord confess himself overwhelmed by this crushing retort. a later, when Gordon defied General Logan to make good charge he had just made against him, and in a blustering w said, "He has made the charge; I ask him to make it go or to *withdraw* it, one of the two," General Logan w a contemptuous half-smile replied with meaning empha

"Ah, well, the Senator need not commence talking to *me* about *withdrawing*." "Very well," said Mr. Gordon, subsiding; and, with increased emphasis, said General Logan: "*I am not of that kind*." Still later in the exciting tilt, General Logan said, in answering a question put to him by the ex-Confederate brigadier, "If he treats other men kindly, in a kindly spirit will I respond to him? *If he treats other men in a denunciatory tone*"—and here he tossed back his black hair while his black eyes blazed again—"*I tell him that is a game two can play at!*"

After passing in review the proceedings of the revolutionary Legislature of Louisiana, and the other circumstances of the situation there, and showing up the inconsistent attitude of the Democracy in now finding fault with what they applauded in General Jackson's day, and what they themselves through President Pierce did in Boston in 1854, when he ordered troops to capture a fugitive slave in that city and return him to Virginia—Senator Bayard interrupted, and General Logan gave him a little attention. Said the General:

I am glad that I gave the Senator an opportunity to repeat what he had said before. It only shows the feeling that there is in the heart. Sometimes when we have said hard and harsh things against a fellow-man, when we have cooling time we retract. If, after we have had cooling time, the bitterness of our heart only impels us to repeat it again, it only shows that there is deep-seated feeling there which cannot be uprooted by time. I gave the opportunity to the Senator to make his renewed attack on Sheridan. I will *now* say what I did not say before,—since he has repeated his remarks,—that his attack upon Sheridan, and *his declaration that Sheridan is not fit to breathe the free air of a republic, is an invitation to the White-Leaguers to assassinate him.* If he is not fit to breathe the free air, he is not fit to live. If he is not fit to live, he is but fit to die. *It is an invitation to them to perpetrate murder upon him.*

Now let m[illegible] further. I announce the fact here in this Chamber to-day, and I defy contradiction, that the Democracy in this Chamber have denounced [illegible]eridan more, since this despatch was published, than they ever den[illegible]d Jeff. Davis and the whole rebellion during four years' war ag[illegible]t the Constitution of this country. I dislike much to

say these things; but they are true, and as truth ought not to hurt, I will say them.

. . . . . .

What is your Democracy of Louisiana? You are excited, your extreme wrath is aroused at General Sheridan because he called the White-Leaguers, down there, "banditti." I ask you if the murder of thirty-five hundred men in a short time for political purposes, by a band of men banded together for the purpose of murder, does not make them "banditti," what it does make them?

. . . . . .

Oh, what a crime it was in Sheridan to say that these men were banditti! He is a wretch. From the papers, he ought to be hanged to a lamp-post; from the Senators, he is not fit to breathe the free air of Heaven or of this republic; but your murderers of thirty-five hundred people for political offences *are* fit to breathe the air of this country and *are defended on this floor to-day, and are defended here by the Democratic Party:* and you cannot avoid or escape the proposition. You have denounced Republicans for trying to keep the peace in Louisiana; you have denounced the Administration for trying to suppress bloodshed in Louisiana; you have denounced all for the same purpose, but not one word has fallen from the lips of a solitary Democratic Senator denouncing these wholesale murders in Louisiana. You have said, "I am sorry these things are done;" but you have defended White Leaguers, you have defended Penn; you have defended rebellion; and you are *here to-day the apologists of murder, of rebellion, and of treason* in that State.

. . . . . .

Sir, we have been told that this old craft is rapidly going to pieces; that the angry waves of dissension in the land are lashing against her sides. We are told that she is sinking, sinking, sinking to the bottom of the political ocean. Is that true? Is it true that this gallant old party, that this gallant old ship that has sailed through troubled seas before, is going to be stranded now upon the rock of fury that has been set up by a clamor in this Chamber and a few newspapers in the country? Is it true that the party that saved this country in all its great crises, in all its great trials, is sinking to-day, on account of its fear and trembling before an inferior enemy? I hope not. I remember, sir, once I was told that the old Republican ship was gone; but when I steadied myself on the shores bordering the political ocean of strife and commotion, I looked afar off, and there I could see a vessel bounding the boisterous billows, with white sail spread, marked on her sides "Freegate! with the hopes of mankind," while the great Mariner above, as her Helmsman, steered her, navigated her, to a haven of rest.

peace, and of safety. You have but to look again upon that broad ocean of political commotion to-day, and the time will soon come when the same old craft, freighted with the same cargo, will be seen, flying the same flag, passing through these tempestuous waves, anchoring herself at the shores of honesty and justice; and there she will lie, undisturbed by strife and tumult, again in peace and safety.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—SENATOR LOGAN ELOQUENTLY OPPOSES IT, AND PLEADS FOR INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND NATIONAL GOOD FAITH.

On June 20, 1876, the Senate having under consideration an amendment of the Committee on Appropriations,—of which General Logan was a member,—to strike from the Indian appropriation bill the section transferring the charge of Indian affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department, as proposed by the House of Representatives, Senator Logan made a very strong speech against such transfer, showing an amount of close historical research and a breadth of humanitarianism that did honor equally to his head and heart. It is a speech that should be read by every one who desires to be accurately and thoroughly informed in the history of the treatment of the American Indian from the time of the old royal charters and patents of the colonies and provinces to the present. It was, besides this, a clear and logical and most able argument, proving beyond question that, the transfer of this Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior to the War Department would be a change from a peace policy to a war policy, which would result not in civilizing the Indian but in exterminating him; that, such a transfer of civil administration of the Government to the Military Department is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the fundamental principles upon which our Republic is based; that, in the opinions of enlightened Christians, philanthropists, and statesmen possessed of that knowledge of Indian character and Indian life which would make

their opinions authoritative, such action as was prop
would be in fact an abandonment of the peace policy an
the hope of civilizing the Indian; and further, by authe
citations from the early charters and the pledges made
Washington and his successors and by the ordinances of
Government from 1775 to the present, that it has always b
the policy of this Government to civilize the Indian, and
departure from that policy would be an act of perfidy and
faith. He also adduced statistics to prove that the India
instead of dying out, were slightly increasing, and that ou
a total number of 275,000 Indians, 100,000 of them might
ready be termed "civilized," 52,000 semi-civilized, and t
44,000 of the entire number were engaged in agricultural p
suits. "Sir," said he, "when I look at these statistics, wh
seem to mark the dawn of a brighter day for these sava
tribes, and in the light of past history contemplate the eff
of the passage of this bill, I grow faint and sick." A
then, with cumulative force and eloquence, the Senator p
ceeded:

Will we dare to say, in the face of all these facts,—unsatisfactor
many experiments have been, when we look at the isolated facts,—t
the Indians cannot be civilized? Sir, it is too late in the day to exp
such an opinion as that, when the civilizing forces have already br
off from the mass more than half its bulk.

Dear Senators, now, there is no political reputation in this; ther
no political clap-trap in proving to the country that you have no fa
in civil authority. There is nothing to be gained by trying to co
the country that this must become a military despotism. The man w
attempts to make himself a popular statesman by advocating m
authority to rule over civil authority, fails to utter the voice of
American people. Sir, I have been a soldier many years of my life, a
I love the position of a soldier. I was fond of it when I belonged to t
army, but my belonging to the army never changed my education so
as governmental affairs were concerned. I have learned from history
my reading from my childhood, that the downfall of governments
by putting power in military hands. I have learned that republics m
and can only be maintained by civil authority, not by military.

Put the Indian Department under the War Department, the Pension Bureau next, the Land Office next, abolish the Interior Department next, and then you have got one-fourth of the Government under the charge of the military, and thus a long step taken toward the resumption of military authority in this country. Remember the voices of Clay and Webster, of the great statesmen in this land, against the usurpations and inroads of military authority. It is a lesson that might well be learned, now, by men who are pluming themselves that they are becoming great statesmen. Sir, it is a lesson to be learned by the rising and future generations; for the time will never come that you will satisfy the honest people of this country by making them believe that they are not fit for civil government. I warn, now, the party that undertakes this step in politics as well as in civilization and the advance of Christianity in this country; I warn the man of his future who does it; for there is not an honest Christian in this land, be he of whatever politics he may, who does not abhor the idea of military government. He believes in peaceful means in bringing about civilization, and is willing to undertake it; and do not deprive him of the opportunity.

Mr. President, I have not examined in order to see, but am inclined to believe there is one space in our Centennial display which remains unoccupied: that is, an exhibit of the effect of our Indian policy during the past hundred years. There may be, and doubtless are, exhibits of Indian relics, implements, ornaments, trappings, etc., and there may be examples of their workmanship and evidences of their recent progress in the arts of industry; but, sir, I scarcely think we will find there a list of the tribes which once flourished on the soil we now occupy, but which have become extinct in consequence of our contact with them. I presume that we will not find exhibited there, the crimson pages of our history, stained by the blood of unnecessary Indian wars. I presume, sir, we will find, there, no display of the treaties so solemnly made, which have been ruthlessly broken in our anxiety to obtain their lands and appropriate their possessions.

There may be antiquities to remind us of the days of William Penn, but we will scarcely find any tokens to call before us the war of the Everglades, and the history of the Seminoles. Sir, I fear, nay, I should rather say I rejoice, to think this space is left vacant, or filled with other things than those which belong there properly.

Had I th , and a list prepared, I would present in array one after another the numerous tribes that once flourished over our broad area, but have silently passed into oblivion before the irresistible progress of civilization, with scarcely an effort on our part to save them from extinction. I would point you to a few miserable remnants of

of remorse; can we say we have been faithful to the trust reposed?

Sir, the record is made, the history is written, and, although m[illegible] it is crimsoned with unnecessary blood, it must stand; it is beyond power now to change it; but the present and the future are not be[illegible] reach. Let us then, in this matter, vindicate our right to the "Christian nation," and let no false ideas of economy, in order to political capital, prevent us from doing our duty, and whole duty, nation, to these unfortunate and degraded people.

One single item in the Commissioner's last report, small as it sufficient in itself to justify our outlay on this Bureau; that is, th[illegible] births exceed the deaths. It indicates that the tendency to exti[illegible] has ceased, and that, by wise measures and the civilizing proce[illegible] forces of decay may be checked.

Why, sir, when I turn away from the sad picture of the pas[illegible] look forward to what the future of this people may be if the polic[illegible] adopted is properly sustained and the system for accomplishin[illegible] work thoroughly and wisely revised and placed on a proper foot[illegible] feel a deep anxiety to have my name recorded as one of the adv[illegible] and defenders of this policy. As I look forward, and trace the h[illegible] of the future, as the veil lifts year by year, and see one after anot[illegible] the tribes gathered on suitable reservations and gradually, t[illegible] slowly, learning the arts of husbandry, and the children gathered [illegible] schoolrooms and gradually acquiring an education; as I see the fe[illegible] now beasts of burden, step by step acquiring their proper positi[illegible] social life, it binds my heart to my country by a new tie. As I len[illegible] my gaze, and look a little farther, I see waving fields of grain and [illegible] homes where once roved the wild buffalo and wilder savages, th[illegible] [illegible]

mitted to all the rights of civilization and citizenship, and side by side in these halls sit their representatives; and I listen in admiration while the native eloquence, now educated and trained in all the arts of elocution and oratory, thrills with admiration the attentive audience. Sir, could I link my name with a measure which will result in this end, I would feel sure that it would live and endure while the rolls and records of time endure.

LOGAN'S VIEWS ON FINANCE—NON-TAXABILITY OF BONDS AND NOTES—THE NECESSITY FOR UPHOLDING THE CREDIT.

In the course of a speech at Clinton, Ill., October 10, 1878, devoted to a thorough discussion of the financial question, General Logan said:

It is true that Government bonds are not taxable, and it is equally true of the United States notes (or greenbacks); and why should they be taxed? Is it because the persons holding these obligations should be made to pay a tax, or is it that the obligation itself should be taxed? If it is the obligation, as the Democrats say in platform and speeches, I say the law and reason for the same is against them. It is not that the holder of the bond or greenback is exempt from taxation as a class. That is not it, but that the credit of the Government is protected thereby. The Government, as well as having the consent of the people to its existence, must have credit. No Government can long exist without credit: without it the machinery cannot work; without it the power to preserve itself is lost. Armies and navies would melt away; without it, wars offensive and defensive must be abandoned, and Government would soon be disrupted. Your credit is the very life-blood of your nation. On it, you borrowed money, you sold your bonds, you put your notes in circulation, and now maintain them at nearly par. By your credit, you organized armies and navies and suppressed a rebellion, preserved your Nation intact, and gave that liberty to men to which they were entitled. This being so, can this, or any other Nation, allow States or municipalities to depreciate or cripple it by taxing the credit of the Sovereign power? To permit a State to tax bonds or obligations of the Government, is to allow the State, the county, and the city, to attack the credit and the power under the Constitution to borrow money. This would place the power in States, that might be preparing for a secession from the Government, to depreciate the credit to such an extent that the Government would be powerless to otect itself. During our noble existence, as a Gov-

ernment, this power has never been acknowledged, and at no time has the levy of a tax ever been permitted on any stock, certificates of indebtedness, bonds, or currency of the Government; nor will any Government accede to any such proposition. This attack upon the credit of the Nation is not of recent birth, and therefore our learned statesmen should not claim a patent for it. At first blush it seems proper, until we consider the matter and see where it might carry us. I thought once, without examination of the question, that it might be done, and I say now to our opponents that then I was only as wise as they seem to be now. [Laughter.] In South Carolina, in 1829, prior to the attempt of Mr. Calhoun and his adherents to establish a Southern Confederacy, they made an attack upon the credit of the Nation by levying a tax upon the stock and indebtedness of the Government, which was largely held in that part of the country. A tax was laid upon stock of the Government held by a Mr. Weston. He took the case to the United States Supreme Court. Chief-Justice Marshall, one of the brightest legal lights that ever adorned the bench, delivered the opinion of the Court, and in this case of Weston *vs.* The City of Charleston, Chief-Justice Marshall says: "A tax on Government stock is thought by this court to be a tax on the contract, a tax on the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution." And since this decision there have been four other cases decided, where the question arose on the taxing of Government bonds, and also on United States notes (or greenbacks), and it has been universally held that the credit of the Government was not subject to taxation. In the last case, decided at the December Term, 1868, Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion, and declared "greenbacks," as they are called, not subject to taxation, being obligations of the Government. Now, I would like to understand, with all these decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject, and the reasons for them, how it is that a party, or any man, claiming to treat the people fairly in discussing this subject, can have the face to take the position assumed in favor of taxing the credit of the Government. And now we say to them, in answer to their arraignment on this point, that the Republican Party stands by the precedents of all civilized and commercial nations in the preservation of their credit; we stand by the uniform precedents of our own country on this question; we stand by the numerous decisions of the Supreme Court. Democratic, Whig and Republican—on this question: [illegible] that finally we stand as it were, like a great wall between the credit of the Nation, and the demagogues who would now assail and destroy [illegible] [illegible] The next assault is made on the Republican Party [illegible] of the National Banking system. It is proposed to

pe it out of existence without giving us any well-matured plan as a bstitute. We all know that some system of banking will be carried . Commercial countries cannot get along without banks in some rm, as a convenience to trade. For seven centuries this business has en carried on. When we had the Democratic system of banks, though in this State based upon bonds, they were found to be unrelible and unsafe. Our currency was not stable or in any way reliable. was not suited to our condition. During the war, the system of ational Banks was established, the currency to be based upon our nds, for security and protection to the bill-holder. The bills of these nks have ever been as good as United States notes, and as secure and liable for all practical purposes. They were established to aid the overnment and the people. They will be a great aid in keeping l our circulating currency at par in coin when specie payments are ce resumed. With their notes redeemable in United States notes, nd United States notes in coin, we will be able to float nearly twice he amount of currency at par that we could with the whole floated as Government notes redeemable in coin at the Treasury.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF PARTIES ON THE AVENUES OF TIME—WORDS OF LIVING LIGHT.

In the same great speech, the following strikingly earnest and eloquent passages at once rivet attention and carry conviction to the mind:

Have we a government or not? If we have, then it is a fixed and table government? And, if we have a government fixed, stable, and good, shall it be preserved? [Voices: "Yes, yes."] Shall we keep it? Shall we suffer ourselves to be drawn away from that which is good, by the vagaries of men without reason or judgment? Prior to the year 186, my countrymen, this Government was in the control of men whom we cannot call its friends; and when I say this, I do not mean either the loyal Democrats or the loyal Nationalists, but I mean that element of our population which has always advocated the sovereignty of the State as superior to the sovereignty of the Nation. To-day we are presented with rather an alarming spectacle. Notwithstanding the fact of the great preponderance in population and means contributed to the support of the Government by that section of the country which remained loyal to it, we find the reins of government gradually moving into the hands, not of the loyal Democrats, nor of the loyal Nationalists, but of the men who made war against it and did their ut-

most to destroy it. People may call me prejudiced if they w
may declare me wrong; but I cannot escape the feeling that
who loved his country, and battled for it in the hour of da
safer man to trust with its care, than the one who hated and
uproot and overturn it. [Great applause, and voices crying
the doctrine."] The loyal people of the North, the honest m
publican, Democrat, and Nationalist alike,—have it in their
control our affairs to the end of keeping the Government in the
ward of those who will certainly preserve and perpetuate the
the American States. [Cheers.] It is a matter they should
consider; for if it is again placed under the power of those w
had any belief in it, no man can forecast the result.

. . . . . .

In this emergency I appeal to the young men of the countr
well to the future. Let them examine men and measures wi
most care. Let them consider the men who have stood by
ernment in its hours of danger, and compare with them those
seeking to inaugurate new policies. Let them compare men
life as they compare men in private life, and let them com
ties as they compare their neighbors. Let them look to the
parties as the guarantees of conduct, just as they look to the
of individuals. When a party was in power, what was its record
was its history? for it certainly has one written indelibly
page of events. Everything makes a history, and marks out
it passes down the avenues of time. It has been beautifully
the plant and the pebble are both attended by their own shadow
drop of water falling from the clouds leaves its imprint upon
and the stone which rolls from the mountain-top scratches its
the very bottom. The mighty river, as it flows majestically al
the banks which hedge it, and leaves the imprint of its torrent
rocks which intercept its course. In every aspect in which
the works of Nature, we find them leaving their own histor
benefit of the future.

So it is with parties of men. The party in this country w
called the Republican Party, came into being, passed over the
public life, and made a public record. What was it? It is w
the credit of our country, on its energies, on its good name.
along, and made a track through cities, over prairies, across riv
railroads, along the streams, over the lakes, and upon the bos
mighty ocean; and wherever that track was made it can be see
The stain of human blood is upon it. And when you view t
ment of the party which has thus made its record, you w

attended, like the pebble and the plant, with its own shadow—a shadow which casts itself forebodingly into the future. [Loud applause.]

How has it been with the Republican Party, my friends? What has marked its pathway? Examine it during its various periods. Examine it when it sprang into existence, as the child from the lap of Liberty; then during its maturity, when it stood before the nations as the advocate and dispenser of human freedom and of justice. Mark how it sustained the good name and credit of the Government during the severest ordeal to which a nation was ever subjected. Follow its course, and you will find that it has fulfilled every promise, and measured up to every obligation. All along the pathway of this remarkable organization we find, where thistles once grew, flowers and roses now blossom. As compared with the parties of the past, it will go down to history as the party of patriots who loved their native land, and having saved it by bravery from destruction, exhibited their wisdom and sagacity in those essentials of statesmanship which go hand in hand with patriotism. [Great applause.]

All human beings are liable to error, and it would be strange indeed if the Republican Party had been free of error and mistakes. But it can point proudly to the fact of having been quick to perceive its mistakes, and no less quick to mend them. Now, when a party has proven itself faithful to the integrity of the nation, faithful to its flag, faithful to its glory, and faithful to the spirit of our free institutions, let me ask you what wisdom there is in putting it aside for the purpose of making a dangerous experiment with an untried party, or with a party that, having once been tried, has proven itself worse than a failure? Why is it, I ask, that our people contemplate the perpetration of so great a folly? It must certainly arise from a spirit of change and unrest, dangerous to the last degree. Believe me, fellow-citizens, it is better to adopt the maxim, "Let well enough alone," and it is better to trust those who are tried than those who pretend. I am no alarmist, my friends, but I fully believe that our Nation is now undergoing a test which must decide whether it will be permanent enough. To you is committed this great question; and believe me, my friends, when I say that you can do no better than trust our young Republic to the party which has proven itself a kind mother, a brave defender, and the wisest of all counsellors. [The speaker retired amid long-continued cheers.]

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REAL AND REPRESENTATIVE M
AND "FIAT MONEY" A PERTINENT STORY.

In another great speech at Van Wert, O., Septemb 1879, devoted almost wholly to Finance, General L also said:

The Democrats, and Greenbackers, say that the Republican does not understand the nature of our Greenback currency, and propose to take charge of it themselves, and see that the peop posted. When the Greenbacks were first issued, some people said were worthless rags, etc. Now, however, they so love them that are determined to have them strewn out of the window of the Tre with a pitchfork, so that anyone can have as many as he wants. strange to say, whenever we speak of the opposition to Greenba former days, and the affection for them now, the Democracy thi are shooting at them [Laughter] Their conduct in this part reminds me of a friend who refused to attend church for many because, he said, the minister preached politics One Sabbath, ever, he was prevailed on to go with a lady relative. During th mon the minister quoted the language, "The wicked shall be t into hell, with all the nations that forget God." This gentlema the church at once When the lady relative returned to his hous inquired why he left church. He said he would not listen to litical sermon. The lady replied, "I did not hear any politics replied, "Did he not say 'The wicked shall be turned into hell, and the Nations that forget God'?" The lady replied, "Yes, but of that?" "Why," said he, "if he did not mean the Democratic who the devil did he mean?" [Prolonged laughter.] Now I d want my Democratic and Greenback friends to get themselves so that they will not understand who is meant. [Laughter.] Bu friends, the Greenback proposed today by our opponents—th currency, without the promise of the Government to pay,—is n Greenback of the Republican Party. The Greenback of the R an Party is the one that contains the pledge and good faith Government as to the volume to be issued; it is the one that co a promise to pay; the one that the Supreme Court says is an obl of the Government to pay in coin of the United States of a qu and business authenticated by the stamp of the Government. T our Greenbacks, and we have kept every pledge of the Governm come to redeem it. My countrymen, the Republican Greenback

forth amid storm and confusion, with a promise upon its face, and the hope and faith of the Nation bearing it along to the performance of a great work, and, in obedience to our legislation, on the first day of January last, it walked to the foot of the hill, and there, standing in the presence of the gold and silver which glistened upon its summit, did say, "I am here in accordance with the promise of the Republican Party, that I shall be made equal in value with coin of a metallic ring, and I demand that it be done"—and it has been done. [Great applause.]

Now, my friends, let us glance for a moment at the basis upon which rests the whole theory of what is called the Greenback creed; improperly so called, however, as the Greenback belongs to the Republican Party by patent right, and the use of its name in designation of a spurious article is as unwarranted as it is dishonest. But the basis of the Greenback creed, that which underlies the main structure, as well as its various wings and additions,—and this, too, whether promulgated in the platforms of the National Party, or the Democratic Party, or in their campaign documents, or by their speakers on the stump,—is the simple assertion that a government has the power to create money. Now you will observe that there is a broad distinction between the creation of actual, or real, money, and the creation of representative money. Governments can create representative money, and every civilized government of the world probably does so at this day. But mark the difference between real money, and representative money. Real money, is something which has an exchangeable value among all commercial nations, and long usage has constituted the precious metals the materials of which it shall be made. Representative money, is something which represents real money.

Gold and silver are the metals which, by universal consent, are used as the standards of value. And being so recognized, they have an inherent worth—that is, the value lies within the thing itself. Now paper, not being the standard of value, has no inherent worth, no matter what devices may be printed or engraved upon it. And when governments issue notes, for convenience of handling and safety against loss by robbery, etc., they can only have a value in so far as they represent the recognized standard of value. Take that standard from behind them, and they are only bits of paper. Hence you see it is impossible to create money out of nothing. A man may give you his note of hand, promising to pay a certain sum by a certain date, but his note is valuable to you only as it represents an ability and disposition to pay that which is recognized as money by your neighbors and will be taken by them in exchange for articles which you need. But the Greenback

theory proposes to take away the representative character of the
note entirely, and declare that a certain piece of paper is a d
facto. They declare that the fiat of the Government is potent t
inherent value to a thing which the world around us has said po
none. Of all the schemes for an inflated currency which have ev
originated by the nations of the past and present generations, t
the least merit and safety under it. Even the South-Sea Bubble,
involved such wide-spread ruin, as well as the assignat heresy of
years, had each a representative value to commend them to the
But our friends of the irredeemable-Greenback persuasion hav
faith in the power of the Government to do anything it choose
they believe if it puts a declaration upon a piece of blank pap
this, for a thousand dollars, it must be so. Divinity itself could n
go further.

My friends, I could make this thing so perfectly ridiculous,
sired to take your time, that it would be very laughable, but I w

I will, however, say right here, that if we all desire to be hon
with another, the way to be honest is to demand honesty of the
ernment. Let your Government be honest, and let your citi
honest. Learn to adopt the same rule. Then if you want to be
have honest money, and you will have honest dealings. Let your
have a fixed value, whether gold, silver, or paper; let it all be
same value, having the same purchasing power, and then nobo
be cheated. Whenever you make money not redeemable in
whenever you make it of any character not having a standard pur
power, you cheat somebody. Any person who holds such a dollar
the time comes to make a change, to make its value equal with
of higher value,—is defrauded, because the holder has something
is then worth less in money, or which has not the full value of a
so that somebody must be cheated.

It reminds me a good deal of an old farmer, who had studied
for years. When this Greenback question came up in Congr
wrote to his representative in Congress, stating that he had
Democrat, and a Whig, and everything, and had studied all the
of finance. Said he, "I have been a hard-money Democrat,"—ju
and those Democrats have been,—"then I got to be a soft-money
crat," just like most of our Democrats have got to be, "but," s
"after trying that a while, to write you the plain, honest truth,
come to the conclusion that the only way to have a dollar is t
a hundred cents in it, and then nobody is cheated." [Laughter.]
that is the only way. Three pecks of wheat never made a bu
the world, and the man that buys three pecks for a bushel is

always. So it is with your money. Eighty cents never was a dollar; eighty-five cents never was a dollar; and ninety cents never was. It takes one hundred cents to make a dollar, in either paper-currency, silver, or gold.

A COINCIDENCE—GENERAL LOGAN AGAIN ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE—GREAT REJOICINGS OVER IT, EVERYWHERE—HIS WELCOME TO CARBONDALE—GRAND WELCOME BACK TO WASHINGTON—SENATOR LOGAN'S GREAT SPEECH AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—HIS FIRST ACT, ON RETURNING TO THE SENATE, IS IN BEHALF OF THE OLD SOLDIERS.

It is rather a curious coincidence, that, within the same twenty-four hours, General Logan was renominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator of Illinois, and the Arrearages of Pensions Bill got through both Houses of Congress. A Chicago paper of January 16, 1879, thus alludes to the latter event.

The bill for the payment of arrearages of pensions passed the Senate yesterday, and thus, unless disapproved by the President, which is very improbable, becomes a law. The passage of the bill will bring joy to the hearts of the thousands of pensioners, widows of soldiers, and their children, throughout the country. It is a measure that General Logan has labored for years to have enacted, both in the House and Senate, and its final passage is largely owing to the good work he did for it in its incipiency.

General Logan was re-elected to the United States Senate, January 22, 1879. While the Senatorial contest was pending, and looking doubtful, Republican papers from one end of the land to the other, representing the interest their supporters felt in the issue of the struggle, spoke highly of his services in that body, and expressed a hope that he would be re-elected. The Albia, Ia., *Union*, January 2, 1879, said: "The whole country is taking a lively interest in the selection of the next U. S. Senator from Illinois; and well it may, for it is a matter which concerns the whole country." Said the

Burlington, Ia., *Hawkeye*: "The exigencies of the times quire the presence of men like Major-General John A. Lo in the Senate." The same paper also said: "The *Int Ocean* makes a good point when it says that the election General Logan will have an excellent effect both on Northern Republicans, and Southern bulldozers. It will courage the former to believe that the day of the negat politician is over, while it will give the latter to understa that while the South is putting her Wade Hamptons forwa the North proposes to meet them with timber every bit tough and wiry, and, in short, to give them, at every turn, Roland for an Oliver. The country has had enough ne tive men. While Northern sentimentalism has sent a f negative men to the front, the South has called its Ben Hill Hamptons, Butlers, Gordons, and other positive, earnest Co federate leaders to look after its interests in the Natio Government." This is a fair sample of the remarks of R publican papers everywhere. Of course, Illinois itself w stirred to its very depths—nowhere more than in Egypt. the following lines, expressing the current feeling there, tend to show:

LOGAN.

BY AN EGYPTIAN FARMER.

When from the halls of Congress flew
Part of Democracy's grim crew,
And swore the Union's strongest band
Was but a rope of crumbling sand,
The North a while, in deep suspense,
Awaited their returning sense.
Vain phantom, baseless, empty bliss—
He waits in vain who waits on this!

But when along our Southern sky
Their alien flag was seen to fly,
A few brave hearts, and strong, and true,
Stood faithful, in this faithless crew;

Then Logan spake the thrilling word
Which all the Sons of Egypt heard,
And thronging hosts with martial tramp
Went marching to their country's camp.

This gallant man, as by a spell,
Those thronging thousands followed well;
And all his comrades at the front—
When war waged fiercer than its wont,
And shook the earth and throbbed the air—
Knew Logan and his men were there.

Eighteen long years have flung their chime
Along the corridors of time:
This crew returns; the frosts of age,
And Logan's steel, have cooled their rage.
Shall these come back to rule the State,
And gallant men like Logan wait?
On war's grim field he met this crew;
In Congress let him meet them too!
The hosts that saved our flag declare
That Logan too should meet them there.

His re-election, in view of the heavy fight made against in, was a great personal victory, and Republican news-pers everywhere expressed their gratification and that of e country thereat. Even papers abroad joined in the ac-im. Said the *American Trader*, London, England, Feb-ary 15, 1879:

The election of General Logan to the United States Senate from ois has, in view of the menacing attitude of the "Solid South," a p political meaning, as indicating the Northern spirit which the re-tructed States will encounter when, with the aid of their ancient ocratic allies, they control legislation in both Houses of Congress. a larger degree than any other American, Senator Logan possesses his character and record the principles and feelings which won the ed Lincoln the enlightened trust of all Union-loving patriots.

That the feeling of the white political class of the Southern States subdued and bitterly hostile cannot be denied, all senseless and un-thy as it is; and until better counsels possess their leaders, vigilance pened by exp e will be requisite in Congress if the country is

to be spared another civil war. Revenge still lives in hearts that be filled with gratitude for unexampled leniency; enormous wars as the Confederate debt, are to be pressed for payment, the are banded or quite abolished—these are the dangers which threat Nation at the hands of men who do not love but hate the Unio are forced to live in. But the presence of one in their midst who fear and can never again deceive; who knows all their arts and and whom the past has taught them to respect will make them when plotting vengeance or for mastery. Republics are reputed un ful; but it is a hopeful sign when services such as General Lo rendered are fittingly rewarded, as have been his in this second his State to her highest honors; and his countrymen will repose fidence that all is well at Washington when the tried soldier is on

Invited to address the Legislature of Illinois, in convention, after his re-election, he did so in a spee which he dwelt emphatically upon the duty of the Go ment to protect all its citizens everywhere, in a similar to that in which he afterward spoke in Washington. declared that "the Republicans will stand by the propo that all paper currency shall be convertible into coin a option of the holder, now and in the future." On Feb oth he paid a flying visit to his old home in the villag Carbondale. Its population is but 2,500 people, yet his arrival there, "3,000 were waiting to greet him." I *Inter-Ocean* account, it is stated that "his stanch Egyptian friends by the thousand had resolved to con ulate him upon his recent proud victory. The outpo of the people was not confined to political parties. T were hundreds of Stalwart Democrats and scores of G backers. All wanted to see John A. Logan, their old fr It was an affecting and immense ovation. So also at W ington, upon his return, he was received with a sala thirty-seven guns, taken in charge by a distinguished r tion committee, seated in a carriage of honor drawn by white horses, and escorted by a grand procession, in a of pyrotechnic lights, to Willard's, where other thou

ed the welcome with protracted cheers. It was a most ng demonstration, and fitly typified at the Nation's the joy which animated every patriotic heart to its est borders. And the response which he made to the s of welcome was no less notable and stirring for its nce, its patriotism, and statesmanship. Said he:

el-worn by the journey from my home in the far Northwest to rished capital of our Nation, I feel unable adequately to express itude and enthusiasm with which this distinguished mark of teem has inspired me; but let me say to you, my countrymen, and former comrades-in-arms, my heart beats in unison with all that pertains to our common humanity and to our common hip; and I here renew the vow which I made upon my first e into public life—to devote myself to the great interests of the and look for my best reward in the simple knowledge that I en true to those interests and have done something toward ing them. [Applause.]

n I look upon that magnificent building, my fellow-citizens, the American people have reared as the emblem of their 's greatness, and beneath whose shadows we are standing , I remember that the beautiful marbles and huge limestones of t is largely composed are made up of minute animals whose re passed in the dim perspective of the world's early morning, utted their brief hour across the stage of life, and in dying left ells as the lasting contribution of each infinitesimal creature the formation of the eternal rocks; and now, after the birth of many centuries, and the death of ages, every one of these little pes that bathed in the waters of seas which mortal eyes have een, but of whose existence the man of science finds ample tration, is represented in that imposing pile which marks the l best achievement of our race—a government of the people. .] And, fellow-citizens, no higher ambition can any of us have e work typified by the life and death of the little shell-fish of the seas. If in our lives we can contribute a single atom to the mple of human freedom and progress, we shall have left foot- f our existence which the march of all the coming centuries be potent to obliterate.

nty-one years ago I entered the Lower House of Congress as resentative of a district of my native State whose people were indoctrinated with the then creed of the Democratic Party.

the earth was suddenly stranded upon the shores of error in great
than twenty years. The conception and achievement of the stea
gine, which has so revolutionized industry, travel, and comfort,
hardly separated by the period of twenty years. The bold thoug
Morse to capture the lightning was followed by the very act of
nessing the destructive steed for the use of man, in less than t
years. The step from the Declaration in Independence Hall, t
achievement at Yorktown, was accomplished in less than half of t
years. And it remained for a period of four short years—though
were crowded with events the most momentous ever compressed
a time so brief—that period, fellow-citizens, embraced between the
of a gun at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and the surrender of a sw
Appomattox in 1865—to ratify the principle proclaimed in 1776
"all men are created equal," and give it practical existence, by
ing the chains from the bleeding limbs of four million bon
[Cheering.]

The human mind does not revolve, but progresses in a straigh
toward the great centre of ultimate perfection; and in twenty yea
milestones upon the highway of progress vanish to the rear with
ning rapidity. The accepted thing of to-day, is improved to-mo
and both become antiquated next year. Nation has succeeded n
in the history of the world, and government has followed govern
Evolution has been a living principle, running through all age
has brought communities from the original relations of tribes, th
the many forms of government, to the latest and noblest offspr
time—our own free America.

But we must not flatter ourselves that we have nearly reache

place themselves upon the ramparts of their own rights, and their guards upon the watch-tower. [Applause.]

To be a representative, in the National Senate, of a commonwealth at this time only third as regards population and wealth in a nation admittedly in advance of any other; to assist in making laws for a people enlightened, wise, and virtuous—is certainly an honor of which any man may be proud. To the fellow-citizens of my own State I am profoundly grateful for the mark of confidence and esteem signalized by my re-election to the responsible position I have heretofore held; and to you, fellow-citizens of Washington City and other localities, who, by your demonstration to-night, have ratified the act of my immediate neighbors, I am likewise profoundly grateful.

I see many of my Illinois friends here to-night—gentlemen who have been intimately connected with me in the effort to advance the best interests of our State and Nation; and I wish to say that, while we are determined to know no sectional divisions in this great country, our people are ever ready to lay their lives upon the altar of national honor, unity, and equality,—to contribute millions, if need be, to save the lives of pestilence-stricken citizens of other States.

I see here also various worthy representatives of labor. All legitimate interests should be fostered; and labor, which is the work upon which is built our national wealth and power, should be protected in all the rights which belong to it, and elevated to a recognized position of honor and dignity. [Applause.] We are a nation of laborers, a community of toilers. We should have no class interests inimical to the general good in this free country; but, recognizing our National dependence, we should earnestly endeavor to advance the interests of each and every member of our National family.

To you, my friends, the soldiers and sailors of our country, who have stood in the deadly breach, and faced the iron hail of treason, I must say a few words in conclusion. We need no introduction; we have been comrades-in-arms; we have shared and faced dangers together in defence of our country. As a soldier I never did a worthy act that my fellow-soldiers did not unselfishly applaud. There are no politicians among you. Honor and merit are the standards by which you judge your fellows, and the humblest private that ever stood up in defence of his country's cause is the peer of the wisest statesman. I am proud to have been one of you, and to receive this recognition at your hands. Comrades, I greet you with all the enthusiasm of a fellow-soldier.

But, my friends, my remarks have grown to a greater length than they should. I must hasten. [Cries of "Go on!"] We are ploughing over the sea of progress. It would be strange, indeed, if there were no

rocks to avoid, no shallows to wade. Grave issues will be before country. We must try to find their best solution. I despise the na idea of locality. I know no boundary-lines except those beyond w the title of American citizen is lost.

I will go as far as any man can properly go to accomplish unity fraternity among the people of the States, but I will not consent t: crucifying of the National life upon the stunted tree of State Sovereig [Loud cheering.]

My friends, we now see our country again beginning to mar: the road of prosperity. There are certain things we should all stand and insist upon:

First. That specie resumption must be maintained,—honest m alike for the poor and the rich. [Cheers.]

Second. That provision should be made to forever bar claims ag the Government—of any and all persons not positively and openly fa ing the Union—for damages, supplies taken, etc., during the rebel

Third. That every citizen owes to his Government his best ef for his protection and preservation against foreign and domestic mies, and that the Government is bound to give such protection can to its citizens on land and sea, at home and abroad, and w political rights are guaranteed under our Constitution, there shoul no distinction made—those guaranteed to one being as sacred as guaranteed to another—between white or black, rich or poor, nois or South Carolina. [Cheering.] And where the authorities State are powerless, or where they refuse to protect citizens munities against armed mobs, while attempting to exercise such p cal rights as have been granted them, it is the duty of the Governm to use such power as it possesses to protect these citizens in the e cise of such rights.

These propositions I propose to stand by, come what will. [Che

Again, my friends, I thank you, one and all, for this flattering dem stration, and I assure you that it is responded to by my heart of he with one regret—which is, that the full depths of my appreciation n find more eloquent utterance. [Continued applause.]

Scarcely had he taken his old seat in the United Sta Senate, than he again introduced a bill for the equalizat of bounties for soldiers of the war. The Massac *Jour* March 29, 1879, thus referred to it:

Senator Logan has introduced a bill into the United States Se for the equalization of bounties. This is Logan's pet measure, w

was once vetoed by President Grant. It is a measure of such manifest justice that it ought to become a law without unnecessary delay. Logan deserves well of soldiers and their friends. He is always ready and willing to do what he can for their relief.

SENATOR LOGAN'S GREAT SPEECH, IN 1879, ON THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL — HIS BRAVE WORDS AND SOLEMN WARNING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRACY.

The failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make appropriations for the army, and for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes, made it necessary to call the Forty-sixth Congress together in extra or special session. In the Forty-fifth Congress, the House of Representatives was Democratic, the Senate Republican. It was known that the next Senate would be Democratic as well as the House. A horde of hungry Democrats looked longingly upon the patronage of the Senate, which in time would be theirs, and resolved to hasten the day when they could seize it. It was from this quarter first came the suggestions of the revolutionary fight made in the House. They knew that, if appropriations failed, an extra session must be called—and with that would come the coveted offices. Their success in this respect was complete. Meanwhile, however, some of the Democratic leaders, getting interested in the revolutionary work, warmed themselves up into the belief that they were occupying high constitutional ground—that they were imitating the patriotism of the commons of England in their memorable contests with royal prerogative—and actually persuaded their political consciences that this would prove a popular course, and a winning issue for them, in the ensuing Presidential campaign. That issue, as stated by Senator Thurman for the Democratic Party, whose candidate perhaps he would have liked to be, was this: "We claim the right, which the House of Commons in England established after two centuries of contest, to say that we will not grant the money of the people unless there is a redress of grievances."

The House and Senate got into a deadlock on the D cratic plan of redressing these imaginary grievances, an the appropriations for the support of the Government fa and the extra session ensued. The result of this extra sion was that the Democrats got the Senate offices, owing to the gallant fight made, in both House and Se against the Democratic revolutionists, they were ultim forced to abandon their revolutionary programme. In memorable legislative fight, Senator Logan,—who, ha been re-elected to the United States Senate *vice* Oglesby taken his seat March 18, 1879 distinguished himself in a ing speech (April 15, 1879) on the Army Appropriation B a speech which presented a singularly clear analysis of relations of the army to the civil power of the Governn as well as a strong denunciation of the mischievous unconstitutional and revolutionary nature of the Democ attempt to force Executive approval, of their obnox "riders" upon appropriation bills, under the threat otherwise withholding appropriations. In that speech, ator Logan said:

I cannot but regard the question which has arisen from this move of the Democratic Party, upon their re-establishment in p looking to the grasping of the Government, as absolutely the mo portant as well as the most vital question which has presented itse a menace to our Government since the year 1861, when the same ment, as well as many of the same men, aimed a blow at the inte of our country . . .

The people are the sovereigns of our country, and that me which cannot go before them on its merits, and abide the time manner of the decision, is weak, probably bad, and almost cert in the interest of the few, as against the interest of the many for a moment, at the history of this measure, which proposes lat[illegible] radical character. At no period of its history ha measure appeared in the form of independent legislation. Orig [illegible] into the last House, when the Senate was Republican [illegible] the evident purpose was to [illegible] the Senate's acquies [illegible] which, as a measure appealing to their judgment

sense of righ., they could not indorse. Now that the majority of the Senate has become Democratic, it is again before Congress with the expectation that the Senate in passing it will assist in influencing the last obstacle to its success—the Presidential scrutiny. Plainly enough this course implies compulsion ; unusual and unrecognized methods of accomplishment, as well as fear to abide by the test of inherent merit. Note the violent circumstances, so to speak, under which it was forced upon the last Congress : parliamentary rules providing that no legislation should be affixed to appropriation bills unless not only germane to the subject, but likewise retrenching in character, must be overridden, rendered useless and nugatory, in order to force this character of legislation upon the country. I have no desire to criticise the purposes of any legislator in the discharge of his functions, but I draw attention to this point as tending to show the determination to consummate this piece of proposed legislation against time, against argument, against the co-operative branches of the Government, and against the people, who, it must be presumed, are not to be trusted with the decision of this question.

Now, sir, I say the methods by which this legislation is attempted are bad upon their face, and argue in convincing terms against its propriety. . . .

Our Government is one of co-ordinate powers which have mutual duties, independent responsibilities, and separate checks one upon the other. If one branch of the Government takes away the freedom of action of the others, it usurps the powers, privileges, and functions of the whole. Now, sir, this constitutes coercion, of the boldest, rankest kind. The measure being coercive, is certainly against the spirit of the Constitution, and, being so, is revolutionary to the last degree. The logic of this conclusion is so inevitable as to permit no outlet for escape. In the debate which had taken place on this bill, instances were adduced in sufficient number to show most convincingly how either House of Congress, by a refusal to perform its constitutionally prescribed duties, or by performing them in a manner not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, might disrupt the Government as effectually as though accomplished by sword and gun, and the illustration might have been carried much further, which I will not take the time of the Senate in doing. The example, sir, of other governments—even if they correspond in essential points of resemblance to our own, and those examples which have been heretofore cited by the supporters of this measure do not so correspond—would afford no salutary precedent for our own procedure. Why? Because the constitution and genius of our governmental fabric [illegible] so entirely different, as to furnish no precise points of

correspondence from which to draw parallel illustrations. Being a Government of consentaneous powers in its legislative and tive features, the moment the free agency of one of the elements terfered with, that moment is violence done to the genius of the stru and that moment is the ideal of republican government dissolve hidden in the dark shadows of a government by force. The pri may live, sir, but the tangible essence will vanish. Now, sir, if the imacy of the principle of compelling one or two branches of the ernment to yield to the other that free agency which constitutes the beauties and safeguards of the Republic, be firmly established it is but a simple question of time and incident as to the precise when the Government will go to pieces like a ship upon the rock the American may exclaim with the Roman General, "Actum republica" ("It is all over with the republic").

This destruction will not come of necessity from the action co plated in this bill; it will not, this year, nor probably the next be by year encroachments will be made in this direction and in that dire first one safeguard will be overturned and then another; to-day w have a statute repealed by indirect methods, and next year we ma the provisions of the Constitution itself subverted by the simple of one branch of the National Government.

After quoting the section of the law as it stood:—

No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the military, or naval service of the United States, shall order, bring, or have under his authority or control, any troops or armed men place where any general or special election is held in any State, it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States *keep the peace at the polls.*

Senator Logan proceeded to draw attention to the last words thereof, which the Democrats proposed to re and declared that the obvious purport and intention c section was, as he said, "To restrict, to prohibit, and pre every species of improper interference in elections by civil, military, or naval powers of the General Governm In this respect the language of the section is as sweepu the most active requirements could well demand. As a ral mandate it is wholly conclusive. It is both declar and executive of the principle of absolute non-interferen

elections. The most radical demand could ask for nothing more."

General Logan then proceeded to prove in the most conclusive manner, by authoritative statistics, not alone that there is "no such a thing as fair elections in the majority of the Southern States;" that "the colored man has been cheated of his citizenship, robbed of his franchise, and the Republican Party, through its magnanimity to a people who have shown by their acts how little they deserve it, have been shorn of the power to continue peacefully their work of reconstruction upon the ideal hope of the Republic;" but also that "this country is to-day governed by the South." After covering much other ground, pertinent to the question, in the most interesting manner, and showing that, throwing aside all other matters, "there is one radical issue between the parties, which involves the perpetuation or discontinuance of our present form of government, as the one or the other party may succeed,"—to wit, "the narrow and antiquated idea of State Sovereignty" represented by the Democratic Party, and the great National idea of the Republican Party,—Senator Logan continued:

I solemnly warn my Democratic friends against the violent policy they are pursuing. They are sowing the wind; let them beware of the harvest! Let them not again mistake the temper of the loyal people of this country. Open, generous, magnanimous they have proved themselves, as the Southern Democracy have good cause to know and feel. But I stand here to-day to warn the men who, having once attempted the destruction of the Government, are tampering with it again, that they must not go too far. Loyal men have not forgotten their brothers who found untimely graves at the hands of treason. They have not forgotten their own wounds, privations, and sufferings. They have not forgotten the price paid for the blessings of freedom they enjoy. They are slow to move, slow to believe that which they do not wish to believe. But if this Democratic Party of oppression and aggrandizement again forces the issue on this country, and compels the people once more to rise in their might and rescue their free institutions from the torch which threatens their destruction, there will be no

half-way work about it. The spirit of kindness heretofore ac
our people toward men who insist upon showing they do not de
is fast changing into another feeling. Sir, I tell these men, in th
est language, that they are going too far. They are tampering
patience and forbearance of a people who are beginning to f
patience and forbearance are fast ceasing to be virtues. Let De
of the South, and their Northern allies, beware the storm they
ing. The spirit of retaliation once raised, sir, will only be app
the most radical assurances of future quiet. If the disease u
body-politic again requires the knife, they may rest assured the
will "cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete."

And in concluding, he uttered these noble words:

The Republican Party want peace; they have shown it by ev
cession which honor and dignity would permit; they will still
much to obtain a permanent peace; but the Democracy may
learn now, as later, that there are some things the Repub
not do, to reach a peace which can but be dishonorable to them
the country. They will not abjectly beg upon their knees fo
They will not relinquish any of those advanced principles wh
inured to the Government and the people through the suffering
war. They will never abandon the principles enunciated in the th
fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. T
never permit a modification of the rights of the four million
the South. They, after having been liberated from slavery and
to the full rights of citizenship, shall not be remanded to a cond
bad as, or worse than, serfdom or peonage. They will neve
quietly permit, sir, the elective franchise, upon the purity of wh
our whole political structure, to be dispensed at the hands of
fians and paid assassins.

Now, sir, let me invite the Democracy to a peace which shal
extensive with the whole limits of our country; which shall be
able to them and honorable to us; which shall be lasting as the
can name; which shall elevate us in the estimation of all the
and stamp our Government as a model for all other peopl
thousand centuries; a peace which must be built upon genuin
respect between citizens of a common country; which must re
the concession of equal rights to all citizens of the Republic,
white or black, foreign or native born; a peace which must know
one for abrogating the rights of citizens, but shall cluster us
the American flag as the emblem of a patriotic and virtuous

under a government strong enough to defy the monarchs of the and also to protect its citizens in all their constitutional rights, on d on sea, at home and abroad, leaving the great future of our s country clean, clear, and full, in the blazing sunlight of our hope.

e Washington *National Republican*, of April 17, 1879, ng to this great effort, said:

yesterday morning published a liberal synopsis of Senator s speech, delivered in the Senate, on Tuesday, on the Army priation Bill, but that abstract but feebly portrays the real power ffort. It should be read entire, to give the mind a just concep- its true merit as an arraignment of Democratic hypocrisy, both e effort now being made to remove existing safeguards from the ox and the elective franchise, and as to the assertion of the e of State sovereignty, or "home rule," as it is now termed by ho insist upon elevating the State above Federal power as it may se who believe in secession and a final subjugation of the Federal t domination.

ator Logan has aimed, in this effort, to show the hollowness of s that there is any necessity now for the repeal of the law t for the protection of the elective franchise, as it is attempted in under consideration, and he accomplished his work with signal . He rebuked in a very proper and forcible manner the attempt o pull a questionable provision through to the statute-book by g it to a measure of absolute necessity to the operation of the ment. He warned of the danger that must inevitably attend epartures from usage—these encroachments which, when toler- ll follow each other in rapid succession until the whole fabric of t government will be subverted. The danger is in the precedent, once established, will lead into dark and dangerous paths in the of the Republic, until it will be starved or violated one way or , and will present only a wreck of its former self. He cited ies of unquestioned Democratic orthodoxy to show that it has rt of the Democratic creed to recognize and justify the interpo- f the veto power to save the Government from the infliction of d laws. He showed also, beyond a doubt, that if any measure s the application of the veto it is that under discussion. He ttention, in eloquent and powerful phrase, to the necessities fur- is the history of our country, and of a modern date, why the g law should remain undisturbed as a shield to the right and a rd against wrong.

Senator Logan fortified his position against the doctrine of sovereignty, with authorities and precedents, until he was strong invincibly intrenched. He established the fact by unquestionab thorities, that the doctrine of State sovereignty was not recognis the Democratic Party when slavery and the Fugitive Slave La an existence. Then Democrats, Whigs, and Republicans bowe missively to the doctrine that Federal power was supreme over a States of the Union, for the return of the fugitive slave to bon The citation of these authorities and precedents brought to ligh exceeding hollowness of the Democratic assertion of State sovere as supreme over the Federal power in all matters relating to Fe affairs. The danger of tolerating such a pernicious dogma in Republic is made very apparent.

Senator Logan opened up from the page of history, sustaine facts and figures, a full justification of the law the Democrats propose to repeal. It came of necessities created by a Demo disregard of right and honesty in the conduct of our elections hence the architects of that necessity now clamor for the overthr the law. The closing portion of his effort is marked with peculiar as an arraignment of the Democratic Party, and as a warning a the consequences of its present line of policy

Touching the great debate in the Senate on the army the *Daily State Journal*, April 19, 1879, said:

The debate on the army bill in the Senate, during the present has been of exceptional interest It will generally be conceded, ever, that the speeches which have, so far, attracted the largest tion have been those of Senators Blaine and Logan, on Monda Tuesday

Alluding to Blaine's great effort on the Monday, a co spondent of the Marseilles *Register* said:

It is pronounced, by all, to be Mr. Blaine's greatest effort, and eral Logan, who congratulated the speaker heartily on it, declare it is the greatest speech he ever heard in the Senate Chamber

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of General Logan's speech on the Tuesday following:

It was the stalwart speech of the session, pitched to about th that of Chandler some weeks ago Chandler and Blaine were statly present, giving close attention, and warmly congratulatin

enter at the conclusion. The galleries were packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The crowd seemed to be with Logan in sentiment, for there were several attempts at applause, which were suppressed.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* said:

Judge James of New York, who sat on the Bench of that State for twenty-four years before he came to Congress, says that Senator Logan's presentation of the points at issue on the army bill was the best that has yet been made.

The *Inter-Ocean* itself said editorially of Senator Logan's speech on this occasion,—the full text of which it published:

It is undoubtedly one of the ablest presentations of the Republican side yet made, and will be read with great satisfaction by the people of the Northwest.

Another special to that paper said:

General Logan made a powerful speech to-day on the army bill, occupying the floor over two hours. The galleries were crowded, and the area behind the Senators' desks was filled with members of the House and other distinguished visitors. It was a discussion of the legal points involved, and most of the speech was devoted to a studied analysis of the relation of the army to the civil power of the Government, and to the extent which the civil power could carry the army in enforcing its processes. He went into history, and related at length the precedents established by Democratic Presidents in using the army as a civil weapon, which the Democrats in Congress were now denying that they had a right to do. One of the strongest points Logan made was by showing Democratic inconsistency—by picturing their position on this question in slave times, and their position now. He had read President Fillmore's proclamation in 1851, calling for the restoration of a fugitive slave, and then cited the celebrated Burns fugitive case, and asked where the doctrine of State rights had been in the days when slaves were pursued by the forces of the General Government into States where citizens wished to protect them from degrading bondage. The same black man, once hunted down, asked protection in the rights guaranteed him by law; but State rights now were set up to take away his protection in the exercise of his privilege. This point is one of the strongest that has been made in the debate in either House, and is unanswerable. A discussing, at length, the legal questions involved,

the relations of Congress and the Executive, [illegible] legislation upon the President by making [illegible] dependent upon it, the same questions that were argued [illegible] again in the House,—Logan came down to [illegible] Senator Chandler expressed it, [illegible] into the rebellion. [illegible] was a good one, and Logan was well fitted to handle it, [illegible] Burnside, Kellogg, and Plumb, are the only Union [illegible] Senate. His remarks were right to the point, and he showed [illegible] ex-Confederates, having failed by arms to capture the Government [illegible] succeeded in doing it by violence and fraud at the ballot box [illegible] conclusion he was warmly congratulated.

A Washington special in the Troy *Daily Times* said:

General Logan made an eloquent and effective speech [illegible] Senate this afternoon, the best [illegible] on the pending bill. The galleries were [illegible] with attentive listeners.

Editorially, the same paper said:

The speech of General Logan in the Senate of the United [illegible] with unvarnished [illegible] the free statement [illegible] have made the ex-Confederates and their Northern [illegible] squirm. Beck, of Kentucky, squealed aloud in anguish and [illegible]

The *Era Illinoisan* of April 18th, said:

Thank God, Illinois [illegible] again represented in the United States by a stalwart. Logan spoke in thunder tones, Tuesday.

Under the heading "General Logan at the front more," the Chicago *Evening Journal*, April 16th said:

[illegible] evident that the Senate of the [illegible] was [illegible] Democratic control, the [illegible] Republican Party of Illinois [illegible] It was felt that he was the [illegible] Republican [illegible] of the [illegible] His [illegible] sustained that sentiment. It was [illegible] The subject [illegible] Logan [illegible] Senate and the [illegible]

be held up to view the diabolical purpose and revolutionary policy of the Confederate Democracy.

Another journal said:

The North will thank Senators representing that section for more just such speeches as General Logan's, for they tend to arouse the loyal public to a consciousness of the danger the country is in, under the control of the Confederate brigadiers.

Said the Des Moines *Register:*

General Logan met the rebel brigadiers, in the Senate, last Tuesday, and, as on the tented field in the days that tried American nerve, "waxed 'em." The gallant General well and nobly represents the Union army in its cause, and well and nobly represents its interest in Congress. It is a pity the North had not a dozen more Union Generals in the Senate to aid him.

These are but samples, of hundreds of similar encomiums, from the press of the country.

ONE OF THE "CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS" CHALLENGES GENERAL LOGAN—LOGAN TREATS HIS COMMUNICATIONS WITH CONTEMPT, AND TELLS THE BRIGADIER'S "SECOND" TO "GO TO ——."

During April, 1879, General Logan performed an act of the highest moral courage, in declining to notice a challenge sent him by Representative W. M. Lowe of Alabama, one of the "Confederate brigadiers," all of whom felt dreadfully over the lashing Logan had given them in his great speech on the army bill. General Logan, as we have seen, had delivered the speech on April 15th. On the 16th, the special correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* telegraphed that paper, as follows:

The grandeur of Logan's loyalty is dimmed a little by the following conversation which occurred between your correspondent and Congressman Lowe of Alabama, a Greenback Representative from the Huntsville District:

Correspondent.—"Are you sure, Colonel Lowe, that Senator Logan was contemplat[illegible] the Confederate service?"

Colonel Lowe.—"I am sure that there were three regiments of Il men in the Confederate service; that I fought through the war them; that I knew and often conversed with many of them, and without exception, those with whom I talked on the subject assure that their regiments were raised by Logan for the Confederate se Why, it is so true that Logan himself will not deny it if asked it the floor of the Senate. He will dodge the question. True? W tell you I have talked with men whom I knew, and who declared they were enlisted for the Confederate service by Logan."

This was but a reassertion of an old campaign sla that had been refuted time and time again, but which now reiterated by one of the Confederate brigadiers, sibly in the hope of fastening a quarrel upon General Lo of goading him into a duel, and of making some example to brave Northern men as was made by Ju Terry of the lamented Senator Broderick. On April General Logan replied in the Washington *National Re lican*, after quoting the interview aforesaid, as follows:

As to there being three regiments of Illinois men in the Co erate service, and that I raised them or any of them for the Confed army, in defence of the honor of the State I in part represent, a myself, I answer the statement is false. There were not three ments in the Confederate service from Illinois, nor two, nor one that I ever raised a regiment or company, or any part of a compa had anything to do, either directly or indirectly, in raising men for service, is maliciously and villainously false. And it is further in said despatch that this "statement [meaning that I raised me the Confederate service] is so true that I would not deny the char made on the floor of the Senate," but that "I would dodge the tion." Now, sir, I say "that I do not now nor have I ever dodge question. The whole statement, so far as I am concerned, is a v tive and malicious lie."

Then follows a statement of how the falsehood was fabricated, and why it was spread, and of its refutation. General concluded his letter thus:

I understand that Colonel Lowe claims that this is not a corre port of what he said to the reporter. If not, he should correct the

ment, and make the reporter responsible for putting a *lie* in his mouth. The statement I brand as *false and slanderous*, and Colonel Lowe and the reporter can settle it between themselves as to which one has been guilty of perpetrating this *villainous falsehood.* JOHN A. LOGAN.

In a subsequent communication to the press, Colonel Lowe, after quoting the preceding paragraph and italicizing the strongest expressions, as above, stated that, on April 21st, he sent a note to General Logan which ended thus:

This being the substance of my statement in said interview, I desire to know whether in your communication to the *Republican* this morning you apply the words "false and slanderous" to me.

(Signed) WM. M. LOWE.

This will be handed to you by my friend, Charles Pelham, Esq.

(Signed) W. M. L.

Continuing his communication, Colonel Lowe said:

This note was delivered by Judge Pelham to Senator Logan at his city residence on the morning of the 22d inst. Receiving no reply, I sent on the morning of the 24th inst. the following note.

Here follows the note, which recited the fact of his having sent the letter of the 21st, and summarized its substance, and continued:

Having received no reply to that letter, I am forced to again call your attention to these offensive words, and to demand to know whether you apply them to me. My friend Charles Pelham, Esq., is authorized to receive your reply.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WM. M. LOWE.

"This note," continued Mr. Lowe, "was delivered to Senator Logan in the vestibule of the Senate Chamber on the afternoon of its date. Receiving no reply, I sent Senator Logan the following note, which was delivered to him at 3 P.M. on the day of its date:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1879

"'*Hon. John A. Logan.*

"'SIR: On the 21st inst. you published in the *Republican* of this city a communicatio c in [illegible] ls personally reflecting upon me. I

have twice addressed you a note calling attention to this language. Y have failed and refused to answer either of them, and you thereby for me to the last alternative. I therefore demand that you name so time and place out of this District where another communication w presently reach you. My friend Charles Pelham, Esq., is authorized act in the premises.

"'Respectfully,

(Signed) "'WM. M. LOWE.'"

In conclusion, of his own account of the affair, says M Lowe:

Thus ended this one-sided correspondence which explains itself needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Log as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States; I will not post him a scoundrel and poltroon, for that would be a violation of the local st utes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult but not h to satisfy a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of t honorable men of the community. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WM. M. LOWE.

Of course the newspapers were all full of this sensation matter, for days after. Senator Logan's account of the Low performance is given thus, in one of the papers of the day

Logan, when asked to-night about the reported challenge, said th Lowe could make as great an idiot of himself as he pleased. He (Loga should pay no attention to it.

"Have you read the challenge?" asked the correspondent.

"No," was the reply; "Lowe has been writing me letters for seven days past, and when a messenger came this morning I declined a more communications on any subject."

"So you don't know what the last missive was?"

"No," said the Senator.

"It is said that it was a formal request for you to deny over yo own signature the charge of lying made by you against Lowe, or else name a place outside of the District where a written communication co reach you."

Logan burst into a hearty fit of laughter, and said contemptuous "I shall pay no attention to this man, but if he wants to test my cou age he can easily find the way without this parade."

The course of General Logan, throughout this whole a fair received the warmest commendation of the Northern as

Western press, as showing the highest degree of good sense and true moral courage; and the following resolution was unanimously adopted May 2, 1879, by a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Illinois Senate and House:

Resolved, That we, the Republican members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in joint caucus assembled, heartily approve of the action of Senator Logan in his recent controversy with Representative Lowe. That, having heretofore demonstrated his courage on many a hard-fought battle-field, it is not now necessary for him to resort to the false and demoralizing duello code of the South to vindicate either his honor or his courage, and we recognize in the present attitude of Senator Logan a moral courage far higher and more commendable than any he could display in accepting a challenge or meeting his antagonist on any falsely called field of honor.

Apropos of this "duel" business, "Gath" happened to meet General W. T. Clark, ex-M.C., and formerly Adjutant-General of the Army of the Tennessee, in New York, about this time, and from an interesting interview with him, of April 30th, in the *Graphic*, the following paragraphs are culled:

"General, do you suppose the rebel troops in the Western army fought as well as in Virginia?"

"They were often the same troops. At Ezra Church, looking over a log as I lay down on my face, I saw the rebel column brought five successive times out of the woods where they had been formed, and compelled to charge, and every time they melted away. I don't say that the Eastern troops had not plenty of courage; but it was natural that Western boys, brought up among horses, on farms, in sight of Indians, and used to firearms, should make quicker soldiers than the boys of the old still towns in the East. The East furnished the capital for that war, and the West was quicker with men."

. . . . . .

"Returning to the army, what is your estimation of Sherman?"

"He is a strategist, with a good deal of ability to lay out a large campaign."

"What kind of a command r was John A. Logan?"

"When th [illegible] to be done he was one of the most in-

subordinate Generals I ever saw; but in action his behavior had an i fluence over his troops perfectly irresistible. He had black hair, bro shoulders, a look of resolution, and could swear tremendously He wou say, 'Boys, go at 'em now; I have found where they are for you, just that clump of trees; come right along with me and we'll give 'em — Although never wounded [This is a mistake. He had often been wounde as we have seen in narrating his military life], he was almost invariab upon the battle-line. Frank Blair was also a brave man, but he nev went to the front in action; he kept the position prescribed by milita rules. Logan's influence with his corps in battle was enormous."

"What do you think about this noisy duel, so called, between Log and one Lowe of Alabama?"

"John A. Logan can take a revolver and shoot a 3-cent piece out the fork of a bush with the nonchalance that you shake that cane. to his courage, you can't make anybody discount that. He simply h no time to fool with such a fellow as Lowe."

The *Christian Advocate* of May 1, 1879, said of the fair:

Lowe says, Retract, fight, or be flogged; but Logan does not ob orders with the slightest alacrity. He does not retract. He lea Lowe and the reporter to wrangle about which one tells the lie. I does not fight. He does not even allow his stable-boy to run a fo race with Lowe. He does not recognize Lowe's existence. He acts if Lowe, having committed a mean, slanderous crime beneath t possibilities of any gentleman, cannot be treated as a gentleman ta acts like one. The old bully and bludgeon business of the South w the cry of coward is unavailing. General Logan bears too many ho orable scars for even his enemies to hint at cowardice. No man th ever heard of "Champion Hills" could believe such a hint. It re remains for Lowe to flog the General when he meets him on the stre But that is not an undertaking for boys. Possibly half a dozen these bullying bulldogs might venture to assail him. Even that is safe.

. . . . . .

We are glad General Logan remembers that he is a Christian man not a heathen prize-fighter or gladiator. He represents civilization. He is intrusted with the honor of membersh the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he cannot stoop to be insult by any bully.

Said another journal:

John A. Logan is a good Methodist and will not fight a duel, but he uses pretty strong language sometimes. When Mr. Lowe's "second" waited on Logan with a challenge, Logan refused to receive it, and said, "Go to hell with it! I will not even recognize the existence of your principal until he makes an abject apology"—to which we, with all the good Methodist brethren, say Amen.

Said the Washington *Republican:*

Senator Logan continues to receive high and unqualified commendation for sitting down hard on the idiotic, vulgar, brutal, and murderously disgraceful *code duello*. It required a brave man to do this, and Logan's display of that courage comes with splendid effect in view of his grand record as a soldier and his wide reputation as a statesman.

It was considered by the New York *Tribune* and other papers that "*General Logan has done a public service* by his action in the case of the bullying Alabama Congressman, William M. Lowe."

Thus ended this episode. We shall see, later, how Logan forced Democratic Senators to acknowledge that these insinuations against Logan's loyalty before the war were false, and that the proofs were "*full, complete, and conclusive.*"

It may be mentioned *en passant*, however, that it would have been a bad day for Lowe had he ventured to make a physical attack upon General Logan, or had the latter chosen to go on the "field of honor," as the latter was somewhat of an athlete, having learned boxing even as a boy, and was a dead shot.*

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*General Logan was always fond of out-door sport. He was an admirable horseman and swordsman, and knew how to handle a rifle, but he was the last man to brag of his strength or skill. When down at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, a few years ago, trying to throw off a peculiarly severe attack of rheumatism, he astonished the pistol experts of that sporting country. On one occasion a dozen young men were shooting from the piazza of the General's hotel at a bottle laid on the broad crotch of a distant tree. The bottle was round. Unless it was hit plumply in the middle, it spun round and round like a top. The young men were good shots, but now and then they would miss the somewhat difficult mark. Then the invalid Senator would chaff them. The young men finally became irritated,

GENERAL LOGAN'S DOMESTIC LIFE AT WASHINGTON—HIS [illegible] AND CHILDREN—A HAPPY HOME.

Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Re*[illegible] February 28, 1879, says of the General's domestic life at [illegible] time:

Mrs. Logan is almost the model of an American woman. She [illegible] at all such a woman as one would naturally suppose from rea[illegible] the powerful factor she has been in her husband's successes. The[illegible] nothing of the strong-minded woman about her, in the ordinary [illegible] tation of that term. She is the embodiment of dignity, and [illegible] most quiet, womanly, wifely women imaginable. Not pretty, but [illegible] looking; tall and stately, with a perfectly moulded head; dark [illegible] hair,* with just a few silver threads; clear, quiet eyes, a big [illegible] lectual brow, and a mouth that expresses more than all the rest [illegible] face together—a mouth that can be tremulous with love, or firm [illegible] duty, as occasion may require. Her voice is soft and low, as a w[illegible] should be, her manner gracious and dignified, and her move[illegible] quiet and lady-like. Her admiration of and devotion to her hus[illegible] borders on the sublime. To her he is evidently the one great [illegible] all the earth. Every thought is for him and their children. Ev[illegible] and gesture considers him. They have two children—a daughter [illegible] on the verge of womanhood, who was married a year or two ag[illegible] a son in his early teens. Both children are unusually bright, inte[illegible] and fine-looking. The daughter has been her mother's helpmee[illegible] matters political and social for years, and the boy is as thorough[illegible] a specimen of the [illegible] as could be found in a day's marc[illegible] already shows the [illegible] and daring of his father, combined w[illegible]

[illegible] After [illegible] There are twelve [illegible] give [illegible]

[illegible] constantly.

[illegible] Logan [illegible] I'm to shoot again and again [illegible]

[illegible] twelve consecutive shots, each time [illegible] wider and wider [illegible]

[illegible] asked, after the twelfth shot.

[illegible] "we guess not."—*Howard in the New* [illegible]

* [illegible] white, a mute evidence of what she also suffered during, and [illegible] [illegible]

tenderer and more refined graces of his mother. When at home, in Chicago, they live in good style in a fine mansion. Here they have customarily lived comfortably in a genteel boarding-house, the General and his wife occupying a suit of parlors and the children separate rooms, and . . . it must be said to his credit that no man in public life is happier in his family relations, or more often to be found inside the charmed border of his family circle.

GENERAL SCHENCK ATTACKED IN THE SENATE—SENATOR LOGAN PROMPTLY DEFENDS THE OLD PATRIOT-SOLDIER.

Always ready to help the private soldier of the war, General Logan was as ready to defend the patriot-officer when attacked by the Democrats. This he had shown many times, notably in his defence of his old commander General Grant, and of General Sheridan. Again, when, on May 17, 1879, Senator Saulsbury made an attack on General Schenck, —then confined to his bed by an attack of Bright's Disease, from which he afterward most marvellously recovered, despite the apprehensions and ominous predictions of medical science —Senator Logan obtained the floor and said:

Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate very long; but I cannot withhold a word in response to the remarks that fell from the lips of the Senator from Delaware. It has become fashionable to make thrusts right and left at persons in this country who did that which they considered to be their duty in maintaining the supremacy of this great government of ours. Officers and soldiers of the army have frequently been sneered at in this Chamber. It has been thrust in our faces that the Republicans have given to those who served in the army a representation of but four in number in this chamber; and the boast has been made that the opposition have given so many more to certain soldiers because they fought for a different cause.

I desire, in response to the Senator from Delaware, who said that General Schenck, "who had been placed where he should be on account of his nefarious conduct"—that was the precise language used by the Senator, as I understood him—

Mr. Saulsbury—The Senator from Illinois will allow me to say that the remarks I made about General Schenck, I made before I knew the man was on a of sickness.

Mr. Logan—I understand that. The Senator made them before he knew that the general was sick. That means if he had known that he was sick he would not have made them, but if he were well the Senator would still say what he did say. Now I desire on behalf of General Schenck to say, that no more honorable man lives. When treason stalked abroad in this land; when this mighty nation of ours was reeling and rocking to and fro like a distressed vessel upon the stormy seas, he came forward and, with that strong arm of his, reached out that he might assist in steadying her as she rode on the billows of treason. He was one of the band of patriots in this land who defied treason, and faced the war made against the nation, willing to risk his life, and [illegible] all, for its preservation. I do not claim that he is entitled to great credit for being a patriot. It was naught but that which was his duty. But the fact that he was a patriot is no reason why he should be maligned, either here or elsewhere. What has he done, that he, for his "nefarious conduct," should receive the condemnation of the people of this country? What "nefarious conduct" has he been guilty of? He clutched the flag of his country in his hands, when treason seized it in order that it might be trampled in the dust. Was that "nefarious conduct?" Sir, is it for that he is to be condemned?

Sir, I am free to say that the insinuations and jeers that have been made in this Chamber, from the other side, toward men who fought for the Union, have not come frequently from men who shed their own blood or were willing to do it, but from men who did not and were not willing to do it.

It is no mark of bravery that men sneer at others because they stood by the country. It is not the mark of gentility. It is no evidence of statesmanship. It is far from being proof of good breeding.

Now, sir, General Schenck is getting old; is with disease tottering on the road to the grave; he is to-day crippled, maimed, disabled. A pensioner on his government on account of wounds that he received in its defence he stands to-day before this land as a patriot, as an honest man, as a brave man, and, at all times, the peer of the Senator from Delaware. For that old patriot I have but this to say. The heart of the man that can allow him to touch the untarnished reputation of a brave man and a patriot, would go out against those much more near and dear to him than the one he seeks to strike. This man, General Schenck, is a true man and a patriot. For him I pray that peace may be all along his pathway, until the time shall come when he shall be summoned to

"The undiscovered country from whose bourne
No traveller returns."

LOGAN'S SPEECH ON THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS' APPROPRIATION BILL—THE DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT AT "NULLIFICATION AND ANARCHY."

It will be remembered that in the great revolutionary conflict between the Democratic Congress and the Republican Executive, to which allusion has already been made, the Democratic Houses insisted on putting obnoxious riders upon various appropriation bills with the avowed object of forcing them into the statute-book under the threat of "starving the government" if they did not receive executive approval. We have seen that on the Army Appropriation Bill, Senator Logan made a remarkable speech. But now the appropriation bill for the payment of United States marshals and supervisors of elections was before the Senate. The United States statutes already (see sections 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, Revised Statutes) had upon their pages certain sections prescribing the duties of marshals and deputies at elections to keep the peace, preserve order, and protect and aid the supervisors of elections in preserving the purity of the ballot-box and preventing election frauds at elections for representatives or delegates in Congress, which prescribed also penalties for non-compliance with such duties. But the Democrats owed their majority in the House to election frauds and violence at the polls in the Southern States, and hence it was to their interest to insure, if they could, immunity to such acts of fraud and violence. They therefore struck at the United States marshals, by insisting upon the insertion in this appropriation bill of the following clause, supposing that if the marshals were not paid they would not serve, and then such fraud and violence would have full swing:

And no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation, fees, or expenses under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States authorizing the appointment, employment, or payment of general or special deputy-

marshals for services in connection with registration or elect. on election-day.

There was also a further restriction, as follows:

And no department or officer of the Government shall, during any fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26, mentioned in section 1 of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by law, etc.

This was followed by a penalty clause providing a heavy fine, or five years' imprisonment, or both, in case the law was infracted.

Thus the Democrats hoped to strike in two ways at the marshals. First, if the marshals did their duty in accordance with the then existing law, they would not be paid for the services; and second, if they complied with such law they would be fined or imprisoned, or both, for such compliance.

Senator Logan made an able speech in the Senate, Jan. 28, 1879, on this bill also. In concluding it he had the said sections from the Revised Statutes read, and continued as follows:

I have had these sections read for the purpose of showing that it was the duty of the court to be open for the purpose, if arrests are made, giving trial or examination. Not only that, but for the purpose of showing exactly the duties of the marshals or the deputy-marshals who are appointed under these provisions; that their duty is not to interfere with elections, it is not to interfere with the quiet and good order of the people, that their duties are not to see that persons vote, or that persons do not vote, but that it is their duty, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to execute—what? The orders which they are required to execute in reference to keeping the peace and protecting citizens in the right they are attempting to exercise at the polls.

I do not wish to discuss the question as to the propriety of keeping the peace at the polls, or the good order of society. That has been discussed over and over again in this Chamber; but it does seem to me that any member of Congress, or any constituency, that will repeal a law that provides for keeping the peace with peace-officers and protecting citizens on the day of an election or on any other day, or

ng murder, bloodshed, and crimes of various kinds from being nitted, must act upon a theory strange and novel indeed. But if eace cannot be kept in any other way, and a marshal shall under- to exercise his authority on that day to make arrests, either from or under a warrant that may be given him directed against an idual—if he does it under any one of these sections of the statutes, liable, under the proposed measure, to confinement in the peniten- and to pay a heavy fine.

ou may search the laws, I believe, of every nation, and you cannot on their statute-books, anywhere, a provision in which a man is shable by imprisonment and by fine, as an officer, for keeping the e by authority, or for executing the law. You can find no such nce in the history of all the enactments of any government. It at has been understood by us, heretofore, that it was the duty of e-officers to see that the peace was preserved. It is their duty to that the laws are obeyed and are faithfully executed. It is their to protect citizens and to make arrests where violence is used or e violations of the law are wantonly perpetrated. And yet we are distinctly in this bill to-day that wherever peace is broken on elec- day you shall not restore it; that is to say, if the peace is kept, there necessity then for an attempt to keep it; but if the peace is not , then you shall make no more effort to keep it than if it were per- y preserved; that is, *the United States* shall not do it. In other s, if a murder is about to be committed, it is all well enough to stop ut *if the life is to be preserved by an officer of the United States, it will be to let the murder be committed.* No marshal, no deputy-marshal, r any of these sections in title 26, shall enforce the law or protect itizen against violence or in the exercise of a plain and constitu- l duty. This, sir, is strange legislation indeed. It is even strange lation for Democrats. It would be exceedingly strange legislation Republicans. Why, sir, it would be strange legislation for the Fiji ders! We boast of our civilization; we boast of our country, of nstitutions, of the freedom of thought, the freedom of speech, the exercise of the rights of the citizen in this glorious land of ours. ay it is the freest land on earth, and we glory in the name of free ica. Yet to-day you propose to place upon the statute-books of the d States a declaration that the Government shall not enforce the by one of its marshals for the purpose of protecting its citizens keeping the peace. I did not know that we were running at rail- speed into nullification and anarchy, and against the peace and order of society. Why, sir, soon we will be in the very midst of usion and diso e to law, in the very midst of violence and

tumult, the abridgment of rights, and the destruction of great fundamental principles. The nullification and disobedience of is one of the first steps in the direction of disintegration and di[illegible]tion.

Such legislation is calculated to bring our country and our into disrepute, and make us a laughing-stock in the eyes of the civ[illegible] nations of the earth.

I do not know whether this bill is to become a law or not. If [illegible] only characterize it as surpassing all attempts that have yet [illegible] by any Congress since this Government was formed, to sh[illegible] [illegible] determination to defy the laws—to nullify them by legisla[illegible] In other words, it is a rebellious spirit and act against the enforce[illegible] of the laws. That is the least you can make out of it.

I tell Senators that this legislation will come home to plague inventors very soon. You may imagine that in your wisdom in t[illegible] halls, where statesmanship ought to dwell, you have managed manipulated so that the country will sustain you in that which have done; but I tell you, when the people understand that you [illegible] down every guarantee to the protection of their rights at [illegible]; that you have disarmed the President of the United St[illegible] [illegible] destroyed a portion of his power; that you have refused a[illegible] [illegible] to exercise that authority for the purpose of protecting peace of the people at the polls; and then, by a second law, you [illegible] demanded that no civil officer shall enforce the laws under the mand[illegible] of the courts or under the orders of the Executive of the United St[illegible] for the purpose of keeping the peace in this country—when they u[illegible] stand that, you will find, even among the hot-bloods in this cou[illegible] even among the people who think they ought to be exasperate[illegible] [illegible] of some imaginary offense perpetrated against them, [illegible] [illegible] the people who may think they are maltreated and much ab[illegible] [illegible] respect, and that their rights are trampled under foot, [illegible] [illegible] this class of unthinking people, in their sober moments [illegible] never agree to any such proposition as this, but they will [illegible] [illegible] The theory of our Government is that the Constitution shal[illegible] [illegible] that the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be exec[illegible] [illegible] the laws are bad laws they shall be repealed, but, until [illegible] repealed, no party has a right to nullify them and deny them [illegible]ment."

Sir, the idea that American citizens shall deny any authori[illegible] [illegible] enforcement of the laws, is a theory never taught by the state[illegible] [illegible] land, before. It has never been taught by your Clays, [illegible] Webster, and your leading men. Revolution may have been ta[illegible]

here is a differ e between revolution, and nullifying a law. e people may believe that oppression is bearing them down, and ndertake to throw off the yoke or throw off the laws by revolu- t is very different from denying the power of the Government to e the laws that they themselves enact, and are required to observe. ery laws that you yourselves have taken an oath to support, the aws that you are bound to aid the Executive in enforcing, are the aws that you tell the citizen shall not be obeyed.

the law in reference to protecting the citizens by a marshal on y of an election shall not be enforced, although it remains upon atute-book, I want you to tell me why the law against murder be enforced, and why a citizen should be subject to the law? shall the law against larceny be enforced? Why shall the law t arson be enforced? Why shall the law against robbing the ary be enforced? Why shall the law against defrauding the ues be enforced? Why shall the law against perjury be enforced? shall the law against any of the offences known in the catalogue me be enforced? You have as much right to deny the enforce- of the law against any crime, as you have to deny the enforcement laws for the preservation of the peace at the polls. The man eaches the doctrine, to-day, that the citizen shall not obey the law, shall be nullified by withholding appropriations and by making emal offence to execute the law, teaches a doctrine that finally will e revolutionary, and will produce the same treasonable course e have heretofore witnessed, for it leads to that. It leads to ng to obey any law unless you yourselves have written it, unless ourselves have enacted it. It leads to disobedience of the power upremacy of the Government; and finally it will find its results obedience to all laws, and the citizens, taught to take the power ir own hands, will execute that which serves their purpose, and y that which does not serve their purpose. In that way we are t the lessons of Mexico, we are taught the lessons of the South ican republics—the lesson of revolution, riot, and bloodshed, t the peace and stability of our country.

e. President, in my judgment there will be a still small voice that ome up from the midst of the people of this country, ere long, that e a warning to some of our friends in the future. The whisperings t voice will be, that the teaching of the good men, the honest men, atriots, has been, and is, obedience to the laws and the Constitu- f their country. Men who teach otherwise than this, are bad ers for a community, are false teachers for a rising generation, and ing the seeds of truction in their own government.

ON THE STUMP AGAIN—THE GREAT DEMAND FOR LO
CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENTS TOUCHING THE OLD SOLD

At the close of this exciting session, which had bee of arduous labors for him, General Logan returned t home, at Chicago, to rest and to prepare for entering ac into the fall campaign in Ohio and Iowa. The great de for General Logan's services on the stump is shown : following, from the Freeport *Journal* of July 16, 1879

Speaking of the Ohio campaign, the Cincinnati *Commercial* s our Senator, Logan :

"There is astonishing information from Columbus about the cation made for speakers. John A. Logan is wanted in the most He will be a promising candidate for the Presidency presently to Logan comes Garfield, and next to Garfield, Blaine. We ar prised to hear that old Zach Chandler does not come first."

When President Hayes ran for Governor of Ohio the last time eral Logan stumped the State at his urgent request, and Mr Hay sured him, after election, that his speeches had elected him. Jo has always been a power wherever we have put him, and shou named for the Presidency would get as many votes as any one that be nominated, would be elected by a rousing majority, and w the office as he has all the other high and responsible offices been called to fill, acceptably and well. No mistake would be m heading our national ticket at the next election with the name of A. Logan.

It was about this time that the Chicago *Evening Jo* published the special despatch which is given below to that General Logan's sympathy for the worn-out and hel soldier was manifested in deeds, as well as words

GALESBURG, ILL., July 12th.—Colonel L. Potter, late of the 334 try, who has been in ill-health for years, died this morning. Post N G. A. R., has provided for him and family since the organization Post. Colonel Potter was a gallant soldier, while in the service r ing wounds which have made him helpless. He never applied pension until a few weeks ago, when the Post sent to General L who secured a pension, in advance of thousa of applicants, c

nonth, and $3,500 back pension. This act of General Logan's will be forgotten by the afflicted family of the deceased, nor by the community.

At the soldiers' reunion at Aurora, in August of this same , General Logan was a participant. The *Tribune* of ust 23d, after referring to the fact that the General par- of a little lunch in one of the headquarter tents, in com- with others, said:

is seat was near the entrance, and it was amusing to see the war- veterans coming to him with an apology for intruding, but express- strong desire to shake him by the hand. Old soldiers hobbled up oden legs, with one coat-sleeve empty, and under various similar mstances, and, proudly pointing to their infirmities, would say, "I at fighting in your division, General," or would name the battle rippled them for life. And General Logan would shake them lly by the hand and appear glad to see them. This reunion of rs has called up many reminiscences of the great struggle extend- er the period of nearly five years, and the old soldiers have spun yarns since they have been here, and the remembrance of Camp Yates will linger lovingly in their hearts for years to come. It is a ion whether it will not have a better effect in rekindling the loy- f the people in this section of the country than all the essays, ser- and political speeches which have been delivered in the past five

e soldiers appear to be fonder of relating the scrapes and awk- positions they got into during their terms of service, than any of ore pleasant and less exciting episodes. Captain Collins, an old nt of Aurora, was introduced to General Logan to-day. He was ommander of a company in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and he to make General Logan remember him, without success for a time. y a gleam of joy overshadowed his face as he renewed the attack. General," said he, "do you remember the circumstance of a cav- aptain brought before you, at one time, on the charge of stealing ? I told you that cavalrymen were poor walkers, and their horses were played out; and you said, 'By —— captain, I don't you a bit!' and dismissed me with a compliment, while you sent wners of the horses back to my quarters to get whatever horses the any could not use and had to spare."

e General then remembered the captain well, and shook him by and more warm'— than ever.

LOGAN'S CANVASS OF OHIO IN 1879—AT DAYTON, SPRING-VAN WERT, BELLEFONTAINE, AND ELSEWHERE—OVATIONS EVERYWHERE.

General Logan's canvass of Ohio was a triumphan "No man," said the *Inter-Ocean*, "has been receive more favor by the people of Ohio than General Jo Logan. He meets with ovations everywhere he goes one has been more persistently vilified and lied abou such receptions from the loyal masses in Ohio cannot be than gratifying to him, as they are to his hosts of frien Illinois." At Dayton he was met at the depot by a committee of veterans, and great numbers of other vet called on him. "No celebrated personage ever visite said a Dayton special of September 4th to the Cinc *Gazette*, "who attracted more attention or who was cordially received than General Logan; and we have look at all our eminent personages. 'You see,' rem an old battle-scarred veteran, 'the General takes right of a fellow, and sorter shakes him up!' All the old boys have faith in General Logan, and we heard quite a ber swear by him." The same account continues

The gathering of the masses at the court-house was a sight witnessing, and was an inspiration to the illustrious speaker altogether the largest meeting of the sovereign people we hav here since the papers have taken to publishing, the morning afte delivery, the speeches of illustrious men. It was an outpour the masses, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was quite up to the are of the great occasion. The appearance of the speaker on the was the signal for an outburst of applause such as is seldom he was such a greeting as any man might be proud of

In the course of his speech there, as reported b above paper, General Logan said:

"The Constitution makes every man born in the United Sta naturalized, a citizen of the United States, as well as of the S

h he lives, and holds him under obligation to support and defend Government. It was folly to say that under the Constitution the ernment could make laws, but had not the requisite powers to rce them. All the power exists in the people of which the Nation mposed. So, when the Constitution guarantees to each State a ublican form of government, and to protect it against domestic vio- e or invasion, it has the right, and it is its duty, to use the whole er of the people for this purpose. But they say the Government ot invade a State. Nobody wants it to. We want it to enforce its laws in each and every State. When Congress passed laws for pro- on at the ballot-box, they carried with them the obligation to see s enforced. If it were otherwise; if the State could nullify such , the State would be more powerful than the General Government. was the doctrine attempted to be carried out in 1861; that is, the rity declared the majority had no power to decide the constitution- of questions affecting their interests; that there was no power in- nt in the government for its own preservation. Upon that doctrine Democratic Party brought on the war. All knew the results. It hoped that the question was settled forever, but in the last Con- , State rights and secession reared its head again, declaring this was ere confederacy; that senators were only ambassadors from the es; that there was no power to make the people of a State acknowl- the constitutionality of a law, or yield obedience to it.

s to article 4, section 4, of the Constitution, providing that the Legislatures may call on the Government for aid to suppress estic violence, etc., it simply means that when a State has not the er to put down violence against its own laws and its own officers, it ask the General Government for aid; but when and wherever the ernment finds it necessary to use force to execute its own laws and ect its own officers, the State has no part in the matter. The Gov- nent executes its own laws, and every man in the Nation may be d out for the purpose of enforcing them, without waiting to be d on by the State authorities. In support of the Confederate , your Democratic Senators and members of Congress voted with South. Why? Because in the caucus, a majority were from the h, and when the decree of the caucus was known, every Northern ocrat ran eagerly to vote accordingly. They are bound hand and to obey the mandates of the South. Your members of Congress this State have no more power with them than a child.

At Springfield, the next night, there was another grand out of the people, and "General Logan held the audi-

ence in the closest attention for two hours and a qu
At the conclusion of Logan's speech, the following
occurred. General Kennedy, after denying a publishe
hood, that he had said that "he didn't believe there
honest man in the Democratic Party," continued th
reported by the Springfield *Republic*:

He told of some Democrats whom he liked and honored, es
of one who, when it became a question of patriotism or party,
his party as a Democrat, and went to the front as a soldier to f
battles of his country at the head of a large army. General K
described that man as he saw him riding up and down the lines
ing his men on to victory, and concluded, "that man was Gener
A. Logan, who sits before you." At those words the vast a
rose to its feet and cheered itself hoarse, taking up the applaus
and again. Such an ovation was probably never given any
Springfield, and the best of it was, it was as honest and well m
it was spontaneous.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* correspondence of thi
from Columbus, gives the following exaggerated desc
of General Logan on the stump, which, however, is
bad barring the "*long* hair," which the General ha
got when it is known to have been written by a hostil

. He makes a good point, and there is an appreciative
applause from the audience, and the barriers are down at
Logan is charging them all along the line, as, in leaden hail, w
banners and rattling musketry and screaming shells, he used
down on the rebel lines like the black angel of death. His slee
pulled up to his elbows, his long black hair is hanging over h
ing eyes, his clenched right fist beats a tattoo on the desk bes
or wildly pounds the open palm of his left hand with blows tha
knock down an ox, and under the huge mustache the broad chin
incessantly. Now and then he steps back and pauses, while he
up his sleeves, pushes back his long hair from his face, and
under at the back of his neck, pulls his mustaches apart w
hands, and lunges forward like a diver, to get his coat back in
Then he puts the left thumb into the arm-hole, pushing back h
[illegible] settles himself on his right leg with a stamp of
[illegible] the rather stumpy index-finger of his right hand and

s another advance, terminating inevitably in a wild charge and a ng whoop-la and hi-yah of victory. His very earnestness and self- f carry away his hearers. Whatever may be the feeling of the ence, it is plain to see that the speaker enjoys it. In Springfield spoke for two hours and fifteen minutes, and closed then reluct- y, and it is but fair to say that no speaker in the world ever ad- sed a more appreciative audience, or one that listened more atten- ly to every word, and applauded more promptly and heartily every nt made. Even the General said that he would speak in Ohio for a nth if he could have such audiences as that, for it was one of the t he ever addressed.

As it was at Springfield, so had it been at Van Wert, and was it at Bellefontaine, and wherever in Ohio he addressed people. Everywhere the audiences were immense, and enthusiasm evoked by his coming, and by his speeches, bounded. Indeed, the papers were full of suggestions of name for the Presidency so great was his evident popu- ity wherever he went.

CAMPAIGN IN IOWA—OVATION AFTER OVATION ALONG THE WHOLE LINE FROM WATERLOO TO BURLINGTON—LOGAN EX- ELS IN A NEW RÔLE.

In Iowa, later on, it was the same. At Waterloo he had peak twice in one day. The Iowa *State Register's* account s: "The meeting in the beautiful West Side Park, in the rnoon, was the grandest political demonstration ever wn in the Cedar Valley. The incoming trains were med to their utmost capacity, and when the great crowd en thousand people gathered about the speaker's stand in afternoon, it was evident no human voice could bring m all within hearing. In the evening, at Waterloo, there another magnificent meeting at the Opera House." At st Liberty, where the General's sleeping-car was side- cked, the whole town, with a military company and band, ted out in the morning and insisted on a speech from gan. Says tl same account: "At every station along

the road, old soldiers would board the train and deman
privilege of shaking hands with the General. At Ne
the General was received with a cannon salute, mus
bands, an address of welcome by Mayor Smith, and
times three cheers for Logan, by the veteran soldiers. C
man Runnells, and the reception committee from Des Mo
joined the party here. The General was taken at once t
court-house square, and addressed an immense audienc
over two hours." Another account tells of the grand
cession; the great display of red, white, and blue, from
houses on the line of march; the magnificent triple ar
welcome formed of evergreens, stars, wreaths, pennons
flags bearing the names of Logan's battles, while the key
of the arch was a huge cartridge-box inscribed with "Fift
Army Corps—Forty Rounds;" the richly decorated sta
the court-house park; the park covered with seats.
court-house itself one grand display of flags and color.
farther describes the march itself as an "ovation." At
Moines, September 15th, "General Logan," said a spec
the *Inter-Ocean*, "drew such a crowd, that the Opera H
where he spoke, with a capacity of two thousand, woul
hold one-third of those who wanted to hear him. He s
for two hours—a powerful and effective effort. . . . T
were many evidences that, as a soldier and a patriot, Ge
Logan has a remarkable and lasting hold upon the affec
and the admiration of the people of the State, regardle
political feeling or partisan bias." So it was everywhere
Burlington the last of these grand ovations was give
September 18th. To add to the General's pleasure, F
Hatton had telegraphed to Mrs. Logan to come on, and
prise the General. "She was made a member of the r
tion committee, and," said an eye-witness, "when the Ge
stepped off the train to the music of a cannon salute a
brass band, he received the best of all welcomes fro
wife." The same narrator tells an interesting story of a

promptu chowder excursion given to the General and his wife, up the river, from Burlington to Otter Island. Said he: "Quite the most remarkable feature of the occasion occurred on the boat coming down. Night was falling, and the steamer was running rapidly down the Mississippi. The excursionists were all on deck, and General Logan at last yielded to the demands of the ladies for some recitations from Shakespeare. He stood in the centre of the company, and recited, in splendid style, some of the speeches of Richard the Third. In form, bearing, and appearance he seemed the very personation of tragic power and passion. It was a treat not soon to be forgotten, to hear a United States Senator and Major-General recite Shakespeare in a manner Booth might envy."

Under the head of "LOGAN'S LOGIC—IT DID GOOD WORK AMONG THE DEMOCRATS," the *Hawkeye*, September 20, 1879, said:

General Logan has done a good work in Burlington. He had a great many Democrats among his auditors at Union Hall, who listened attentively to his eloquent address. They did not indorse all his ideas, but many of them acknowledged that he laid down a good many truths and political facts that are worth considering. "I tell you," said a prominent Democrat, "there is a good deal of sound sense in what Logan said about finances and about things down South. I can't and won't approve of such transactions as those down in Mississippi. It is all wrong, and there is no use trying to defend them. And Logan is right about the finances. His experience with the old State money is almost identical with mine. When I was a young man I worked on a farm near Burlington for $12.50 a month. Finally, when I was paid off, I came to town and took my money to the State Bank. Mr. Brooks paid me forty cents on the dollar for my money, and that was all it was worth. That made my wages $5 a month, instead of $12.50. I tell you I don't want any more of that kind of money. I've had enough of it. We have now the best monetary system in the world. Let it alone." And in all these utterances we are sure the gentleman reflected the sentiments of hosts of the Democrats of Burlington.

Among the numberless notices of General Logan's efforts in this camp[illegible] t[illegible] llo[illegible]ng will give a slight idea of the

sensation he created both in Ohio and Iowa. Said the *I itor-Index*, September 19th:

General Logan is waking up the Republicans in Iowa. He r senting some strong Republican arguments, and drawing some c largest crowds that ever came together in that State to attend pr meetings. The political interest of 1860 seems to have returned t people of Iowa. No political speaker ever met with warmer recep or commanded more attention, in Ohio and Iowa, than General L has this fall. The people of those States seem to appreciate Hi Senator.

Said the Bushnell *Record*, September 26th:

The enthusiastic reception General Logan receives wherev goes in other States indicates that he would be a very popular c date for a national office.

Said the Belvidere *Northwestern*, of the same date:

During the past week, General John A. Logan has been camp ing in Iowa, and everywhere he goes he does good service for th publican Party and meets with a most enthusiastic welcome. W tice that many of the Republicans of that State consider him the " horse" in the Presidential contest next year. The people mig much farther and fare worse, and we believe that the ball once st in that direction, General Logan would become one of the stro and most prominent candidates before the people for the Chief M tracy.

Said the Chicago *Journal*:

Great crowds gather to hear General John A. Logan in Iowa. ' like his plain, emphatic style of putting things.

Said the Pontiac *Sentinel*, September 17th, under heading "JOHN A. LOGAN:"

The ablest orator now speaking in the West is he whose name h [illegible] gathered audiences such as no other man c [illegible] and charmed them with his silver-tongued eloquence in a [illegible] other man has done. In Iowa, he is addressing audienc [illegible] people, hundreds of whom are soldier-boys that m

under the bold and gallant commander in the field. Everywhere that he goes, he creates an enthusiasm almost unparalleled. The boys in blue are overjoyed to see again the "Black Eagle," invincible in war, whom they followed over a hundred bloody fields to hard-won victories. Our Soldier-President, Grant, was one of the best that ever sat in the White House. He may be followed by another Soldier-President, Logan, equally brave and gifted.

General Logan's Burlington speech was the last he could deliver in Iowa, as he was obliged to go on to Kansas, on business connected with the investigations of a Senate committee.

LOGAN, IN 1879, ON THE RECIPROCAL DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN TO THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CITIZEN.

In a speech, delivered before the Union Veteran Club, at Chicago, November 13, 1879, General Logan said :

I don't believe that the armies of the Union fought for the purpose of executing the laws against themselves, and letting them be unexecuted against others. I don't believe that the army of this Union fought for the protection of themselves under our Constitution and laws, and at the same time would withdraw the protection from others. I don't believe that the protection of the Government belongs to the white man, or the man of any other color, exclusively. While this Constitution, by its Fourteenth amendment, makes every man a citizen of the United States; while it makes him a citizen and clothes him with the power of citizenship everywhere in this country, at the same time it makes him a citizen it requires of him a duty to the Government, that whenever it calls for his services he is bound to obey that call. And while it puts this duty upon him, not only in war but in peace, there is a corresponding obligation growing out from this Constitution and this Government to that citizen. What is that, my countrymen? It is, that while he is bound by this Government to perform all the duties of a citizen, this Government is bound to him to perform the duty of a nation. The government that fails to extend protection to its citizens in the exercise of their political rights, where it has the power to do it, fails in performing one of the most important duties that belong to a nation, and fails to survi[illegible] l be perpetuated as a Nation.

I say right here, and I want everyone to understand, that I a: favor of it myself; and I am not in favor of any man or set of men parties, be they who they may, that will not extend the power of Government for the preservation and peace and protection of its zens in Illinois, or Mississippi, and elsewhere The man or governm that would force a man to vote contrary to his own judgment, does lence to free institutions. A government—city, State, national or —that will not protect its citizens at an election, be it general or in voting as they please, as well as it may or can, fails to perform duty toward them. I don't mean that this Government can protect man from being shot—of course not—where the murderer wa him; but I speak of its citizens, its communities, as bodies So t whenever in Chicago, or Illinois, a force, armed or otherwise, u takes to deprive a community of citizens, or a body of citizens, exercising their political rights in their own way, under the Cons tion and laws—if the power does not exist there to suppress protect the citizen, the Government is a failure. That is my not a nation.

I want a government that gives me protection—protection life, my liberty, and my property, if I have any That is what started out to do in the origin of this Government. I feel, my rades, that this theory ought not to belong to any party. It ought to be termed the theory of any political party. It ought to be theory of every American citizen; and the men who fought to des this Union, to-day ought to be the first men to embrace the doct that this is a Government with power to protect them, and that power should be exercised

LOGAN SECURES THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION 1880 FOR CHICAGO—A BRILLIANT FLANKING MOVEMENT.

As another instance of the close care with which Gen Logan watched, and the skill with which he worked for interest of his State and people, may be mentioned brilliant flank movement by which, in December, 1879 secured for Chicago the honor of the Republican Conven of 1880, and at the same time himself named the chairma the Republican National Committee. The Washington respondent of the Philadelphia *Press* told the story follows

To John A. Logan more than to any other man is Don Cameron indebted for his success. The Illinois Senator had set his heart upon having the next Republican Convention held in Chicago. But he feared that a strong movement would be made to bring it East, and was confirmed in this apprehension when he found, a while ago, that Philadelphia was being much talked of as the best place. He saw that the way to nip this movement in the bud was to bring out a Pennsylvania man for chairman, since, in that event, the State would hardly feel like asking the Convention also. He resolved, therefore, to bring out Cameron for the chairmanship, and the result was all that he desired. The Pennsylvania guns were spiked on the locality question, and not a lisp was heard to-day in advocacy of Philadelphia, while Logan's ticket of Cameron for chairman, and Chicago the place, swept the board.

LOGAN'S ABLE LEGAL ARGUMENT IN THE SENATE ON THE FIVE-PER-CENT. CLAIMS OF ILLINOIS AND OTHER STATES.

Another powerful speech, during which he was subjected to frequent interruptions by some of the very ablest lawyers of the Senate, his ready responses to whom exhibited his legal acumen and skill in debate, was delivered February 20, 1880, in the United States Senate on a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of land located with military warrants in the States described therein, and for other purposes"—the question involved being the payment of the five-per-cent. claim of the State of Illinois and other States due to them on the sales or disposal of the public lands within their jurisdiction. It was a legal argument, and was conceded by Senator Edmunds,—although not given to compliment and who took opposite ground,—to be a "very able argument." At its close Logan said:

No, Mr. President, this contract, between the Government of the United States and these States, was entered into in good faith, on the part of the people at that time desiring the growth of this country, desiring that it should be peopled, that it should grow into great States. These inducements were held out to get people to organize State governments. They did it, and at the door of this National Government,

for years back, these States have asked that justice be done in refere to this particular thing; and it has been denied, because, forsooth, : say it will tax the people of this country! So does money appro ated for the purpose of dredging out a harbor, which might be venient to the constituency of some senators and not of others does an appropriation for the great harbor of New York, tax the pe of this country. So does an appropriation for our lakes and our riv tax the people of this country. But because, perhaps, one of the gr arteries of this Nation does not wend its way through some of States, is that any reason why a general fund should not be taken the purpose of opening up the highway? Is that the argument tha to be used in this Chamber? If so, then the doctrine of the rights States has gone so far that no one can vote for any appropriation less it applies peculiarly to his own State.

Sir, we, it seems to me, as an American people, should look abo and beyond this. This great country should be one country, one gra whole, where each and every man should be willing that his m if necessary should be contributed for the general welfare, and th which is agreed to be honest and just between the Government a States, between individuals and individuals, should be kept sacred a considered binding. Good faith should be carried out on the part of a and then there will be no reason for complaint. Each and every co pact with a State should be kept in the most implicit good faith; eve thing pertaining to the welfare of the people should be faithfully f filled, and our arguments, in my judgment, should be in that direcu which would benefit the whole—not that "my State will not be be fited, if this thing is done for the East or for the South," but ": whole country will receive the benefit." So, too, in carrying out agr ments and contracts; if they are honest and just, we should all "Let them be carried out; whether they benefit my State directly, not, is immaterial; if the faith of the Government is pledged, let faith of the Government be kept."

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.—LOGAN'S WONDERFUL FOUR DA SPEECH BEFORE A LISTENING SENATE AND CROWDED G LERIES.

Of the many great speeches made by General Log whether on the stump, before the courts, in the House, or the Senate, perhaps the greatest of all was the famous fo days' speech of March (2, 3, 4, and 5), 1880, on the bill

ore Fitz-John Porter to the army,—and pay him $60,000 oot, for back pay,—delivered before a listening Senate crowded galleries throughout, with Blaine, and Conkling, Edmunds, and Thurman, and General Sherman, and Porter himself, giving absorbed attention to the marvel- array of military law-learning, facts, arguments, illustra- denunciation, and appeal which poured from the eloquent of this warrior-statesman. It was likened, by the press, he greatest effort of Tom Benton, in length and force, and New York *Tribune* said of it: "Probably never before in the history of the Senate has a speech, lasting through sessions of four days, been listened to with such atten- " And the result of that speech was the defeat of the in that Congress. Most extraordinary was the ease with ch, at various stages of its delivery, when interrupted by practised debaters and legal luminaries as Ben Hill, and dolph, and Kernan, he unhorsed his adversaries in debate. impossible, of course, even to sketch this wonderful ch, this great legal argument, which covers no less than y-six pages of the *Congressional Record;* but the protest which the gifted Senator closed, may not inappropriately be given. Said he:

hen, sir, in conclusion, I say as an American citizen, as a senator e United States, I do most sincerely and earnestly protest against assage of this proposed bill.

every remembrance of gratitude and loyalty to those whose faith- devotion preserved their country, I must protest against this stu- ous reward to him who, in the judgment of the court, faltered in and failed in honor in the hour of peril and climax of battle.

protest, because the precedent sought to be established would e a source of unknown evils in the future. It would stand here- as an incentive to military disobedience in the crisis of arms, and surance of forgiveness and emolument for the most dangerous e a soldier can commit.

protest, because every sentence heretofore executed upon subor- tes in the service, for minor offences, would stand as the record of

a cruel tyranny, if this supreme crime is to be condoned and obliter and its perpetrator restored to rank and rewarded with pay

I protest, because the spirit of patriotism, upon which alone must rely in the Nation's need, hereafter will be shamed and subd by inflicting this brand of condemnation upon those patriotic men began and conducted the original proceedings and sanctioned the o nal sentence, as well as upon others, equally patriotic, who affirmed sentence and refused to annul its just decree.

I protest, because the money appropriated by this act will be m drawn from the Treasury in furtherance of an unauthorized purp and in defiance of the rules of law.

I protest, because the bill is loaded with startling innovations overrides statutes, and is the exercise of unconstitutional powe subverts the order of military promotion, and postpones the worth advance the unworthy. Its tendency is to applaud insubordina Its effect will be to encourage dereliction of duty The soldier and civilian will alike feel its baneful influence; for such an error, if permitted to creep into our system of laws, can never be eradica Upon every motive for the public good, without one impulse perso to myself against the subject of this bill, with every proper rem brance of the past tempered by every proper conciliation in the p ent, but looking sternly at the inevitable consequences in the future protest against this enactment as a duty I owe to the country wh cannot and would not avoid.

As was before stated, General Logan had the satisfacti of knowing the obnoxious bill failed through his great eff

DEATH OF ZACH CHANDLER—LOGAN'S IMPRESSIVE ACCOUNT HIS DEAD FRIEND'S LAST HOURS—AN ELOQUENT EULOGY.

Few will forget the sad death, in the full ripeness of powers, of Senator Zach Chandler of Michigan. Of all orations delivered in the United States in memory of t stalwart statesman, none surpassed in interest or eloque that delivered (January 28, 1880) by Senator Logan, as following extract will show:

He was not only a man of thought but of action; he was gene kind, true and faithful; his bosom welled up and overflowed with

milk of human kindness; his heart was large enough to embrace within its sympathies all classes; his watchword ever was, liberty and protection to all. He was a patriot in the broadest sense in which that term is understood. During his country's severest trials, his services in her behalf, in giving aid and encouragement to the people of his own State, and in the councils of the Nation, by his bold and fearless course, were great. When the storm of secession was fiercest, he was boldest; as trials came, he rose with the emergency; in the darkest night, he was one of the most steadfast stars. Sir, he was by nature a leader and controller of men, possessing all the necessary qualities that would have fitted him for a great field-marshal—the energy, the boldness, the judgment, the decision, the courage, with the capacity for action and counsel. He was the builder of his own fortune, and the moulder of his own sentiments; a man, sir, true and steadfast to his friends, and one who never begged quarter from an enemy. Yet he was just, at all times, to friend and foe.

. . . . . .

Mr. President, on the last day of his life, in company with one other gentleman, I came with him from Janesville, Wisconsin, to Chicago. He was apparently in excellent health. On the way, once he complained of slight indigestion. About twelve o'clock, I left him at the Grand Pacific Hotel. About five o'clock that afternoon I called at his room, and found him then in exceedingly good spirits, and looking in fine condition. At seven-thirty, he went to McCormick's Hall. There I sat by his side on the stage. About eight o'clock, he was introduced by the President of the Young Men's Auxiliary Club (Mr. Collier) to a grand audience composed of ladies and gentlemen.

He commenced slowly, but warmed up with his subject until he became so eloquent and forcible in his language and illustrations that the audience, in the midst of his speech, arose with one accord and gave three cheers. No orator during an address in the city of Chicago ever received more marked attention or greater applause. He created an enthusiasm that carried all along with it, like the rushing force of a mighty storm. This, sir, was the grandest triumph of his life, and he felt it to be so.

He stood forth before that grand audience like a giant, and with full-toned voice spoke like a Webster, or a Douglas. His words were well chosen; his sentences terse and complete, abounding in wit, humor, and happy local hits; his logic came like hot shot in the din of battle, crashing through the oaks of the forest. One of his last sentences still rings in my ears—"Shut up your stores, shut up your manufactories, and go to work for your country." The effect of this last speech of

Senator Chandler was electrical; its influence is still felt am business men of Chicago. The meeting adjourned with great d strations in favor of the speaker. He left the hall and went dire his room, and soon retired to rest.

The next morning I was sitting with my family at breakfast Palmer House; a gentleman came into the dining-room in grea and spoke to me, saying, "Logan, your friend is dead—foun room dead."

Sir, I arose and bowed my head; my heart was filled with gr sorrow. I repaired at once to the room occupied by the Senator, Grand Pacific Hotel, and there, sir, he lay, in the cold and icy en of death.

Yes, sir, dead! He is gone from us. We will hear him n his voice is hushed in silence forever. In his room, no one being p with him, in the lonely and solemn gloom of the night, he had from life unto death, and in such a peaceful manner that the an death must have whispered the message so softly and gently t knew not his coming. But, sir, what a shock it was to the living the fall of the stalwart oak causes a trembling in the surrounding so did the fall of Senator Chandler cause the tender chords of the of this people to vibrate with the tender touch of sympathy every

. . . . . .

Well might his friends weep at their own, as well as their cou loss. Indeed, he was a man of whom all may speak in praise, and whose bier all may drop the tear of sorrow. When earth receive she took to her bosom one of her manly sons; and when paradise his spirit come, a noble one entered there.

Mr President, time brings lessons which teach us that hope do perish when the stars of life refuse longer to give light.

The death of our brother-Senator, and those still closely foll him, should constantly warn us of the fact that we are traveling to undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." true the grave in its silence gives forth no voice, no whispers morrow; but there is a voice borne upon the lips of the mo zephyrs that lets fall a whisper, quickening the heart with a know that there is an abode beyond the tomb. Sir, our lamps are bu now, some more brightly than others; some shed their light fro mountain's top, others from the lowly vales; but let us so trim that they may all burn with equal brilliancy when relighted mansions beyond the mysterious river.

I fondly hope, sir, that there we will again meet our dep friend!

THE LOGAN BOOM IN 1880—HIS SELF-ABNEGATING FIGHT FOR GRANT—GARFIELD MOVED TO TEARS BY LOGAN'S EARLY SUPPORT—HIS WONDERFUL PERSONAL CAMPAIGN IN 1880—HE STRIVES TO MAKE PEACE BETWEEN CONKLING AND PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

Early in 1880, in consequence largely of the effect produced by his wonderful effort in the Fitz-John Porter case, a Logan Presidential "boom" started, which he himself nipped in the bud. He declared for his old commander Grant as being the most available man to nominate, and thus avert the calamity of a "Solid South." In an interview published May 17, 1880, in the Chicago *Daily News*, he said:

> I am in favor of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency simply and only because he is the strongest and most available man in the contest. I am not making war upon any of the rival candidates. No man has heard me say a cruel or unjustifiable word about Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman, or indeed any of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned as candidates. That I am against them is true, but only because I am for Grant.

As to his own "boom" and an intimation that he was "trying to play the part of dark-horse in the contest," he at once wrote a manly letter for publication in which he said: "I never play 'hide-and-seek' in politics. When I wish to be a candidate I say so, and make a square and honorable fight for the prize. . . . I never have second choices; the man that I am for, is my choice always, unless defeated; then the choice made by my friends becomes my choice." And the Chicago *Journal*, commenting on his frank and manly letter, said: "He is a stalwart Grant man, standing by his great commander now with the same chivalric spirit which prevented him from assuming command of Thomas' army on the eve of victory, as he could have done under his instructions." How nobly he carried out the promise of that

letter!* When Garfield received a majority of the votes at the Chicago Convention, it was Logan who so warmly and fervently seconded the motion to make the vote for him unanimous, and who was the first to promise that he, with the Garfield men, would "go forward in this contest, not with tied hands, not with sealed lips, not with bridled tongues, but to speak the truth in favor of the grandest party that has ever been organized in this country; to maintain its principles, to maintain its power, to preserve its ascendency." He was the first, also, of the "Stalwarts" to take the stump for Garfield. At the ratification meeting, June 16, 1880, in Washington, it was Garfield's eye that saw Logan in the crowd, and Garfield's hand that beckoned him to come up, and Garfield's voice that asked him to say a word on that occasion, and that exclaimed, "Thank God, Jack's up!" when he stood up before the multitude. The Washington *Star* briefly tells what followed: "General Logan was here recognized, and for ten minutes the applause was deafening. When quiet had been partially restored, General Logan said: 'If anyone desired to know who his first and last choice was, he would answer: The nominee of the Republican Party. The candidate who now bore its banner was all that he or the people could desire. If the people of this country desired a born leader, they had it in the person of James A. Garfield. No matter who the first or second choice had been; let the only choice now be the nominee. All sores should be healed, and there should be no feeling save one of success, and to his old comrades he would say: Touch elbows on the march, and press forward to certain victory.' General Logan retired amid loud applause, and the assemblage dispersed." And those who were on the spot will remember that Garfield was moved to tears as he thanked Logan for his hearty support. In an interview, in the New York *Tribune* of June

* [illegible] himself, at this convention, may be gathered [illegible] graphy

23d, he again declared that he would give Garfield the heartiest support, and that he would go on the stump for him. Early in July, the Republican National Committee placed him at the head of the Executive Committee in charge of the Republican campaign in the West, and, within a week thereafter, he opened the campaign in Illinois with a ringing two hours' speech in Murphysboro'—a great speech, covering the records of both parties, elaborate, exhaustive, direct, and convincing,—before an audience larger than had ever before been seen there at a political meeting. "Logan," said one who knew, "was the man who drew Conkling and Grant to the support of Garfield, and arranged the Mentor meeting. He neither sulked nor lamented. He was the first of the Stalwarts to take off his coat, and mount the stump for Garfield. His labors in this State [Illinois] were little short of herculean. He spoke night and day, and his speeches—plain, practical, destitute of rhetorical flourishes, and dealing in the questions that were asked during the canvass—had an immense effect upon his auditors." From the beginning of the campaign to its close in November, besides his other labors, and in addition to in-door addresses, he made more than sixty out-door speeches, to audiences ranging from a few thousands up to forty thousand! Ovation after ovation signalized his appearance everywhere. Said a special telegram from Pittsfield, to the *Inter-Ocean* of November 1st, after alluding to his speech there, the previous evening: "Thus ends one of the most remarkable personal campaigns ever made. Senator Logan has made over sixty open-air speeches, extending from Maine to Illinois. He spoke in Indiana nearly a month, almost every day, and one day, at railroad stations, made no less than nine different short speeches." True to Garfield the Republican nominee, he was true also to Garfield the Republican President. After Garfield's inauguration, when troubles arose within the party, Logan supported the Administration cordially. As has been well said by another, "While not as-

sailing his friend Conkling, he yet gave him no encoura in his contest with the President. He rather assur attitude of a peace-maker, and sought to heal all wou put an end to all dissensions in the party."

INSINUATIONS AGAINST LOGAN'S LOYALTY BEFORE THE HIS TRIUMPHANT SPEECH OF VINDICATION IN 1881- CRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SENATORS FOLLOW IT WITH OWN PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

In an early part of this work the base charge that was not loyal before the war has been briefly touch It may be well here to touch on it more fully. As w remarked, the only man that ever dared insinuate to l face* that he was a secession sympathizer before t was Senator Ben Hill of Georgia, in the United Stat ate Chamber, March 30, 1881; and Logan instantly re "Any man who insinuates that I sympathized with it time, insinuates what is false," and Senator Hill at o tracted the insinuation. Subsequently, April 19, 188 ator Logan, in a speech fortified with indisputable

* Says [illegible] writing since Logan's death, in the Cincinnati [illegible] In 1876, [illegible] Hayes [illegible] campaign, I attended a political meeting [illegible] General Logan, at La Harpe, Ill. After Logan had concluded his speech [illegible] seat, [illegible] requested of Logan the liberty [illegible] question. [illegible] granted the [illegible]

"[illegible] I wish to ask you this [illegible]

"On my way [illegible] on board the cars, there was a [illegible] Southern Illinois, and well acquainted with [illegible] a company of men [illegible] asking you if that is so?"

[illegible] moment, his eyes flashing fire, and [illegible] passion within, and glancing [illegible] breathlessly waiting for the answer of the [illegible]

"Is the man who [illegible] present?"

The gentleman [illegible] replied: "I think he did not stop off."

"I am sorry," said Logan, "for I would like to meet him face to face him that he, or any other man, that charged me with that in sensitiveness is infernal scoundrel, and a coward, and he dares not face me in the assertion."

He took his seat with no further words, amid the wildest excitement and enth

locumentary evidence, forever set at rest the atrocious ny. From that record it appears: that, on December 60, while still a Douglas Democrat, immediately after ln's election, and long before his inauguration, before the first gun of the war was fired, Mr. Logan, then a sentative in the House, voted affirmatively on a resolu- offered by Morris of Illinois, which declared an "im- ble attachment" to "our National Union," and "that it patriotic duty to stand by it as our hope in peace and efence in war;" that, on January 7, 1861, Mr. Adrian g offered the following: "*Resolved*, That we fully ve of the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson hdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and of etermination of the President to maintain that fearless r in his present position; and that we will support the dent in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws reserve the Union"—Mr. Logan, in casting his vote, "As the resolution receives my unqualified approval, I 'Aye;'" and that, further, on February 5, 1861, before auguration of President Lincoln, in a speech made by n in the House in favor of the Crittenden Compromise ures, he used the following language touching secession:

I have always denied, and do yet deny, the right of secession. There warrant for it in the Constitution. It is wrong, it is unlawful, un- utional, and should be called by the right name—revolution. No ir, can result from it, but much mischief may. It is no remedy grievances. I hold that all grievances can be much easier re- d inside the Union than out of it.

that same speech he also eloquently said:

ave been taught that the preservation of this glorious Union, broad flag waving over us as the shield for our protection on d on sea, is paramount to all the parties and platforms that ever isted or ever can exist. I would to-day, if I had the power, sink s party and every other one, with all their platforms, into the of ruin, without heaving a sigh or shedding a tear, *to save the* se even stop the revolution where it is.

In this most complete speech of vindication—which Senator Logan said he put upon record, "First, that my children after me may not have these slanders thrown in their face without the power of dispelling or refuting them: and second, that it may endure in this Senate Chamber, so that it may be a notice to Senators of all parties and all creeds that hereafter, while I am here in this Senate, no insinuation of that kind will be submitted to by me," the proofs of the falsity of the charge were piled mountain-high, and among them the following voluntary statements from two Democratic Senators who were with him before the War, in the House of Representatives:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1881.

DEAR SIR: In a discussion in the Senate a few weeks since you referred to the fact that a Southern Senator, who had served with you in Congress before the war, could testify that during your term of service there you gave no encouragement to the secession of the Southern States, adding, however, that you did not ask such testimony. I was sure at the time that your reference was to me, as Senator Pugh of Alabama was also a member of that Congress.

Since then, having learned that your reference was to me, I propose on the floor of the Senate, should suitable occasion offer, to state what I knew of your position and views at the time referred to. But, as I may be absent from the Senate for some time, I deem it best to give you this written statement, with full authority to use it in any way that seems proper to you.

When you first came to Congress in [illegible] you were a very ardent and impetuous Democrat. In the division which took place between Mr. Douglas and his friends on the one hand and the Southern Democrats on the other, you were a warm and uncompromising supporter of Mr. Douglas; and in the course of that contention you became somewhat estranged from your party associates in the South. In our frequent discussions upon the subjects of difference, I never heard a word of sympathy from your lips with secession in either theory or practice. On the contrary, you were vehement in your opposition to it. I remember well a conversation I had with you just before leaving Washington to be one of a candidate for the Secession Convention. You expressed the deep regret you felt at my proposed action, and deplored the [illegible]

templated movement in terms as strong as any I heard from any Republican.

Yours truly,

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SENATE CHAMBER, April 14, 1881.

Having read the above statement of Senator Lamar, I fully concur with him in my recollection of your expressions and action in opposition to secession.

Truly yours,

J. L. PUGH.

At the conclusion of Senator Logan's speech of refutation Senator Brown of Georgia (Democrat) said:

Our newspapers may have misrepresented his position. I am now satisfied they did. I have heard the Senator's statement with great interest, and I take pleasure in saying—for I had some idea before that there was some shadow of truth in this report—that *I think his vindication is full, complete, and conclusive.* I recollect very well during the war, when I was Governor of my State and the Federal army was invading it, to have had a large force of militia aiding the Confederate army, and that General Logan was considered by us as one of the ablest, most gallant, and skilful leaders of the Federal army. We had occasion to feel his power, and we learned to respect him.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky (Democrat), referring to the fact that he [Beck] was kept out of the House at one time, and a great many suggestions had been made to him as to General Logan, continued:

As I said the other day, I never proposed to go into such things and never have done so; but at that time General Frank Blair was here, and I submitted many of the papers I received, to him,—I never thought of using any of them,—and I remember the remark that he made to me, "Beck, John Logan was one of the hardest fighters of the war; and when men who were seeking to whistle him down the wind because of his politics when the war began, were snugly fixed in safe places, he was taking his life in his hand wherever the danger was greatest—" and I tore up every paper I got, and burnt it in the fire before his eyes.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts (Republican), also took occasion to say:

Mr. President, I do not know that anything which can be said on this side would be of any consequence to the Senator from Illinois in this matter. But I [illegible] the House of Representatives at the same

[illegible]ession that the Senator did [illegible] he was at that time one of the most [illegible] of Democrats, and I was there with him when the Rebellion [illegible] root and manifested itself in open and flagrant war [illegible] a Republican of that day, when the Senator from Illinois [illegible] that at the earliest possible moment, when the Republican [illegible] anxiety [illegible] to the position of the Northern Democracy [illegible] question of forcible assault on the Union [illegible] the Democratic side of the House, [illegible] the Government of the United States. I feel that [illegible] and state that [illegible] *Republican Party, that when* [illegible] *Republican Party in the attempt* [illegible]

I am very glad, whether it may be of any service [illegible] testimony to the early stand the Senator from Illinois took [illegible] Democrat, [illegible] *Northern* [illegible] *Democracy at that time.*

[illegible] JOHN PORTER. LOGAN SHOWS [illegible] ON A MISAPPREHENSION OF THE REAL [illegible]

In the *North American Review* there appeared [illegible] 1881, an article written by General Grant in justification [illegible] the conduct of Fitz-John Porter in disobeying the order [illegible] General Pope, his commanding officer, on the 27th and 29th of August, 1862. To this article General [illegible] through the Chicago *Tribune* of November, 1881 [illegible] forcible and convincing reply, covering four [illegible] small type [illegible] that paper, which opened in the [illegible] manly way.

[illegible]

Porter's own statement of the case, and after careful examination of the case concluded that he was guilty, and having more than once impressed his own opinion upon my mind, which very strongly confirmed me in my own conclusions of Porter's guilt, therefore I take it that the General's generosity will be sufficient to pardon me if I shall now differ with him, and trust my own judgment in the case instead of accepting his present conclusions—especially when I feel confident that I can clearly demonstrate that his present opinions are based upon a misapprehension of the facts as they did exist and were understood by those investigating them at the time.*

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* A staff-writer of the New York *Tribune*, in its issue of January 2, 1887, says:

"General James A. Hall, of Maine, who has been a prominent orator in Republican National campaigns for many years, has been here on business for some days. He is a stout man with a florid face, sandy moustache and reddish hair. In conversation about General Logan the other day the Fitz-John Porter case was recalled, when General Hall said: 'The gratest thing in Logan's civil career was, I think, the fight he made against the restoration of Fitz-John Porter to the Army. A record of the Porter trial has just been published by the Government in the official history of the War of the Rebellion. I took down the volumes that contained it a few days ago, and sat down to a careful investigation and perusal of the Porter case. I said to myself that I would forget that I had taken part in the campaign, and I would find the man innocent if it was a possible thing from the records. The first thing that I struck was Porter's letters to Burnside making complaints about the direction of the army. Then I saw the man's animus. When I got to the place where they harped continually and incessantly about the darkness of the night and the terrible condition of the road, I got disgusted. I knew every foot of that ground, and it was an August night. There was a railroad on which the men could march, flanked on either side by a road which the artillery could easily have travelled. There might have been 'chuck holes' where it would have been necessary to put on additional horses to pull out the cannon. But the roads were sufficient. I finally gave the case up and my old judgment stands that Porter was properly convicted.'

"I said to General Hall that public opinion had largely reversed itself in the Fitz-John Porter case on account of General Grant's position, when he replied: 'That is one of the inexplicable things in General Grant's history. We have a man up in our State, Joshua L. Chamberlain, who became Governor of Maine. He was recommended for promotion to a general's position, after he had been terribly wounded in battle. The recommendation was by General Grant. He belonged to the Fifth Army Corps, and at the annual meetings of the Fifth Army Corps for a number of years resolutions were passed requesting the President to reopen the Fitz-John Porter case. After one of these meetings Governor Chamberlain was deputed to take the resolutions to General Grant. They were old comrades and the General invited him to breakfast. There the Governor explained his mission and offered to present the papers. General Grant said to him: 'The friends of General Porter make a mistake in pressing for a reopening of that case. I have been through it seven or eight times carefully. They do not want it reopened. They had better let it alone. It will be worse for him if it is reopened.' Governor Chamberlain took the copy of the resolutions from his pocket and made a memorandum of this on the back of the paper. It is in his library to-day in Maine.'"

This is given merely to show how much of modesty an manliness, as well as courage, was characteristic of Logan And surely it required courage of no small degree courag of conviction in the highest degree—thus to take issue wit his old friend and great commander. But the whole histor of Logan's life, military and civil, before the war, during th war, and since the war, shows that he followed old Dav Crockett's maxim, "*Be sure you're right, and then go ahead.*

LOGAN'S SPEECH ON THE BILL TO RETIRE GENERAL GRANT HE "RATTLES" THE CONFEDERATE BRIGADIERS AGAIN— FINE TRIBUTE TO GRANT'S MILITARY GENIUS.

In discussing the bill to place General Grant on the re tired list of the army (1881 or 1882) Senator Logan stoo up manfully for his old General, and said to the Democrati Senators:

You say you have nothing personal against him. If there is nothi personal against him, you have done the very same thing for others th is asked to be done for him. If you have done the same thing f others, why not for him? If you cannot do it for him, why not? Is on account of politics? Oh, no. Is it because he fought against you Not that. But what then? In God's name, tell me what it is. I wa to know. I ask some Senator to tell me what is the reason. When show you that it is not because there is no precedent for it, for there i then tell me the reason; I should like to know it. I say to Senators o the other side of the Chamber—for I certainly feel kindly to all Se ators here—I have no bitter prejudices; I can treat any Senator on th side of the Chamber with the same cordiality and friendship that I ca a Senator on this side—that I am only sorry to see (and I say it fro the bottom of my heart) the prejudice still lingering in the bosoms some gentlemen on that side of the Chamber against a man who accom plished great things for the success of this Union. The success of th country, Senators on that side of the Chamber, was yours. When I s "your success," I mean by that, it was the making of your country the future. You will receive part of the glory of the achievements th man in the building up of your portion of the United States her after by entertaining different notions, by going forward on a differe [illegible] teaching the people that all must unite, and that each an

every man must live by his own energy and labor; so the sooner these prejudices die out—the sooner they are not permitted longer to show themselves in this Chamber, or at the other end of the Capitol,—the better it will be for all.

Fitz-John Porter, as he stands before you, you are willing to restore to the army; dismissed the service, dishonorably discharged; the dismissal signed by Lincoln; the dismissal agreed to by Garfield; the man who caused the loss of a battle by not doing his duty—you would restore *him* to a place on the retired list, and yet you would refuse to retire General Grant, the man to whom we owe more for the salvation of this country than to any other military man!

Well, who is Grant? Grant was a little quiet man, far off in a little remote village, almost unknown in this country when the war broke out. In the West he moved forward from the rank of colonel until he was placed in command of the army; in every battle that he fought, he showed himself a genius in military science. In the East, when the thundering of the artillery was heard on the hills not distant from the capital, when General McClellan failed of success—I will not say on account of want of ability; it may have been his misfortune, but he did fail of success—when your Fitz-John Porter held back and disobeyed orders, when the armies against the Union were thundering at the very gates of the capital, Grant, after his successes in the West, was called by Abraham Lincoln to take charge of all the armies of the United States. He came, a modest man, with his long blue coat, made for a private soldier, over his uniform. He went to the White House, and received his instructions. He went down to the front, and took command of the army that had been defeated and driven back everywhere. He snatched victory from the jaws of defeat; he crushed treason and rebellion wherever they raised their head. By this genius of Grant, the old flag of our fathers and of this country was unfurled from the house-tops and the hill-tops, and the songs of the Union were echoed in the valleys, until the people of this land, from one end to the other, shouted "Amen!" to the success of this little man Grant, to whom to-day you refuse this recognition.

On the walls of this Capitol, on the 22d day of May, 1865—I witnessed it myself—the loyal hand of this country had placed, "We owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldier that future generations can never pay." That was the sentiment, then, of the people of this land. To whom more than any other man did we owe that debt? To Ulysses S. Grant more than to any other man in this Nation who had to do with the army of this country. Yet you cannot afford to put him on the retired list of the army!

SPEECH ON ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS. HE DEFENDS THE BILL IN THE SENATE, IN WORDS THAT REACHED THE HEART OF EVERY SOLDIER.

During the winter of 1881-82, the Pension Appropriation Bill being before the Senate, Senator Logan replied to the attacks made upon the bill because of the amount of the pension-list being "enormous." Said he:

Of course it is enormous. There are many other things that are enormous; many other of our appropriations in other directions are very large. There are many things in regard to which we might say Congress is appropriating a large amount of money where there is not half as much merit as there is in the pension-roll. It is true we appropriate $100,000,000, or a little more, this year. We appropriate it because we owe it; that is the reason why. In other cases we appropriate that which we do not owe, but appropriate for things that we propose to do. This is an appropriation for an account accumulated against the Government of the United States, where the debt exists to-day by reason of passing on these claims by the Commissioner of Pensions under the law. Hence we appropriate for that which we owe, that which has been adjudged against us. I ask why, then, should [illegible] made on that, any more than on an appropriation that is made to pay the judgment of a court that has decided in reference to a claim [illegible] I cannot understand it.

Mr. President, there is something about this, that many persons [illegible] not understand. I know a great many persons who are the recipients of pensions. Whether they are entitled to the [illegible] I cannot say because I did not make the examination. I know persons who draw pensions, who look as if they are stout and healthy men; but at the same time I have no doubt they are entitled to pensions. I [illegible] this by members [illegible] I know three Senators [illegible] who are suffering from wounds they received in the army [illegible] yet they do not draw pensions; they do not ask for pensions. [illegible] the Senate who would [illegible] pose [illegible] if he would try, yet [illegible] and I know that they suffer and are confined [illegible] the effects of their military service. [illegible] were entitled to be pensioners.

[illegible] there are many persons drawing pension

in this country, whose wounds are covered by their garments and are unseen, wounds which are painful to them. And because such a man is going around, people say he is not entitled to a pension! That is the reason why there is so much criticism on the pension-list. I know an ex-officer of the army here, in Washington City, to-day. He comes into the Senate very frequently. He is a pensioner. I suppose if any Senator were to see him, he would say that man is a fraud. I know he is not a fraud, and I will tell you why. That man to-day is as healthy-looking a man as you or I, and yet that man wears a seton in his body running through from side to side, and he has done so ever since the war. He has to do it in order to keep the wound open, to preserve his life, and that man is as healthy-looking a man as I am. But his wounds are concealed, and many persons say that he is a fraud. I know he is not a fraud. I know he is not able to-day to perform any labor of any kind, and yet he walks around a healthy-looking man.

I might give a number of instances of the same kind. I know others similarly situated. I know a Senator on this floor to-day who has a wound which breaks out frequently, yet he says nothing about it; you do not know anything about it. He suffers intense pain from it at times, and has a physician sometimes to examine it, and to re-dress it, and heal it up again; yet he never asks for a pension, and says nothing about his wounds. There are many cases of this kind all over the country.

Men who do not understand this thing, men who have not served in the army on either side, men who do not know anything about camp-life and the service of men in the wars of this country, are not altogether competent to judge of those who have performed such service. I say that, in all kindness. There is not a man, within the sound of my voice, who served either in the Union army or the Confederate army, but will agree with me in the statement that no man who did not see service can tell the effect of service upon those who rendered it.

What I intended was merely to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the provision that the pension should attach at the time of the presentation of the case, instead of at the time when the injury was received, was the fault of Congress at the time that law was enacted; so that the law giving arrears of pension is merely an amendment to that law, saying that the pension shall attach at the time the disability was incurred, at the time the soldier was shot down in line, instead of ten years afterward, that being the time the injury was inflicted. It is merely doing that which Congress should have done at the time they passed the Pension Act, dating the pension from the time the injury occurred, instead of at any other time. It is merely, then, the correc-

tion of an error that grew up at the time in Congress when the act was passed, and is not an error itself because of the amount that is expended.

LOGAN'S BILL DEVOTING INTERNAL REVENUE TO EDUCATION—HIS STATESMANLIKE VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—A GRAND AND INSTRUCTIVE SPEECH.

We have already seen, as far back as his great speech at Louisville, Ky., at the close of the war, that General Logan was even then revolving in his mind, not only the duty of the Nation to enlighten and civilize the barbarously ignorant race that it had converted into freemen, but the prime necessity of educating the masses everywhere in the land. He had then said: "We look in vain through the Southern States for public schools," and that "in the rural regions of the South the people are frequently found in whole communities totally destitute of the simplest rudiments of an English education." He was convinced that the corner-stone of civilization is education. How then to make education coextensive with the boundaries of his native land was a problem which might well engage the best efforts of our noblest statesmen to properly solve. In all his multitudinous labors in other fields of mental activity, this problem was ever recurring to his mind as that which would have grander results to the future of this Nation than any yet seen; that would indeed more thoroughly and rapidly than any other class of legislation carry out the magnificent scheme of the founders and fathers of the Republic in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number." But how to do it? Therein lay the chief difficulty. At last, in March, 1882, Senator Logan, having reached his own solution of the difficulty, introduced to the Senate, and had referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, (of which Senator Blair was and is the chairman), a bill of which the following is a copy:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the entire income derived from the internal-revenue taxes on the manufac-

ure and sale of distilled spirits shall be appropriated and expended for the education of all the children living in the United States.

SEC. 2. That the money so received shall be expended *pro rata* in the several States and Territories, as shown by the census of 1880 and each succeeding census.

SEC. 3. That the education hereby contemplated shall include such instruction as is provided in the curriculum of the public schools of the country, and also the establishment and maintenance of normal schools, teachers' institutes, and instruction in the industrial and mechanical arts.

SEC. 4. That any State or Territory, before receiving the benefits of this act, shall be required, by local enactment, to make obligatory upon all children between the ages of seven and twelve years school-attendance for at least six months in each year.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the proper administration of this law, through the Commissioner of Education; and they are authorized and directed, under the approval of the President, to make all needful rules and regulations to carry this law into effect.

SEC. 6. That no part of this fund shall be used for the erection of school-houses or buildings of any kind for school purposes.

On the 16th of that month, Senator Logan made a speech upon his bill which attracted public attention and public comment, throughout the country, to a remarkable degree. It was a grand speech, worthy of the man and his great and patriotic purpose—a speech which every lover of his country should read—full of statements and statistics bearing upon the question; and logical reasoning, and ripe wisdom, and patriotic appeal founded thereon. It has, in fact, been the backbone of all the debates that have since taken place in Congress upon this or other measures having similar aims, and, furthermore, it has resulted in accomplished legislation so far as the United States Senate is concerned. It is rarely that the reader can find matter that will so richly repay perusal as the following extract from the close of this great and successful patriotic effort:

Nations are counted great and remembered chiefly for two things—wisdom and power: the former the property of the few; the latter the property of the many, though wielded by the few. The ancients aimed

in all the duties of life. Des Cartes was accustomed to say, "In th
verse there is nothing great but man, and in man there is nothing
but mind," an expression afterward condensed and improved b
William Hamilton thus: "In the universe nothing is great but mi

Our systems of public schools give emphasis to this idea, and p
the search alluded to. A nation may honorably seek power; inde
it is to live, it must seek and retain power. Those who are to cons
the power of the nation are the children scattered in the palaces, ga
and cellars of cities, and in the homes and cabins of the country,
the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific shore. Whatever force there
be, therefore, to do or direct, must be found in these children.
tide, growing with every advancing year, must supply for the futu
our nation all its wealth, all its science, all its power, all its honor

It may be assumed that, as the present generation shall receive
educate its children, and welcome the annual swarms of immig
crowding to our shores, so will the land increase in all that makes a
ple worthy of everlasting remembrance.

And the same conditions which secure this, will also establish
country in all that a free people can desire—power, honor, comfo
telligence, and wealth. What some of these conditions are, it
hard to declare; for knowledge, universally diffused, is so clear
great force, that even a statement to this effect is unnecessary.
"knowledge is power" is a truism now denied by none.

What is of so much worth as children, even reckoning, on that
low plane, their simple cash value as prospective laborers? A
climate gives effect to every interest and industry of a land; a f
soil attracts population and enterprise to cultivate it; mines a

ndent the land, and let a people be ignorant of their own capabilities, r of the resources of Nature and her mighty agencies, and what are all hese worth? Africa to-day has ten million square miles of soil as ertile as lies beneath the sun. She has a hundred millions of people. Yet the little island of England, with only about sixty thousand square miles and forty millions of people, produces annually, in a climate almost of the polar circle, more articles of food and clothing raised directly from the earth by agricultural labor alone, than all that continent; and if you "count in" the manufactures which her machinery yields, she does the work of ten times the whole population of Africa. How is she enabled to do this? Simply because the educated mind of England can multiply her hands by a thousand-fold. Nature lends her gravitation—even enslaves her sun, and harnesses her lightning, so that they afford hands and feet to labor and run for those people who have learned how to use such agencies. The same thing is seen in any enlightened country, or at least where education is widely diffused. And yet in England less than half the common people's children are educated in any suitable degree. It is mind which has accomplished all these wonders; and minds are found in almost equal numbers in all ranks of society. The child of the peasant is often as full of genius as the child of the prince, with a stronger body and less tendency to habits of vice or recklessness; and if he can be found and educated, the nation certainly derives the greatest possible benefits; and, if a nation is to be raised to its highest degree of efficiency, every particle of its mind must be utilized.

The war between France and Germany affords pertinent illustration of the value of education in a peasantry to increase the worth of men, considered as mere machines of warfare. Every German soldier could read and write, and knew the geography of France. He could calculate almost as well as his officers, and he knew how to take care of his person and health. Those of France were nearly half illiterate, and as an army they seemed little more than a bank of snow before an April wind in comparison with the Germans.

The nine millions of children who daily march to the school-houses of the North, the West, and the South, are better, as a defence for the whole nation, than a standing army as large as all the armies of Europe. The quarter of a million of school-teachers, who daily drill these children in the school-houses, are a better provision for training the nation in patriotism than all the statesmen and military officers of the Old World. Let every child of the Nation be sent to a good school, and trained by a proper method in broad national ideas, and we never need fear either foreign aggression and domination, or domestic insurrection

before named. Can it be reckoned no benefit to a commun.t
every person possesses sufficient intelligence to understand the r
for cleanliness and exercise, the necessity for pure air and good
and the means of securing all these? Are more comfortab
beautiful homes no profit to families, and do not all arts which k
edge fosters contribute to the happiness and power of a people
the mere matter of bodily health it would not be difficult to show
if the whole of a community could be brought to practise the pr
of hygiene, which could be readily learned by a child of fourteen
out loss of time for ordinary family duties or for needed rest, a
two-thirds of all the diseases which now afflict the human race
be as effectually banished from the earth as reptiles are from Irel

The effect, also, of the general diffusion of education amon
masses of our population in respect to their moral condition
scarcely be calculated. That evil will ever go side by side with g
this world, experience leaves us no reason to doubt. That while
general school system we are educating those who will be an hon
themselves and a benefit to society and the nation, we are also to a c
extent educating the vicious, is true; but that, on the whole, edu
tends largely, very largely, to increase the better element in prop
to the vicious, is a fact that cannot be denied. To enter fully
the discussion of this proposition would be out of place here, not
standing its great importance in this connection. But it is evide
every intelligent person, that safety in this matter consists in cont
progress. Failure in the race, will result in giving over society an
nation to the control of the vicious. To education, therefore, m
looks for all the elements of national strength, and the more gen
it is diffused and the higher its grade, in like proportion wil

children will have just grounds to complain that injustice has been done them.

While Illinois spends 1 per cent. of the assessed value of her taxable property, and Iowa 1.4 per cent., for school purposes, Georgia spends but one-tenth of 1 per cent., and North Carolina but one-fourth of 1 per cent. for this purpose. This difference cannot, of course, be charged to inability, but, to put it in the mildest form, it must be charged to neglect, or the want of appreciation of the value of education. To help the latter, then, and withhold assistance from the former, would have too much the appearance of rewarding the negligent, who are unwilling even to do what they can to help themselves, and refusing aid to those who are burdening themselves to prepare their children to be useful members of society and valuable citizens of the Nation. I am as desirous as anyone in this Senate to assist those States that are in the background in this respect, for I am fully aware they are laboring under difficulties which do not apply to their sister States, and this is one great reason—in fact, I may say the chief reason—why I have brought forward this bill. But I wish the Government to be just in distributing its favors, and this cannot be done effectually in this matter with much less than the amount I have proposed. Although money from this tax has no more inherent value in it for this purpose than any other fund, yet there is something pleasing in the idea that the mighty stream of liquid sin, flowing on in spite of all the efforts made to check it, and bearing multitudes downward to its whirlpool of crime and death, will thus be made, by its very downward pressure, a power to lift as many more from the depths of ignorance; that the very streams the distillers and retailers are sending forth to foster vice and crime may be used as a force to destroy their origin, just as the maddened waters of Niagara may be made a force to level the precipice from which they fall. So far, then, as the use of this particular fund in this way inspires this feeling in those who encourage education and temperance, so far, we may truly say, it would be more effectual than any other.

Men called statesmen are apt to believe that they control the masses; but when the masses, whether right or wrong, become aroused on any question pertaining to government, the men known as statesmen are as powerless to control them as they are to direct the storm; and so the leading men, or statesmen, as they are called, join their respective sides and add fury to the desires of the people. Aristides did not control Athens, nor Xerxes, Persia, in that fullest sense which brought the destinies of nations into conflict. The common Greeks and the common Persians, who had in some way learned in their ignorance to hate and

honor. If they are divided by sectional jealousies and trans-
tic feelings, can there be union of sentiment and action?

In our own land, to-day, the grossly ignorant are numerous
to control the affairs of the Nation. They hold the balance o
if they could only unite. But while they do not unite as a cl
influence may do worse than form a union among themselves.
apparent attempt to form a party of the ignorant, would und
be met by a combination of the intelligent. Their wishes and
their prejudices and jealousies, may suggest to demagogues o
ties to gain selfish ends, and plunge us into still greater sectio
We need, as a Nation so extended, to foster homogeneous instr
our hundred different climates and regions. The one grand th
in every one of these regions, each larger than most of the nati
world, is to secure the uniformity of intelligence and virtue.
no other

If our people in the pine woods of Maine or Michigan; if th
mines of the Carolinas and Virginia, in Colorado and Nevada,
fornia and Alaska, if the cultivators of the farms in Ohio and
of the plantations of Georgia and Louisiana; if the herders of th
of Texas and New Mexico, can all be rendered intelligent enou
the excellence of virtue, and be made noble enough to practi
restraining laws; if they can be taught wisdom enough to appre
ten thousand advantages of a national Union embracing a hu
mates and capable of sustaining a myriad of mutually helpful in
freely interchanging their products and acting on one another, a
forces, to stimulate every one to its highest capacity of rival e
then we would be sure of a stable Union, and an immortality

Is it not now easy to see that the e ion of the young

great and mighty Nation of the world? We have the same glorious Constitution. Let us all, from highest to lowest, from richest to poorest, from blackest to whitest, learn to read its words as they are written, and then we shall be most likely to interpret its provisions alike, and administer its enactments alike, in justice and honor.

We all read the same Bible, and claim to practise the same golden rule. Let us instruct all the youth whom the beneficent Father gives us, natives of this land or born on other shores, in the grand principles of morality which it inculcates, and in all the science which it has fostered. We all inherit, from our mother-land, the same invaluable code of common laws and institutions. Let us, if need be, be careful all to obtain enough knowledge to read and understand the laws which the Legislatures of the several States shall make, and the decisions, in accordance with that common law, which their courts shall render. We have received from our ancestors, and from the present generation of philosophic scientists, a body of knowledge and wisdom, the worth of which even genius can scarcely estimate. Let that be given to every child that breathes our atmosphere, in substantially the same spelling-book and primer, in schools as good among the snows of Aroostook as in marts of New York, Boston, or Charleston; as free on the shores of Puget Sound as on the prairies of Illinois, and as well taught in the rice-fields of the South as on the hills of Connecticut. Then we shall be "one and inseparable, now and forever."

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE IN 1884—LOGAN AGAIN ASSAILS THE OBNOXIOUS BILL IN THE SENATE—HE BIDS THE CONFEDERATE DEMOCRATS BEWARE!

Again, on March 14, 1884, Senator Logan made a most powerful and convincing speech in the Senate upon a House bill to place Fitz-John Porter on the retired list of the army as a colonel, but without the back-pay feature which had been attached to previous attempted legislation in his behalf. Again, as before, every senator was in his seat during the hours in which he held their rapt attention, and again the galleries were crowded to suffocation—and it was difficult to restrain their plaudits. In concluding this speech General Logan eloquently said:

If this act of wrong, as I deem it, shall be perpetrated by the Congress of the United States, it will be declaring that those who failed in

the hour of trial, are those who shall be honored in the h
umph; it will be declaring to the world that the record of th
army who failed at the important time, is as good as those
tained the Government; that the honor and glory of the whole
the United States shall not be maintained alone by the honors
but shall be maintained by the honors lost by its unworthy
When we returned to our homes and our peaceful pursuits,
armies of a million of men melted away into the paths of peace.
expected, and ought to expect now, that nothing would be
Congress, at least, that would mar the thought which should be
man's mind, that equality and justice should be done to all acc
the laws and Constitution of our land; that justice should be
living, and that justice also should be meted out to the reputat
dead.

So then, for the honor of this Nation, let not its representat
the record that loyalty made in behalf of this Government and
benefit of this people.

I have deemed it to be my duty as a member of this body t
at all times a proposition of this character, because I believe
wrong in theory, and certainly wrong in practice. I believe it
moralize the army, and have a demoralizing effect upon the co

I say, in all kindness, to the other side of this Chamber
haps have no effect, your course, assisted by a few of our side
case, will prevent the people of this country, as long as you
ceed in this way, from having confidence that you intend to a
the affairs of the Government fairly. The opening of the
Fitz-John Porter does not mean Fitz-John Porter. It means
down the barrier, the wall between the good and the bad, an
who failed in time of trial and those who did their duty. I
opening the door on the retired list to Porter, and to
who failed us in our trials, who shall follow in his wake. I
more. I do not care what a few gentlemen who were in the
army, may say. I do not care what a few gentlemen who were
Union armies, may say, but the great body of the American peop
believe in breaking down the barriers between the men who
time of need and the men who stood at their posts.

When I say that, I am speaking of our loyal people. I m
the people do not believe in your coming here to regulate co
martial for us during the war. They do not believe it just, they
eve it is right. I am speaking in truth to you, and the pe
emphasize it to you hereafter. Let your Confederacy regulate
courts-martial while it existed in opposition to this Union, but

come here from under that flag with numbers sufficient to put disgraced men back in the army, to cast slurs upon our men who did their duty, to trample in the dust the authority that suppressed your Confederacy. Let not your feelings go that far. If they do, I tell you that more years than you think will pass over your heads before you will have the confidence of the American people.

There are some friends on this side of the Chamber who join with the other side. They are entitled to their views. I say to them, you will open the doors to danger in this country, when you do this act. It is not an act of kindness to this man; it is an act of injustice to the army; it is an act of injustice to the loyal people of this country; it is an act of injustice to the memory of Lincoln, and those who were associated with him at the time; it is trampling underfoot, the law and the facts. You who were their friends in the hour of trial, you who stood by them then, should not falter now. You are to-day doing that which you would not have done ten years ago. But to-day the consciences of some people are getting so easy, that we must do everything that is asked, for men who failed us in the hour of greatest danger, for men who are entitled to nothing except what they received. We are asked in charity, which is no charity, to violate the law, to violate the proper rules of civil conduct, to violate the judgment of a court, to violate the order of a President made according to law and justice, as shown at that time and now. I hope, at least, that men who have stood by the country in the hour of trial, will not weaken, in the hour of triumph, in the interests of those whose triumph would have proved disastrous to the country.

The conscientious feeling that I have performed my duty, according to my honest convictions, to my country, to the honor of our now faithful little army, to my comrades in arms during the war, to the living and the dead that took part in the judgment of the court, to the loyal people that loved this country and helped to save it, shall be in my own breast, through life, my reward for my action in this case.

SENATOR LOGAN ASSAILED AS A "LAND-GRABBER"—HE DENOUNCES THE CHARGE AS "MALICIOUSLY FALSE," AND PROVES IT TO BE SO—EVEN THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS LAUGH THE CHARGE TO SCORN.

On July 4, 1884—just twenty-one years after that other Fourth of July when he had led the victorious hosts of the Union into the fortress of Vicksburg,—General Logan, who

the unfortunate savage, who was unable to protect
until an honest Secretary of the Interior went the
the Surveyor, and took back the land for the Zuni
reading of which was received with scornful "laugh
applause on the Democratic side." After declari
charge to be "maliciously false," Logan proceeded t
upon record, written statements from Commissioner
land of the General Land Office, Major Tucker,
Captain Lawton, U.S.A., Colonel James Stevenson
United States Geological Survey, and Secretary Telle
Interior Department, which conclusively proved it to
and that the whole story was based upon the single att
fact that Major Tucker, Captain Lawton, and Mr. St
ercising their own undoubted rights as citizens, had
desert-land claims on public lands, open to entry by a
at Nutria Spings, N. M., some twenty-five or thirt
from the town of Zuni, and outside of the Zuni reserv
a location, moreover, in which Logan had not the s
pecuniary interest. But Major Tucker being Logan's
law, the attempt had thus been made to assail th
through the former. Logan ended by saying "Thi
a full answer to this false, unprovoked, and malicious
which I place on record, where all may have acces

PART IV.

LOGAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

GENERAL LOGAN AGAIN TALKED OF FOR THE PRESIDENCY—A TRAIN OF LOGAN MEN REACHES CHICAGO—HIS NAME BEFORE THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF 1884.

For some time prior to the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 3, 1884, the name of General Logan, as that of an available Republican candidate for the Presidency, had frequently been discussed in the press, and among leading men of that party, with evident favor. It was argued that his candidacy would secure the support of the great body of the Methodist Church, of which he was a member; of that strong element represented by the Union soldiers and their relations and friends; of the colored people, whose steadfast friend he had ever been from the period of their emancipation; and of that still more numerous factor in American politics known as the laboring element, for whose education, welfare, and prosperity he had so earnestly, persistently, and faithfully labored. With his grand record in the army, at the hustings, and in the legislative halls of the Nation, his friends thought such a candidate at the head of the Republican ticket would sweep the States triumphantly. In the course of an article headed "General John A. Logan," the *Grand Army Record* as far back as October 15, 1882, had said:

Next to General Grant, no man in the Republic has a stronger hold on the affections of the masses than he who heads this article.

Plain, affable, guileless, honest, John A. Logan is one of Na noblemen. Whether in the field, at the head of his gallant corps, or as a Senator of the United States, he has always proven ha equal to any emergency, and has always merited and received plaudits of his countrymen. . .

But it is as a statesman that General Logan has won a name greater than the proud distinction he acquired as a field-ma What an exemplar for the youth of the Republic! Surrou by opportunities for amassing millions, John A. Logan is t poor man. While others have made themselves rich, on salar $5,000 per annum, he has amassed nothing but imperishable rep and is doubtless a poorer man than he was in 1860. For this re he is entitled to the highest commendation, and good men everyw delight to know such a man.

. . . . . .

Should he be made the standard-bearer of his party, he w receive the earnest, hearty, and successful support of the vast ma of his countrymen, who would thus delight to honor the noblest of God, an honest man.

Numberless other papers bore testimony to a pr widespread feeling in favor of his candidacy. But Gen Logan, although saying and doing nothing to discourage friends from urging his candidacy, persistently declined at the very first moment, to say or do anything in this direct that might possibly be construed even by his enemies as seeking. He held, with another, that the Presidential o is that one of all offices in the people's gift that should the man, and not the man the office. The Illinois delega to the Republican National Convention of 1884, determ however, to present the General's name as the candidate his native State. That their candidate was popular, they assurances from delegates of many other States, and arrival of "a train of Logan men" at Chicago June 2, 1 as told in the following words by the *Evening Journal*, confirmed their impression of the enthusiasm which his n nation for that position would evoke throughout the coun

A special train arrived here at eight o'clock this morning W[illegible] n, D.C., over the Pennsylvania Road, *via* Baltimore, a

somely decorated, and the following mottoes on the cars: "Boys, McPherson and Revenge." There was a life-like portrait of General Logan, on each side of which were the words, "Our Choice." Then followed "With Logan is Victory." These were all in large and conspicuous characters, that they might be seen from a distance. The train consisted of fourteen cars in two sections, and on its arrival at Baltimore was met by a large delegation from that city, headed by Hon. A. Worth Sparks, Captain Frank Duhorst, and Colonel William Leonard. This train was arranged for in Washington by Dr. E. A. Adams, a prominent Loganite, and in its transit to Chicago was greeted at every point with an ovation. At points where the train stopped such expressions as the following were heard: "Logan would be hard to beat." "He would divide the Democratic soldier-vote." "I'm a Democrat, but put up Logan and I will vote for him." "He is the only man that ever sought the nomination whose record is immaculate."

On board the train were friends of Logan from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and it is evident that if General Logan is not nominated, it will not be the fault of his friends from Maryland and the District of Columbia.

LOGAN'S NAME PRESENTED TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1884 AS THE CANDIDATE OF ILLINOIS—HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

On Tuesday, June 3, 1884, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago, and was temporarily organized. On Wednesday, June 4th, it was permanently organized. When General J. B. Henderson, of Missouri, was chosen Permanent Chairman he made a speech, in which he referred to all the candidates. His reference to General Logan—"Illinois can come with one who never failed in the discharge of public duty, whether in council-chamber or on field of battle,"—was loudly cheered. So also was his reference to Mr. Blaine when he said "Maine has her honored favorite, whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all." On the evening of Thursday, June 5th, nominations of candidates for the Presidency

being in order, after Connecticut had presented S
Hawley's name, the Washington *National Tribune* sa

The next State that responded was Illinois, and as Senat r
mounted the platform to present the name of General John A
cheer after cheer followed him When he was at last allowe
ceed, he began by referring to the nominations of Lincoln an
both from Illinois, and both first nominated in Chicago. In
party assembled again in Chicago, had organized success by n
Garfield, and now, in 1884, in the same State, Illinois, which ha
wavered in its adherence to the Republican Party, presents
standard-bearer of that party, another son, one whose name w
recognized from one end of the land to the other as an able sta
a brilliant soldier, and an honest man—John A Logan.

The announcement of General Logan's name was receive
wild burst of applause, a great many persons rising to their feet,
their hats and handkerchiefs, and the thousands of people in the
joining in the roars of applause. The cheers were renewed ag
again. The speaker resumed

"A native of the State which he represents in the counc
Nation, reared among the youth of a section where every ele
manhood is early brought into play, he is eminently a man of t
ple. [Applause] The safety, the permanency, and the pro
the Nation depend upon the courage, the integrity, and the
its citizens When yonder starry flag was assailed by enemies
when the integrity of the Union was imperiled by an organized
when the storm of war threatened the very life of the Nation,
lant son of the Prairie State resigned his seat in the Congres
United States, returned to his home, and was the first of our
raise a regiment and to march to the front in defence of his
[Applause] Like Douglas, he believed that in time of war me
be either patriots or traitors, and he threw his mighty influence
side of the Union, and Logan made a record second to none
tory of States in the struggle to preserve this Government A
His history [illegible] the battles of Belmont, of Donelson
of Vicksburg, of Lookout Mountain, of Atlanta, and of the
march to the sea [Great applause] I repeat again, Mr C
and fellow-citizens, he never [illegible] a battle in all the war Ap
Where there was fighting, [illegible] he did not wait for orders
he fell to [illegible] when they were received His plume
[illegible] Henry of Navarre was always to be seen at the
[illegible] the hottest [Applause] During the long st

four years, he commanded, under the authority of the Government, first a regiment, then a brigade, then a division, then an army corps, and finally an army. He remained in the service until the war closed, when, at the head of his army, with the scars of battle upon him, he marched into the capital of the Nation, and with the brave men whom he had led on a hundred hard-fought fields was mustered out of the service under the very shadow of the Capitol building which he had left four years before as a member of Congress, to go and fight the battles of his country. When the war was over, and genial peace victoriously returned, he was again invited by his fellow-citizens to take his place in the councils of the Nation. In a service of twenty years in both Houses of Congress, he has shown himself to be no less able and distinguished as a citizen than he was renowned as a soldier. Conservative in the advocacy of measures involving the public welfare, ready and eloquent in debate, fearless—yes, I repeat again, fearless—in defence of the rights of the weak against the oppressions of the strong, he stands to-day closer to the great mass of the people of this country than almost any other man now engaging public attention. [Applause.] No man has done more in defence of those principles which have given life and spirit and victory to the Republican Party than has John A. Logan of Illinois. [Applause.] In all that goes to make up a brilliant military and civil career and to commend a man to the favor of the people, he whose name we have presented here to-night has shown himself to be the peer of the best.

General Prentiss seconded the nomination of General Logan in a brief but telling speech, and the roll-call was then resumed.

The remarkable scenes and proceedings of that memorable Convention are still fresh in the minds of all. Hence it is not the purpose of the writer to allude to them except in so far as they have a direct bearing on the illustrious subject of this narrative.

THE FOUR BALLOTS—HOW LOGAN SECURED THE NOMINATION OF BLAINE, AND WHY HE DID IT—HIS FAMOUS DESPATCH.

It will doubtless be remembered that it required four ballots to absolutely decide the contest for the Presidential nomination. Upon the first ballot the vote for the four leading candidates stood: Blaine, 334½; Arthur, 278; Edmunds, 93; Logan, 63½. Upon the second: Blaine, 349; Arthur, 276;

Edmunds, 85; Logan, 61. Upon the third: Blaine, 375; Arthur, 274; Edmunds, 69; Logan, 61.

During the balloting, General Logan, with his wife and two or three friends—the writer among them—was in the upper rooms of his (Twelfth Street) Washington residence, receiving despatches direct from the Convention-hall. Before the third ballot was concluded, the General, sitting on the edge of a couch, wrote in pencil the famous despatch which decided the contest. It was in these words:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1884.

To Senator Cullom, Convention Hall, Chicago, Ill.

The Republicans of the States that must be relied upon to elect the President having shown a preference for Mr. Blaine, I deem it my duty not to stand in the way of the people's choice, and recommend my friends to assist in his nomination.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

The despatches to the Washington *Post* said:

The result of the third ballot had hardly been announced when, like a flash of lightning, the report went over the floor that Logan had telegraphed his supporters to go for Blaine. When the news reached the Arthur managers it was received with incredulity, but a moment later a copy of the telegram, addressed to Senator Cullom and signed by John A. Logan, was before their eyes. This made the result of the ensuing ballot a foregone conclusion, especially when the news was followed by the announcement that the Ohio delegation would go solid the same way.

The contents of General Logan's despatch, as has been stated, being known all over the Convention in less time than it takes to write the fact, an attempt was made to defeat "the people's choice" by a motion to take a recess until the evening, in the hope that it would carry, and that time would thus be gained for concentrating the opposition to Mr. Blaine upon some other candidate, but it was too late. Logan's telegram had already effected its purpose, and the subsequent proceedings, including the fourth ballot, necessarily followed, and were

mere matters of form. What ensued is thus told in the despatches of the *Post:*

When Illinois was called, the chairman of the delegation, Senator S. M. Cullom, said: "I ask leave of this Convention to read a despatch which I have received a few moments ago from General John A. Logan, addressed to the Illinois delegation." (Loud cries of "Regular order, regular order," "I object," "Call the roll," and great confusion.)

Mr. Cullom—"To the Republicans"—(Loud cries of "Order," "Call the roll," "Regular order.")

"I am directed by General Logan to read it to this Convention, and shall send the despatch to the desk to be read." (Loud cries of "No, no," and great confusion.)

Mr. Burrows of Michigan—"I make the point of order that the reading of the despatch is not in order, and nothing but the announcement of the vote is in order." (Loud applause.)

"The chair sustains the point of order." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Cullom—"The Illinois delegation then withdraws the name of General John A. Logan, and gives for Blaine thirty-four votes, for Logan seven, and for Arthur three." (Loud applause and loud cheers.)

This clinched the business, the fourth ballot standing, for the four candidates mentioned: Blaine, 541; Arthur, 207; Edmunds, 41; Logan, 7—the nomination of Mr. Blaine being then made unanimous. The account in the *Post* said:

The secretary's announcement of the votes for James G. Blaine got no further than the hundreds, for his voice was lost in a whirlwind of applause that followed the announcement of Blaine's nomination, which had been a certainty ever since Shelby M. Cullom had tried to read his telegram from John A. Logan.

Every person in the audience, delegates and visitors alike, rose to their feet simultaneously, and, all being Blaine men now, shouted and sang their delight to the success of the man from Maine, with demonstrations of joy such as had not been seen before in the Convention. It took nearly thirty minutes to get to business.

The moment that it was absolutely certain that Mr. Blaine would get the nomination, General Logan wrote and sent to Mr. Blaine, then at Augusta, the despatch of congratulation hereafter given.

From this prompt and decisive action of General L[illegible] at exactly the right time the political reader will get a[illegible] of some of the qualities which made him so successful a[illegible] er in war. When he wrote the despatch there was no he[illegible] about it; after he sent it, no regret. On the contrary he [illegible] clared that it was a matter of conscience with him an[illegible] the right and only thing to do. Many another politician [illegible] position would have written no such despatch, wou[illegible] favored an adjournment, and depended upon his ex[illegible] chances for making combinations and securing the great [illegible] to himself. But here again, as in the case of General Th[illegible] at Nashville, heretofore referred to, he triumphed over [illegible] and secured victory to the man whom he thought the [illegible] wanted to win it. And now that he is gone from them f[illegible] the people, whom General Logan in so many fields [illegible] served so conscientiously, so devotedly, so grandly, [illegible] will learn to appreciate him in all the sincere, honest [illegible] beauty of his really lovable character.

At that time, however, his enemies continued to [illegible] him and try to mislead. In fact no sooner was he [illegible] ated for the Vice-Presidency than some envenomed [illegible] whispered that it was "a bargain with Blaine [illegible] Aurora *B[illegible]n* of July 2, 1884, thus refuted the [illegible] umny:

[illegible]

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 7.30 P.M.

"*A. M. Jones, Grand Pacific, Chicago:*

"The Convention must do what they think best under the circumstances.

"JOHN A. LOGAN."

And that is the history of the connection of Logan with the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. It came to him, not from any preparation, but from combinations of circumstances which compelled the Convention to the course it took, and it was a very proper and acceptable course.

The writer can add, of his own knowledge, that besides the despatch from Mr. Jones, here alluded to, General Logan received a number of others from gentlemen of distinction at Chicago immediately after the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and whom it was fair to presume could control the choice of the Convention for the Vice-Presidency, offering him that nomination and urging him to state whether he would accept if nominated—to none of which did the General consider it proper to reply. Further than that, the same evening, several gentlemen of national distinction called upon him to beg him to accept the nomination for the second place, to all of whom he listened in his usual gentle and kindly manner, but gave no indication as to his probable course. The fact is, that he did not want the Vice-Presidential nomination, but was afterward reconciled to it by the remarkable unanimity with which it came to him, and his sense of duty to party and country.

HOW GENERAL LOGAN WAS NOMINATED FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—ON ROLL-CALL HE GETS 779 VOTES—THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS BY ACCLAMATION.

The manner in which General Logan was nominated by the Convention, at its evening session of the 6th, for Vice-President of the United States, must have been very pleasing to him. The story is very fairly told in the Washington *Post* (Democratic) despatches of that date, as follows:

The resolution, limiting speeches of nomination to ten minutes, passed, and the clerk proceeded to call the roll of States for nominations.

No response was made until Illinois was reached, when Senator P... of Kansas came forward. He said the Convention had completed tw of its most serious duties—the adoption of a platform, and the nomina tion of a candidate for President. The platform was one on which good Republicans could unite, and the candidate was one who ... beat any Democrat, living or dead. But it was still important that th best possible man should be named for the second place. It was but matter of just recognition to the great body of soldiers of the War f the Union that a representative of their number should be placed as th second name on the ticket. The Grand Army of the Republic had e rolled more than three-quarters of a million men who lately wore th blue. In presenting a na... from their ranks the speaker would no tion a man fitted in every way for the first place; a man who would ad strength to the ticket and justify the hopes and expectations of th party. That man was General John A. Logan. [Loud, long, and ... newed applause.] The speaker did not present him on behalf of Illinoi or of any other State, but of the whole United States. He belonged m more to Illinois than to Kansas, where 75,000 soldiers would receive th news of his nomination with shouts of gladness. The speaker w commissioned by the State of Kansas to make this nomination. [Ap plause.]

Judge Hale of Tennessee, in seconding the nomination, said th while the Convention had not chosen his first choice, it had done wo and the speaker proceeded to pay a tribute to the Plumed Knight Maine. He hoped the Convention would come to a common unde standing and agreement for the second place on the ticket. When th wires should transmit the news of the nomination of General Logan t the soldier boys of East Tennessee there would be rejoicing amo them, as there would be everywhere. On the Presidential nominee th delegation was somewhat divided, but when they came to name Jo A. Logan they were united twenty-four strong.

Mr. Thurston of Nebraska also seconded the nomination. He wann the Republican Party to write upon its banner the invincible legen "Blaine and Logan." [Applause, and cries of "Time, time."]

After a few other speeches, Mr. Robinson of Ohio moved to su pend the rules and nominate Logan by acclamation. The motion wa carried, by the ayes and nays being very weak.

Mr. M. Kinney of Ohio moved the appointment of a committee to n tify the candidates of their nomination.

Congressman Davis of Illinois moved that the roll be called o Logan's nomination, and it was called accordingly. The idea of a ro call met the approval of the galleries, and each chairman, as he a

nounced the vote of his delegation, was cheered as heartily as though an exciting contest was in progress.

Wisconsin voted nine for Logan and three for Lucius Fairchild, the latter being received with prolonged hissing. Massachusetts only cast twelve votes, and G. W. Curtis, on behalf of New York, asked time to make the count. The Wisconsin delegation withdrew their votes for Fairchild and gave twelve for Logan. New York being called a second time, Curtis responded with sixty for Logan, six for Gresham, and one for Foraker. Total number of votes polled for Logan, 779.

The nomination was made unanimous this time, amid great applause.

When quiet was restored, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was put and carried, and the vast audience began to disperse.

NEWS OF LOGAN'S NOMINATION RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON—AN IMPROMPTU OVATION—LOGAN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO BLAINE—BLAINE'S REPLY—BLAINE'S OVATION IN AUGUSTA—HIS HAPPY REFERENCE TO LOGAN.

No sooner was the news of Logan's nomination for the Vice-Presidency known in Washington than the crowds around the bulletin-boards cheered themselves hoarse for the grand ticket. All seemed to feel that now the one thing needful to insure success had been done, and "It's a double-barrelled-ticket," and "It's a double-ender," and similar expressions, were heard on every tongue. The old-soldier element was especially delighted, since they could not have Logan at the head, to have him second on the ticket. The news spread through the city like a flash. The Washington *Post* (Democratic), of July 7th, tells what spontaneously followed, in these words:

At ten o'clock last night General Logan sat in his library, an inner second-floor room, at No. 812 Twelfth Street, conversing with a friend upon the events of the day's session of the Convention at Chicago. All the doors and windows were open to catch the evening breeze, and the lights were turned low except at a desk in one corner, where the General's secretary sat writing. In the adjoining front room Mrs. Logan was conversing with a party numbering eight or ten ladies and two or three gentlemen. The picture was that of an informal evening

known to the companion of Mrs. Logan, and that lady entere
library bearing a torn envelope and its enclosure in her hand. "C
papa, here is something," she said, as she grasped his hand to lead
toward the light. A shout of three or four hoarse voices made
heard from the street. A charming lady clad in pure white passed
Logan and seized both the General's hands, beginning an impressiv
evidently a very welcome greeting. More gentlemen entered. L
shouts came up from the street. Somebody proposed three chee
something, and the result drowned for a moment all voices in the r
A sound of drums approaching from a distance lent its help to
the noise.

The General's face at the first salutation wore a look of somet
resembling surprise, but it gave place to blushes and broad smil
he was seized by ladies and gentlemen and conducted to the
window in response to the din of demand from the crowded
hall. "Speech! speech!" shouted a crowd of a thousand white
colored men, in about equal portions; and again the General, a
prisoner in the hands of his agreeable captors, took up his march.
was cleared with difficulty through the hall, down the stairs, and o
the front door, where, standing upon the steps of the mansion,
General was cheered vociferously by his visitors.

Silence was secured, and General Logan, in a voice inaudible to
than half the crowd, said, "Friends, I thank you for your co
greeting to-night. I am not prepared to make a speech. Ag
thank you. Good-night."

The General and Mrs. Logan were co[illegible]ucte[illegible]ck to the parl
the mansion, and then, the doors being thr[illegible] the crowds pe

In reply to the query of the *Post* reporter as to his acceptance, Senator Logan said:

"I suppose it is my duty to accept, and I shall do so."

"What do you think of Mr. Blaine's nomination?"

"I think it is a very strong one. I have sent him the following telegram:

"'WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1884.

"'*Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.:*

"'I most heartily congratulate you on your nomination. You will be elected. Your friend,

"'JOHN A. LOGAN.'"

To Senator Logan's telegram of congratulation Mr. Blaine sent the following reply:

"I am proud and honored in being associated with you in the National campaign.

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

During the same evening Mr. Blaine was the recipient at Augusta of a very flattering ovation—thus described in a despatch to the same Democratic journal:

A special train of fifteen cars from Portland, Lewiston, and other cities reached this city this evening, and a few minutes later a special Bangor train arrived with thirteen cars and upward of a thousand persons. The visitors marched to the residence of Mr. Blaine, who received them and addressed them as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am sure I must regard this as a compliment totally unprecedented in the history of politics in Maine. I do not dare take the compliment at all to myself, but I recognize the earnestness with which you are prepared to enter the pending National campaign; and I have the pleasure to announce to you, from a despatch I have just received, that I have myself the honor to be associated on the Republican ticket with that brave and honorable soldier, that eminent Senator and true man, John A. Logan, of Illinois. [Tremendous applause and cheers, three times three, for Logan. A voice, "You can't beat that team."]

"I am sure, gentlemen, I am very sorry that the elements are not as auspicious as they might have been for your visit [A voice, 'We have been waiting for the shower eight years,'] and the way you stand it is a good proof. I am sure that you are wet. I can add nothing by a speech to that fact, and you would hardly expect me to do more on

this occasion than to express to you the very deep obligations I the extraordinary compliment you have paid me in coming fro homes in distant parts of the State on the announcement of th of the National Convention. I wish my home was large en contain you all, as my heart is." [Cries of "Good!" and [illegible]

HOW THE PRESS AND PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE [illegible] HAILED THE NOMINATION OF LOGAN.

The spontaneous delight with which the news [illegible] unanimous nomination of General Logan to the [illegible] place on the Presidential ticket was hailed by the R[illegible] can press of the whole country was as remarkable in [illegible] as was the manner of the nomination itself. A ve[illegible] only—and these in the briefest possible limits—can be here, but they will serve to indicate the general enth[illegible] with which that event was regarded by the press, as w[illegible] by the people to whom the General had devoted hi[illegible] best services.

His name affords a sufficient guarantee that should the Rep[illegible] Party be successful at the coming election, its pledge to the [illegible] will be faithfully carried out.—*Washington National Tribune*, [illegible] 1884.

General Logan is abundantly qualified in character, resour[illegible] experience to discharge the duties of President. Should th[illegible] accidentally fail to him, he will second the work so auspi[illegible] by General Arthur, of removing the stigma that three [illegible] failures had fastened upon the position and the name of "ac[illegible] President."—*Kingston Daily Freeman.*

The nomination of John A. Logan for Vice President with G. Blaine as the candidate for President, has made the Rep[illegible] ticket of the year one of the strongest the party has ever pre[illegible] [illegible] the second place the dignity and [illegible] [illegible] was regarded in the early days of the Republic [illegible] General Logan will bring a tremendous personal strength to t[illegible] [illegible] June 7, 1884.

[illegible] great men represent the best elements of the A[illegible] [illegible] and the American soldier. Logan would adorn eithe[illegible] [illegible]

He [illegible] of the ticket in all the attr[illegible]

greatness and well-bestowed services that endear a public man to the people, and which beget their abiding confidence.—*Kansas City Journal.*

General John A. Logan is a typical Western man. He is a national character as well; and though Illinois is honored with his residence, he belongs to the whole country.—*Kansas City Journal.*

He was the choice of General Grant for the first place on the ticket, and of many others of that division of the party. . . . General Logan is a bluff, hearty, generous, outspoken, and honorable man, of great force of character and much ability. He has no narrow prejudices, and does not make enemies.—*Buffalo Express.*

His selection gives the proper geographical balance to the ticket and will appeal strongly to Western men, who have in Senator Logan a man of their own type, and to war veterans who know him as a staunch friend of the soldiers.—*Boston Journal.*

John A. Logan is the peer of any man in the Senate. He has great ability and long experience, and is well fitted to fill the highest place in the Nation.—*Kansas City Journal.*

His life is almost the typical one of the successful American.—*Davenport Gazette.*

The soldier element is abundantly and well represented on the ticket in the person of General Logan—the ablest and most illustrious of the volunteer officers who fought against the rebellion.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

John A. Logan, the candidate for Vice-President, is a man fit to be President. . . . He is honest, strong, frank, and true; a man of broad views, prompt action, and great power; a wise counsellor and a strong fighter, whose name will add strength to the ticket and whose election will be a credit to the party.—*Manchester Mirror.*

General Logan's career has been a brilliant one, alike in military and in civil life. . . . His name will revive the glorious memories of many a well-fought field, . . . and be a watchword of victory around the Republican camp-fires in the political conflict now impending.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Although he has been in public life for a long period he has a reputation for being honest and incorruptible.—*Langhorne, Pa., Standard.*

General Logan has an unblemished record as a soldier and statesman. He was one of the bravest of the brave during the dark days of the rebellion, and his reputation as a stainless and incorruptible representative of the people in the Halls of Congress is world-wide.—*Washington Republican.*

As for Gene Logan, the soldiers love him, the Western people

love him, the Eastern people either love or respect him, and n
against him, excepting, perhaps, Fitz-John Porter and the De
Party. *Denver Tribune.*

He is a man the American people can point to with pride
not a public man of prominence in either party to-day with
record than General Logan. He adds strength to the ticket.—
phia Item.

His political religion is that the country can never pay the
owes to those who saved it in its hour of need, and made a
grand enough to live for; that is why he has to-day such a pla
affectionate regard of all his comrades. This feeling will find
sion at the polls next November in spite of party needs or affi
Fargo Argus.

No man has more nobly won the honors that the Chicago
tion have conferred upon him. Now let the people honor the
by ratifying the action of the Convention. *Sandusky Republican*

But in nominating John A. Logan for Vice-President the
tion selected a man who almost matches the head in the grande
intellect, his force of brain, and in popularity. General Loga
of the heroes of the Republic, whose brilliant career on the
equalled by his achievements in statesmanship.—*Allentown, Pa.,*
and News.

General Logan is probably the strongest man who could ha
named for the Vice-Presidency. He is particularly popular in t
and with the colored voters of the South, for whose civil and
rights no man has more courageously contended. He will str
the ticket in the two Virginias, North Carolina, and Indiana,
and he will increase the Republican majorities in Illinois, Kan
consin, and all the Northwestern States.—*San Francisco Chron*

The Convention did not go off in haste and nominate a sm
for Vice-President. General John A. Logan stood in the front
candidates for the Presidency, and he is nominated on his
ing, and not at any man's follower. *Cincinnati Commercial Gaze*

The nomination of Senator John A. Logan for the Vice-Pr
[illegible] nably added strength to the ticket, a strength that
no other nomination could have given it. He was one of the
men mentioned as the soldiers' candidate, and will, beyond quest
the full vote of those who wore the blue. *Columbus Evening Di*

General John A. Logan, the gallant, brave, successful sold
plain-spoken, clear-headed legislator, needs no words of co
[illegible] He is worthy of any honor the party or the pe
confer upon him. *Indianapolis Journal.* June 7th

Taking all things into consideration,—his peculiar characteristics, his magnetism, his honesty, and the strength he displayed as a Presidential candidate,—we know of no man whom the Convention could have better selected for the second place on the ticket with James G. Blaine.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The nomination of General Logan for Vice-President will be hailed by Republicans everywhere, and by the soldier element in particular, as a proper and deserved recognition of a brave, honest, and likable man. His whole life, practically, has been spent in the public service, and he was never known to neglect a duty nor betray a trust. The Republican Party owes him a big debt of gratitude both for his military and his civic services.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Had he been the head himself it would in reality have been stronger than it is.—*New York Times.*

He has been scarcely less prominent in public life than Mr. Blaine, and is worthy of the support of the Republican Party, and will create great enthusiasm among the soldier-citizens.—*Hartford Evening Post.*

Logan the soldier and Logan the statesman, known and beloved by all, is a fit second to the great leader, Blaine.—*Davenport Gazette.*

In the war he was a brilliant soldier; in peace, in the Senate of the United States, he has always been at the front, defending those principles for which he fought. His nomination, like Blaine's, was an inspiration, and it will be enthusiastically received by the country.—*Kokomo Gazette-Tribune.*

No man has so thoroughly the affections of the soldiers who wore the blue, as has General Logan. His stainless record, both military and civil, his long public services, entitle and fit him for the high position to which a grateful people will call him next fall.—*Lafayette Journal.*

His nomination will be especially pleasing to old soldiers and Southern Republicans, while all over the North it will arouse a spirit of enthusiasm. The ticket is one of giants, and will sweep the country.—*Frankfort Banner.*

John A. Logan is worthy himself to be President. He has distinguished himself in war and peace in patriotic services for his country, and his nomination will add strength to the ticket.—*Terre Haute Courier.*

As Senator Cullom remarked when he placed General Logan's name before the Convention, "No man has done more in defence of the principles which have given life and spirit and victory to the Republican Party."—*Chattanooga Commercial.*

The nomination of General John A. Logan for Vice-President is the

—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

General John A. Logan, the most distinguished of our soldiers, is also a most thoroughly acceptable American . brave, capable, and as honest as he is bold - *Dayton Journal*

A successful soldier in war, an able and trained statesm ate, he will be a good second for Mr. Blaine on the ticket. nation of two such favorites is one which will give a presage as the crowning glory of the campaign —*Troy Daily Times.*

In some respects he is more popular with the soldier elem either of the trio of great military leaders (Grant, Sherman, dan) whose names are always spoken in one breath by the people . . . He is a broad, enlightened, and courageous worthy of any honor which the country might bestow He be President, if, in the providences of the future, he should b the place. *Chicago Evening Journal*

If there is one name more than any other worthy to be with that of the Republican candidate for President, as repres virile, patriotic impulses with which Republicanism is instinct, is that of John A. Logan The Convention, which had Blaine amid scenes of enthusiasm, made no mistake when, voice, it asked the great General of Union volunteers and guished Senator from Illinois, to stand with the illustrious sta joint representative of the purposes of the party —*Albany Evenin*

The name of John A Logan was a happy inspiration. Th tion ran through the Convention like wildfire, and it will be with equal enthusiasm throughout the Nation . . . He identified with all the great victories of arms and the equ

mind, he is a typical American character, as is also the head of the ticket, and together they will arouse more enthusiasm than any ticket the party ever presented.—*Columbus Republican.*

His public life is a record of patriotism that any man or any nation might be proud of.—*Norfolk Times.*

John A. Logan as Vice-President strengthens to a wonderful extent the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Give Logan the wreath of victory if it falls on that side.—*Springfield New Era* (Democratic).

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* is mistaken when it says that Logan's nomination is not strong outside of Illinois. It will find that he is the stronger of the two. He will march triumphantly through the popular vote at the ballot-box as he marched triumphantly with Sherman to the sea.—*Chippewa, Wis., Herald.*

The addition of John A. Logan greatly strengthens the ticket. He is the idol of the soldiers, and his career in Congress has been able and honorable. Blaine and Logan make a strong combination.—*Greencastle, Ind., Banner.*

General Logan's nomination was a rounding out and perfecting of the ticket that would not have been properly filled had he not accepted the place. . . . In a sturdy and manly manner he has stood by his comrades in the army, while his Republicanism is of such a broad and national character that he has been recognized for years as the friend of all sections of the country. . . . Of the soldier-statesman, John A. Logan, it is sufficient to say that he was a terror to the enemies of his country in a time of peril, and a bulwark to its friends. . . . He was a friend of the oppressed, the defender of the Constitution, the idol of his comrades, the Black Prince of the century.—*Dover, Del., State Sentinel.*

Democratic as well as Republican soldier-boys will vote the ticket that bears his name.—*Ottumwa Courier.*

It is a cause for congratulation that the second place on the ticket is filled by a man who is strong in himself and very strong among the people—one who is fully competent to be at the head of the ticket, and whose nomination for President we should have hailed with joy. . . . Throughout the Mississippi Valley and the entire South, Logan is especially strong, and Blaine is peculiarly popular in other portions of the country.—*Loudon County, Va., Telephone.*

With Blaine at the head, and Logan associated with him, the popular chord has been struck and the greatest enthusiasm has been aroused. . . . Blaine and Logan will receive the vote of every Republican and Liberal in the State, and that will give them the vote of North Carolina.—*Raleigh, N. C., State Journal.*

REPUBLICANS AT WASHINGTON PREPARING TO RATIFY ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION CALL UPON LOGAN PAY THEIR RESPECTS.

On the evening of June 13th a meeting of Republic representing all the States and Territories of the Unio including the District of Columbia was held at Germ Hall, Washington, D. C., to perfect arrangements for an op air meeting in front of the City Hall, for the ratification of nominations of Blaine and Logan, at which three resolut were adopted, besides that touching the proposed ratifica The first spoke highly of President Arthur's administrat The second, of the great qualities of James G. Blaine, te ing him "the typical American." The third characterized nomination of John A. Logan as "a just tribute to the sold and sailors of the country."

The same evening the Illinois Republican Associati one hundred and fifty strong, marched to General Loga Washington residence to pay their respects to that illustr man, and were cordially received by the General and his w

The Washington *Republican* of June 14th, alluding to t pleasing visit, said:

Mr. T. L. DeLand, President of the Association, in introducing members spoke for them in expressing their gratification at the se tion of a Vice President made by the National Convention. He sp of the responsibilities and duties which would fall upon both the [illegible] referred to the military and civil history of the General as woven with that of the Nation, and familiar to every child [illegible] said that his fame as a soldier and statesman would never be [illegible]

General Logan thanked the association for its expression of g [illegible] referred to [illegible] long and pleasant association with many of [illegible] in adversity, and closed with these w[illegible]

[illegible] gentlemen, I desire to manifest [illegible] of the spirit which prompts your visit at this time [illegible] hearty greeting to my friends [illegible]

LOGAN IN MAINE—AN OVATION FROM PORTLAND TO AUGUSTA—GRAND RECEPTION AT AUGUSTA—HIS STIRRING SPEECH AT MR. BLAINE'S RESIDENCE.

The following interesting despatches from the same paper will give some slight idea of the enthusiasm excited in Maine by his appearance there on a short visit, at this time, to Mr. Blaine:

PORTLAND, ME., June 16th.—Senators John A. Logan and Eugene Hale passed through this city on the noon train, and were met at the dep't by Collector Dow, Postmaster Barker, Judge Haskell, and others. No reception was given. By invitation Senators Logan and Hale occupied the directors' car. A grand reception will be given on the arrival of the train at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 16th.—Hon. John A. Logan and Senator Eugene Hale arrived here at 3.15 P.M. by the fast express. They were cheered at all the stations along the line. They will remain with Mr. Blaine to-night, and to-morrow go to Ellsworth, returning to Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Blaine will be invited to accompany the party to Ellsworth. At the station here, on alighting from the train, the distinguished party were received with rounds of cheers. They were driven to Mr. Blaine's residence.

Mr. Blaine was in readiness at his house to give his associate on the ticket a hearty welcome. General Logan comes here at his suggestion, so that they may confer together on the work of the campaign, and principally on the letter of acceptance, before the committee, which is to convey the official information of their nomination, reaches here. This committee is expected here next Friday. Mr. Blaine's letter is all written, but may be slightly changed in its phraseology in one or two places before it is given out. It is understood that it will be of considerable length. General Logan's letter, it is thought, will be brief.

At eight o'clock this evening a procession was formed, in which there were over one hundred veteran soldiers, and marched to Mr. Blaine's residence. The streets were thronged with people. General Connor, in a few eloquent remarks, introduced General Logan. The latter stepping forward to the porch of Mr. Blaine's mansion, spoke as follows:

"LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND COMRADES: I most fully appreciate this kind compliment to-night. I am truly glad to meet so many citizens of

Augusta. I must confess that I feel embarrassed in attempting anything, after listening to what has been said by General Conn is true that the soldiers of Maine, in the same great contest, sto by side with those from all other parts of the country, and did the for the preservation of this great Nation. It was preserved b energy, their patriotism, and prowess. Behind them stood [illegible] of this grand Republic giving them their support and prayers, w hearts full of hope for their success, and as liberty first found [illegible] the Atlantic slope, well may it there have found true hearts for [illegible] ervation not only for this country, but of that liberty which G tended for all men.

"Let that which followed as a result of the preservation [illegible] lost. This can only be done by keeping control of the institut this country in the hands of those who sought to maintain them. [illegible] people believes in the fundamental principles of republican gover The same rule also applies in their selection of agents for the ad tration of the Government. The voice of a great majority of [illegible] publicans of this mighty Nation has chosen as the standard-be that great party in the coming contest for the Presidency of the States, your fellow-citizen James G. Blaine [applause], and [illegible] have no fear as to the result of this contest. It will be a glor tory, full and complete. Illinois, in 1860, gave to this country Republican President. Maine was then associated with [illegible] 1884, Maine will give as gallant a President to this Republic as [illegible] elected by this people.

"Citizens of Maine, I feel honored and complimented by be sociated on the ticket with a man worthy of the confidence of the and in every way capable of filling the high office of Pres [illegible] honor to himself and to the country." [Tremendous applau cheers for Logan.

Senator Hale was called for, and responded briefly. At the [illegible] remarks [illegible] calls were made for Mr. Blaine, who appeared [illegible] and gave a cordial invitation to all present, or as many as [illegible] house, and take Mr. Logan by the hand. The [illegible] [illegible] hour.

[illegible] memorial day at the Soldiers' Home at General Stephenson will extend an invitation to General Loga [illegible] will probably deliver a short address to the [illegible] General Logan will remain here several days.

Bangor, Me., June [illegible]. Messrs. Blaine and Logan, with [illegible] Hale arrived [illegible] from Ellsworth. [illegible] met by an [illegible] Stetson Square, where

form had been erected. Mayor Humphrey called the assemblage to order, and introduced Chief-Justice Appleton, who welcomed the distinguished guests. He was followed by the Hon. S. S. Blake.

Mr. Blaine made a few remarks, and General Logan spoke at length. Both speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers and applause.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT BANGOR WHEN PRESENTING GENERAL LOGAN TO ITS CITIZENS—LOGAN'S HANDSOME TRIBUTE TO JAMES G. BLAINE.

Mr. Blaine's speech on the night of June 18th, in presenting General Logan to the immense crowd of citizens of Bangor assembled to welcome the two great leaders of the Republican Party, was as follows:

I have so often in the past had the honor of a Bangor welcome that I know its depth and sincerity, and I am sure it was never extended to me on any occasion before, when it was so grateful as it is to-day. I expected to encounter no such large assemblage as this. General Logan came to Maine on no public errand, but on a personal visit to myself and to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Senator Hale; but the ardor of the Republicans of Maine would not permit him to go beyond our borders without making manifest to him the cordiality with which he is welcomed to our homes and firesides. I am travelling only as his attendant, and to represent you as the Maine host in giving him a welcome within our borders.

Mr. Blaine here remarked facetiously that no man can play the hero among his own familiar friends, and that that must be reserved to him if he went to other States. [Laughter and applause.]

We are friends and neighbors, and I wish you to join me, as I am sure you will, in doing honor to that illustrious citizen of Illinois, at one time one of the great Democratic leaders of that State, who, when his country was in peril, forgot all political devotion and division, and drew his sword in defence of the Union. [Great applause.] I therefore have the honor, as it is also a pleasure, to present to you the great and brave soldier and eloquent and eminent Senator, John A. Logan of Illinois. [Long and continued applause.]

General Logan, as soon as quiet had been restored, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My heart is filled with gratitude at the greeting I have received in the State of Maine while travelling through

it. Certainly, as far as I am personally concerned, I most fully appreciate the compliment that is paid by the citizens of this very beautiful town in its greeting to-day to your honored candidate and to myself as associated with him. It happens that the people of this country, from time to time, in accordance with the laws and customs of the Nation, are called upon to express their views upon the great questions that are agitating the public mind, and to select from their number persons to act as their agents and representatives in the management of the affairs of this great Republic of ours. A Convention recently met in the State where I live (Illinois), in the city of Chicago, representing all the States and all the Congressional Districts therein, for the purpose of selecting a standard-bearer for the Republican Party for the coming election. When the delegates—being fairly chosen and representing the people of all sections of the country—were assembled together they asked themselves, "What is best for the interests of this great country?" The voice of a great majority of that Convention was that the time had come when broad statesmanship was required to place our country and its people in proper attitude before the world. The mind of that great Convention settled upon several propositions. They determined that the people wanted a man of broad statesmanship for its Presidential candidate, that they wanted a man of understanding and experience in public affairs. They wanted a man who sympathized fully with all the great interests of the country. They wanted a man who had manifested by his conduct in public life that he possesses an appreciation of the sentiment that pervades all classes of the people for the welfare and future progress of our common country. They felt that it would be prudent to take for a candidate a man who understands and appreciates our foreign relations, as well as our diversified internal interests; a man who has the ability to see that every right and interest should be cared for and protected; a man who would seek to preserve to us the advantages of our trade and commerce, and to keep open the avenues by which we may dispose of our manufactures and surplus productions, in order that our financial and material prosperity may be ever increasing. When these considerations weighed upon the minds of that Convention, although there were many other good and honored names mentioned that were strongly supported as well fitted for the position, the great majority of the delegates turned their eyes to your great State, and said, "The man who comes nearer to filling the bill than any other names spoken of is the statesman James G. Blaine, of the Pine Tree State of Maine." [Tremendous and long continued applause.]

Further telegrams of General Logan's movements in Maine were as follows:

AUGUSTA, ME., June 18th.—Mr. Blaine and party arrived here at 10.45 P.M. by a Pullman train. All were driven to Mr. Blaine's residence, where they will remain to-night. General Logan and Senator and Mrs. Hale leave for Washington to-morrow.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 19th.—Upon invitation of Colonel Smith, General Logan and Senator Hale visited the Soldiers' Home at Togus today, arriving there at twelve o'clock. As the party made their appearance, General Stephenson, the Governor of the Home, had the soldiers, to the number of nine hundred, drawn up in line, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired.

General Logan was presented to the men by General Stephenson, and made a speech. As he finished he was given three rousing cheers. Senator Hale also spoke, and, after taking lunch, the party returned to Augusta, and will leave for Washington at 3.50 o'clock this afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—LOGAN'S STRENGTH IN INDIANA, ETC.

In the mean time, the various State Republican Associations, at Washington, were holding meetings and adopting resolutions strongly indorsing both Blaine and Logan. The Maryland State Republican Association, besides indorsing the administration of President Arthur, adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That however the members of this Association, in common with other Republicans, may have differed in opinion respecting the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates to whom should be committed with greatest assurance of success in the pending contest the standard of the Republican Party, they heartily ratify the action of the Chicago Convention of 1884 in presenting for the suffrages of the American people in November next those eminently representative Americans, the brilliant civic leader James G. Blaine, and the not less brilliant soldier John A. Logan, a second conjunction of Maine and Illinois, full of the presage of a Republican victory as decisive as that of 1860.

On June 16th the Ohio Republican Association adopted resolutions, the first of which was a splendid indorsement of

and tribute to the head of the ticket, while the second re
thus:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and ratify the nomination of t
hero of two wars, the fearless and able soldier statesman, John A. Log
as a candidate for the high office of Vice-President of the United Sta
In him we recognize a soldier whose courage and fidelity have ne
been doubted, a military chieftain great among the greatest in t
world's history, a statesman whose ability, logic, and eloquence pl
him in the front rank of the great statesmen of the age, and whose w
and whose votes in both branches of Congress have supported the gr
measures of public policy which have blessed the age in which we li

These are simply given as samples of the resolutio
passed by the various State Associations.

From an interview with a defeated candidate, as given b
the Washington *Post* the day after the Republican nomin
tions had been made at Chicago, it appears that

In regard to the nomination of General Logan for the Vice-Pre
dency, Senator Edmunds said, "It is the best thing that could possi
be done. The soldier element will be most fittingly recognized in t
selection."

In the same paper, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, w
reported as saying:

Mr. Blaine is without doubt the preference of a majority of t
Republicans. I am a strong personal admirer of General Logan a
should have been glad to see him nominated, but I am heartily plea
with the result as it is, and have not a doubt of the success of t
ticket.

The Washington *Republican* of June 17th, said:

Congressman Calkins of Indiana has a firm belief in the ability
the Republicans to carry his State this year. Senator Logan's nom
tion for the Vice-Presidency, he says, will make the National ti
particularly strong there.

On June 10th, the Republican State Convention of Indi
met, and Mr. Calkins was nominated for Governor on t
first ballot. It is hardly necessary to say that the Conv

on ratified and approved the nomination of Blaine and Logan, and pledged to them "the united and earnest support of the Republican Party of Indiana."

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING AT WASHINGTON—AN IMMENSE GATHERING, ADDRESSED BY LEADING REPUBLICANS—TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS—GOOD THINGS SAID OF BOTH BLAINE AND LOGAN.

On the evening of June 20th, a Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held at Washington. The *National Republican* said of it that it was "the most imposing political demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The crowd far exceeded the limits of a mass meeting, and it was possible for only small sections of the great assembly to come within range of the speakers' voices, although there were three stands from which some of the best orators in the land declaimed. This is going to be the people's campaign, and the outpouring of the people last night is a promise of what is going to happen wherever free discussion is possible. There have been no names before the people these many years that evoke such enthusiasm as Blaine and Logan. They were nominated in obedience to the popular voice, and the same power will elect them."

From the lengthy account, in the same paper, of this remarkable demonstration, under the heading "Victory in the Air," the following description of the scene is taken:

The nomination of Blaine and Logan was ratified last night in front of the City Hall in "thunder tones." The vast concourse present represented every State and Territory in the Union, and the great enthusiasm of the multitude, coupled with a brilliant display of pyrotechnics, electric lights, and decorations, formed a thrilling and picturesque scene. The sea of heads in front of the court-house building was brought into bold relief by an almost daylight of electricity from four large illuminators, representing 16,000 candle power. The high statue of Abraham Lincoln in the centre of the crowd stood like a grim and motionless sentinel, reflecting its whiteness in the glare of showers of bursting

canvas of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Over the portra
semicircle the legend appeared in prominent letters "The Pe
Choice, 1885." Descending from the peak to the speakers' sta
front were long lines of flaunting flags, streamers, and banners.
emblems of every nation were among the number, and the stand
literally concealed beneath masses of fluttering bunting and s
all the bright colors. In the rear of the speakers' stand, thou
of chairs had been provided for invited guests and their lady fri
Every chair was occupied. Just before dark, and while crowds
pouring in from the side streets, a brisk southwest wind sprang up
it looked for a time as though rain would fall. Old Boreas, how
appeared to be in full sympathy with the meeting, and his breath
away the masses of darkening clouds that had been hovering thre
angly overhead and left a dark-blue background of sky. The sh
of fiery balls that were shot upward seemed to disappear in this
head of atmosphere, while the rockets wriggled upward like snake
left trails like those of meteors.

The full Marine Band, led by Professor Sousa, started the e
siasm, which continued throughout the night. The band opene
proceedings by playing, "We will follow where the white plume wa
Fully eight thousand voices cheered the tune, and waved their
and handkerchiefs in the air. A great many ladies were present.
throng became so great before nine o'clock that it was necessary to
"overflow meetings" on the east and west porticoes.

The resolutions, unanimously adopted at this grand
fication meeting, were very strong, and after giving wei

courage and fidelity have never been doubted, a military chieftain great among the greatest in the world's history, and a statesman whose ability, logic, and eloquence place him in the front rank of the great statesmen of the age, and whose voice and whose votes in both branches of Congress have supported the great measures of public policy which have blessed the age in which we live.

In opening the meeting, Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, who was introduced, as chairman of the meeting, by Senator Hawley of Connecticut, said some handsome things of Mr. Blaine, and then, says the report, "he eulogized Logan for his patriotism and bravery, and denounced the slanderous things said of both." Among letters from prominent persons read by the chairman, one from Senator Hale of Maine, after referring in befitting terms to the nomination of the great leader heading the Presidential ticket, continued:

The Convention joined with him, as candidate for Vice-President, one of the most distinguished civilians and soldiers of the Republic, of whom Colonel Theodore Lyman of Massachusetts, although opposing the nominations, says, "General Logan is a brave, frank, and honest man."

SPEECHES OF SHERMAN, FRYE, HARRISON, HAWLEY, DOUGLASS, RAUM, REED, PHELPS, HARRIS, PERKINS, PETTIBONE, DINGLEY, HORR, SMALLS, GOFF, MILLER, BAYNE, MILLIKEN, SIMMS, AND OTHERS.

In his ringing speech on this occasion, Senator Sherman, of Ohio said:

That Blaine and Logan have been fairly nominated by the free choice of our eight hundred delegates, representing the Republicans of every State, county, and district in the broad extent of our great country, is admitted by every man whose voice has been heard.

They are not "dark horses." Their names are known to fame; the evil and good that men could say of them had been said with a license that is a shame to free discussion. Travelling in peace and in war through the memorable events of a quarter of a century, they have kept their place in the busy jostling of political life well in the foreground.

And now they have been selected from among millions of the countrymen to represent—not themselves, but the Republican Party the United States. [Cheers.]

They represent the American Union, one and indivisible, saved by war from the perils of secession and disunion. They represent strong national government, able, I trust in time, not only to protect our citizens from foreign tyranny, but from local cruelty, intolerance and oppression

They represent that party in the country which would scorn to retain or hold power by depriving by crime and fraud more than a million of men of their equal rights as citizens. They represent a party that would give to the laboring men of our country the protection of our revenue laws against undue competition with foreign labor

They represent the power, the achievements, and the aspirations of the Republican Party, that now, for twenty-four years, has been greatly trusted by the people, and in return has greatly advanced your country in strength and wealth, intelligence, courage, and hope, and in the respect and wonder of mankind.

. . . . . .

What we want now is an American policy broad enough to embrace the continent, conservative enough to protect the rights of every man, poor as well as rich, and brave enough to do what is right, whatever stands in the way. We want protection to American citizens and protection to American laborers, a free vote and a fair count, and assertion of all the powers of the Government in doing what is right. It is because I believe that the administration of Blaine and Logan will give us such a policy, and that I know the Democratic Party is not capable of it, that I invoke your aid and promise you mine to secure the election of the Republican ticket

At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's stirring speech there was great applause and cheering; and then a glee club accompanied by the famous Marine Band, rendered the new campaign song, "We'll Follow Where the White Plume Waves" the first two verses of which run thus:

"Stand firm from mountains unto seas,
And arm ye for the fight;
See waving on the loyal breeze
Our chieftain's plume of white!

Blaine's snow white crest has never bowed
On legislative floor,
And Logan's voice rang clear and loud
Amid the battle's roar;"

—the refrain of which was soon caught by the assembled multitude, and rang out from ten thousand throats, ending with cheer upon cheer until it was repeated.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, began his telling speech, says the report, "by calling for three cheers for James Gillespie Blaine, which was heartily responded to, then for three more for John Alexander Logan [a like response]." The report of this speech concludes by saying, "Loud cheering followed Senator Hawley's speech, and when the band struck up 'Marching Through Georgia,' both he and Senator Sherman started the air, which was taken up by the crowd. Meanwhile both Senators swung their hats and encouraged the crowd to sing."

In reporting the "Eastern overflow" of this immense gathering, the same paper says:

The meeting on the east portico was conducted by General Green B. Raum. The first speaker, Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, was received with an outburst of applause. He prophesied Blaine and Logan's election by an overwhelming majority. . . . Hon. Thomas Bayne of Pennsylvania followed. . . . Hon. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey followed in a flashing speech. He said Blaine and Logan were nominated by the people. The people were all there. The East and the West boastful of past achievements, the South hopeful of future achievements, the wealth of New York, the culture of Boston, the farmer and the mechanic, the native and the naturalized citizen, the boss, the office-holder, the colored voter—all the interests of the mighty Republican Party there found representation and a free and equal share in its deliberations and conclusions.

Judge Harris, ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, was next introduced. He predicted a great victory for the nominees, and gains in the South.

Hon. M. Perkins of Kansas succeeded Judge Harris. He said the West would fall in solidly for Blaine and Logan. The ticket is strong and will win.

Hon. T Pettibone of Tennessee followed. He said the ticket was "brains and pluck at one end, and pluck and brains at the other. The records of Congress for a quarter of a century bear witness to their patriotism and to their manly eloquence. The Republican platform is no straddling compromise. It says what it means when it declares against the importation of pauper labor, either European or Chinese. The plain people are going to elect the ticket in November, and don't you forget it. North, South, East, and West join in this grand acclaim, because

> Don't you hear the slogan?
> 'Tis James G. Blaine and John A. Logan."

Mr. Cunningham, a young man from Nebraska, came forward and gave a statistical statement of the States, Blaine and Logan would carry. He was loudly applauded.

Governor Dingley of Maine was the last speaker from the east portico. He said the enthusiasm of the grand scene before him presaged victory in November. The nomination of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan had been made in response to the wishes of the Republican voters of the United States; and the election-day would show it to have been the wisest, strongest, and best nomination that could have been made.

Touching the "Western overflow" of this great mass-meeting, the same report said:

The meeting on the west portico was conducted by Hon. Fred. Douglass. He made the opening speech, and introduced Congressman Belford of Colorado. The latter complimented the colored race on the progress they had made, and on their loyalty to the Republican Party. "We have nominated a strong ticket," he said, "and will have a walk-over."

Hon. Mr. Milliken of Maine followed. He expressed gratification [illegible] Blaine and Logan, and said success was already [illegible].

Hon. Mr. M[illegible] of Pennsylvania said, "Blaine and Logan are a [illegible] and will [illegible] through with great ease."

Mr. [illegible] of Danville, Va., a Readjuster, delegate to the Convention [illegible] result of the Convention was that the people had over[illegible]. He asked [illegible] loud voice, "What is a Democrat, [illegible]?"

A [illegible] replied, "A white man." Elevating his voice [illegible] "What is the party proficient in?" A voice

from behind replied, "In bulldozing." Both remarks caused great laughter.

Hon. Mr. Smalls of South Carolina was next introduced. He said, "We have a Republican majority of 35,000 in my State, but we are counted out."

Hon. Mr. Horr of Michigan was greeted with cheers upon his appearance, and a laugh when he said he was among those who went to Chicago and secured his first choice. "We looked over the list of distinguished men," he said, "and picked out the best two. The Democrats will go there and pick out two men of whom they know little. We selected two men who had almost been the Republican Party for twenty years [cheers], and the Democrats will first pick out their man, then find out if he has said or done anything, and if he has he won't do. I like to belong to a party that is proud of what it has done. We are not ashamed of our record. The Democrats are. They think of the present, and try to forget, and cry out in their misery 'for God's sake save us from ourselves.' I like to think of what the party has done when I go to bed at night, whereas if I was a Democrat I would be afraid to turn out the gas after dark." [Laughter.]

General Goff, a young, boyish-looking man with a clear voice, was introduced, and pronounced "the nominations a fitting tribute to our sublime country. They are the grandest men on the continent, and with such candidates and such a platform to stand upon we shall know no such word as fail."

Congressman O'Hara of North Carolina, when introduced, said that in the Southern States, Democracy was shaking. "North Carolina, with her men in the mountains, is beginning to wake up, and is making the welkin ring with cries for Blaine and Logan. He predicted victory in North Carolina.

Senator Frye of Maine was the next speaker. He had been told that the Republican Party would have to fight a defensive battle. Defensive of what, and defensive of whom? In 1876 the Democrats had an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives. The Presidential election was coming on then, as it is coming on now; and the Democrats determined to bring infamy on the Republican Party, and put it on the defensive, and they resolved themselves into a great investigating committee. They went to work, but the moment the investigating auger penetrated a single inch, it struck every time a writhing and a howling Democrat. [Cheers and laughter.] In less than two months the whole Democratic Party was whistling off the Democratic dogs. They deliberately determined to tear the laurels off the brow of the great Republican leader, and to make him bend

low before the American people. They penetrated the ho the penetralia. They went into the innermost temple. Nothi sacred to them; nothing private. One day Blaine went into the of Representatives and said he proposed to take into his con fifty millions of his American fellow-citizens. And then he we without oratory, without ornamentation, and told his story when he completed the tale he charged upon the Democrats House and routed them, horse, foot, and dragoons. Soon aft the Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati, and, a news came there, right on the eve of the nomination, that Bla dead or dying, or that (if he survived) his grand intellect wa forever, he came within a score of votes of clearing out the field and coming off a conqueror.

The Senator then delivered a eulogy upon Logan, who, he sa as little need for defence as Blaine.

Senator Harrison of Indiana was introduced, and said that wh a thriving population was to be found throughout the land, there was strongest. He was strongest among the people who did no office, but helped the cause with their votes.

This was not going to be a defensive campaign. Blaine had lived behind battlements, had never heard the challenge of mor without meeting him in the open plain. So it was with Loga did not usually wait until others sounded the call of battle.

GRAND SERENADE BY THE EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—GE LOGAN'S THOUGHTFUL, MANLY, AND ELOQUENT RESPO OTHER SPEECHES—THE TICKET "BRAINS AND PLU PLUCK AND BRAINS."

On June 21st the ex-soldiers and sailors, reside Washington gave a grand serenade to General Logan account of it given by the Washington *Post* (Democrat the next morning ran thus:

Twelfth Street, between H and I Streets, was packed with a [illegible] of humanity last night, the occasion being a serenade to G John A. Logan, Republican candidate for Vice-President, by t soldiers and sailors residing in Washington. The procession, [illegible] by the Marine Band, which moved from the City Hall to Penns Avenue, to Fifteenth, to New York Avenue, and thence to the res of General Logan, [illegible] Twelfth Street, was several hundred stron [illegible] augmented by recruits until it numbered [illegible]

thousand. For the sake of convenience the speaking took place from the porch of 810 Twelfth Street, one door south of General Logan's residence, where a stand had been erected. Both houses were thronged with visitors, many of them being ladies. Mrs. Logan, who had been quite indisposed for several days past, was able to view the demonstration from the parlor window on the second floor. Suspended on the walls of the General's residence was a satin banner of four colors—red, white, blue, and yellow—the colors of the Army of the Tennessee. In the centre was a representation of a cartridge box, the symbol of General Logan's old army corps—the Fifteenth. Long before the procession arrived, fully three thousand people had gathered in the street and begun the pyrotechnical display by letting off rockets and Roman candles. A "chaser" occasionally caused a commotion in the crowd, to the great delight of the urchins who sent them on their mischievous errands. It was nearly nine o'clock when the head of the procession made its appearance amid the strains of brass music, cheers, and the flight of hundreds of fiery aerial messengers, which brilliantly lighted up the square. An electric light, at the corner of Twelfth and H Streets, also shot its rays upon the scene.

While the band was playing a medley, which ended with the air of "We'll Follow Where the White Plume Leads," General Logan appeared on the porch, dressed in black and wearing a slouch hat, and was vociferously cheered. General Green B. Raum introduced him in a highly eulogistic address, in which he said that General Logan had never yet been driven to the wall, and never would be. General Logan then stepped forward, and, wearing glasses, read his address from manuscript as follows:

"COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The warm expressions of confidence and congratulation which you offer me through your chairman impress me with a deep sense of gratitude, and I beg to tender my sincerest thanks to one and all of my participating friends for this demonstration of kindness and esteem. Your visit at this time, gentlemen, is interesting to me in a double aspect. As citizens of our common country, tendering a tribute to me as a public man, I meet you with genuine pleasure and grateful acknowledgment. Coming, however, as you do, in the character of representatives of the soldiers and sailors of our country, your visit possesses a feature insensibly leading to a train of most interesting reflections. Your assemblage is composed of men who gave up the pursuits of peace, relinquished the comforts of home, severed the ties of friendship, and yielded the gentle and loving society of father, mother, sister, brother, and in many instances wife and little ones, to brave the dangers of the tented field or the crested wave, to

run the gauntlet of sickness in climates different from your own, and possibly, or even probably, to yield up life itself in the service of your country.

"Twenty-three years ago, gentlemen, when dread war raised its wrinkled front throughout the land, many of you were standing with one foot upon the portal of manhood, eager for the conflict with the world, which promised to bring you honor, riches, and friends, and a life of peace and ease in the society of your own family. But few of you had passed the period of young manhood, or advanced to the opening scene of middle life. At the call, however, of your endangered country, you did not hesitate to leave everything for which we strive in this world, to become defenders of the Union, without the incentive which has inspired men of other nations to adopt a military career as a permanent occupation and as an outlet to ambition and an ascent to power. The safety of our country having been assured, and its territorial integrity preserved, you sheathed the sword, unfixed the bayonet, laid away the musket, housed the cannon, doffed your uniforms, donned the garments of civil life, buried hatred toward our brothers of the South and shook hands in testimony of a mutual resolve to rehabilitate the waste places and cultivate the arts of peace until our reunited country should be greater, prouder, and grander than ever before. Those years have glided into the retreating perspective of the past since you responded to your country's call, and mighty changes in the eventful march of nations have taken place.

"This passing time has laid its gentle lines upon the heads of many of you who shouldered your muskets before the first beard was grown. But however lightly or however heavily it has dealt with you, your soldiers and [illegible] organizations that have been kept up, prove that the heart has been untouched, and that your love of country has not been [illegible] with the advancing years. Your [illegible] have been [illegible] as clear in the promotion of peace, as [illegible] to the science of war, and the interest which you take in National affairs proves that you are patriotically determined to [illegible] that which our lost comrades gave up [illegible] the benefit of those who survived them. During [illegible] years in which we have been blessed with peace the [illegible] Party has been continued in the administration of the Government. When the great question of preserving, or giving up the [illegible] States, was presented to us, it was the Republican Party [illegible] I open no wounds, nor do I resurrect [illegible]

[illegible]

ing declared in favor of preserving the Union, were compelled to resort to the last dread measure,—the arbitrament of war,—we did so under the call of the Republican Party. Many of us had been educated by our fathers in the Democratic school of politics, and many of us were acting with that party at the time the issue of war was presented to us. For years the Democratic Party had wielded the destinies of our Government and had served its purpose under the narrow views of an ideal Republic, which then existed. But the matrix of time has developed a new child of progress, which saw the glory of day under the name of the Republican Party. Its birth announced the conception of a higher, broader principle of human government than had been entertained by our forefathers. But few of us, perhaps none, took in the full dimensions of the coming fact, at that early day. It broke upon us all gradually, like the light of the morning sun, as he rises in the misty dawn above the sleepy mountain's top. At length it came in full blaze, and for the first time in the history of our Republic we began to give genuine vitality to the declaration of 1776, that 'all men are created equal,' and entitled to the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"The Republican Party was the unquestionable agency which bore these gifts to a waiting age, and it was the Democratic idea which disputed their value, first, upon the field of battle, and subsequently, and up to this moment, at the polling-places of the country. The Republican party, then, represents the latest fruition of governmental progress, and is destined to survive, upon the theory that the strong outlives the weak, until the development of principles still more advanced shall compel it to measure its step with the march of the age, or go to the wall as an instrument which has fulfilled its destiny. So long as the Democratic Party shall cling, either in an open or covert manner, to the traditions and policy belonging to an expired era of our development, just so long will the Republican Party be charged with the administration of our Government.

"In making this arraignment of the Democracy, my friends, I appeal to no passions, nor reopen settled questions. I but utter the calm, sober words of truth. I say that until every State in this broad and beneficent Union shall give free recognition to the civil and political rights of the humblest of its citizens, whatever his color; until protection to American citizens follows the flag at home and abroad; until the admirable monetary system established by the Republican Party shall be placed beyond danger of subversion; until American labor and industry shall be protected by wise and equitable laws, so as to give full scope to our immense resources and place every man upon the plane to

until it is conceded beyond subsequent revocation that this Gov
exists upon the basis of a self sustaining, self-preserving Nat
the fatal doctrine of 'independent State sovereignty,' upon a
civil war was founded, shall be stamped as a political heres
which continued revolution is born, and as wholly incompat
that idea of a Republic, the Republican Party will have muc
do, and an unfulfilled mission to perform.

"The standard-bearer of the party in the ensuing campaig
Hon. James G. Blaine, known throughout the land as one of
and ablest representatives. He has been called to this positio
voice of the people, in recognition of his especial fitness for t
and in admiration of the surprising combination of brilliancy,
faithfulness, persistency, and research that has made him on
most remarkable figures which have appeared upon the forum
manship in any period of this country. That such a man sh
enemies and detractors is as natural as that our best fruits show
fested with parasites, or that there should exist small and envio
which seek to belittle that which they can never hope to r
equal; and that he shall triumph over these, and lead the Re
Party to another victory in November, is as certain as the succ
the seasons or the rolling of the spheres in their courses. Ge
again I thank you for this visit of congratulation, and extend
one and all, my grateful acknowledgments."

General Logan read his address in a loud and distinct voice
times was vociferously applauded. Enthusiastic campaign
were then made by Senator Plumb, of Kansas; General Cute
M Hagan; General Pettibone, of Tennessee; General Goff,
Virginia; Representative Hubbard, of Kansas; Representative

nd, and pluck a[illegible], or pluck at one end, and brains at the ;—whichever way they chose to take it. He ended by shouting:

Don't you hear the slogan!
Don't you hear the slogan!
It's James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

. . With three cheers for Blaine and Logan, the meeting dis-d.

NATIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE OFFICIALLY NOTIFY NERAL LOGAN OF HIS NOMINATION—GENERAL HENDER-'S ADDRESS—GENERAL LOGAN'S RESPONSE.

he Committee chosen at the Chicago Convention, com-ng one delegate from each State and Territory of the n,—having already, on June 20th, formally notified Mr. e, at Augusta, Me., of his nomination for President—e 24th, having reached Washington, proceeded to the ence of General Logan, and were ushered into his large r. The General, said the published accounts, stood in iddle of the room, with Mrs. Logan at his right hand, he members of the Committee were introduced to them e Chairman, General Henderson of Missouri. When ceremony had been performed, the company arranged selves in a circle around the room to hear the address. Chairman then read the formal notification of the nomina-of Senator Logan as Vice-President, as follows:

nator Logan: The gentlemen present constitute a committee of the blican Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, charged with ty of communicating to you the formal notice of your nomination t Convention as a candidate for Vice-President of the United . You are not unaware of the fact that your name was presented Convention and urged by a large number of the delegates as a date for President. So soon, however, as it became apparent that laine, your colleague on the ticket, was the choice of the party for igh office, your friends, with those of other competitors, promptly d their individual preferences to the manifest wish of the majority. dering you this nomination we are able to assure you it was made t opposition, and with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed in the his-f nominating conventions.

We are gratified to know that, in a career of great usefulne distinction, you have most efficiently aided in the enactment of measures of legislation and of constitutional reform in which the vention found special cause for party congratulation. The pri enunciated in the platform adopted will be recognized by you same which have so long governed and controlled your politica c The pledges made by the party find guarantee of performance fi icity with which you have heretofore dis arged every trust c to your keeping.

In your election, the people of this country will furnish new p the excellency of our institutions Without wealth, without hei others, without any resources except those of heart, conscien e. lect, energy, and courage, you have won a high place in the w tory, and secured the confidence and affections of your countr Being one of the people, your sympathies are with the people. I life, your chief care has been to better their condition, t secure rights, and to perpetuate our liberties When the Governme threatened with armed treason, you entered its service as a priva came a commander of armies, and are now the idol of the cit diers of the Republic Such, in the judgment of your party, is t dilate it has selected, and, in behalf of that party, we ask you to this nomination

To this admirable address, which was delivered bot dignity and feeling, and was applauded by the clapp hands of the onlookers, General Logan (who had been s ing by a table upon which he rested his hand) replied a lows:

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee I receiv visit with pleasure and accept with gratitude the sentiments w generously expressed in the discharge of the duty with which w been intrusted by the National Convention Intending to addre a formal communication shortly, in accordance with the requ [illegible] detain you at this time with re [illegible] utterances of my letter of a [illegible] I may be permitted to say, however, that, though [illegible] Vice President, I accept it as a trust reposed [illegible] Republican Party, to the advancement of whose broad policy [illegible] progress of our government and [illegible] with this acceptance [illegible] platform and principles adop

the Convention. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me by my friends in so unanimous a manner tendering me this nomination, and I sincerely thank them for this tribute. I am not unmindful of the great responsibility attaching to the office, and if elected I shall enter upon the performance of its duties with a firm conviction that he who has such unanimous support of his party friends, as the circumstances connected with the nomination and your own words, Mr. Chairman, indicate, and consequently with such a wealth of counsel to draw upon, cannot fail in the proper way to discharge the duties devolving upon him. I tender you my thanks for the kind expressions you have made, and I offer you and your fellow-committee-men my most hearty thanks.

The published narrations of this interesting ceremony state that "when General Logan had concluded his remarks, which were received with applause, the members of the Committee stepped forward and shook him by the hand, and mutual congratulations were exchanged. Mrs. Logan warmly thanked the Committee for the sentiments conveyed in their address. The members of the Committee then took their leave, with the exception of a few, who engaged in conversation with General Logan and his wife, and subsequently withdrew."

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE—PROTECTION—OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM—INTER-STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—FOREIGN RELATIONS—EQUAL RIGHTS—IMMIGRATION—CIVIL SERVICE, ETC.

General Logan's formal letter of acceptance was received everywhere by the press, as a clear, forcible, manly presentation of the issues before the people. The New York *Tribune* devoted to it its leading article, in the course of which it said:

Senator Logan's letter of acceptance, like that of Mr. Blaine, discusses the vital issues of the campaign so fully and frankly that his position cannot well be misunderstood. It will be of great service also, as a proof of the hearty accord of the leading statesmen of the Republican Party in the declaration of principles and purposes, made by the National Convention. Like Mr. Blaine's letter, it will be of great ser-

vice as a campaign document. Though it discusses [illegible] quite different points of view, it presents considerations [illegible] strength to the Republican position as stated by Mr. Blaine, [illegible] classes of voters will be received with especial [illegible] [illegible] and dispassionate [illegible] gives greater weight to the arguments which General Logan presents.

The letter of acceptance was in these words:

W[illegible], [illegible] 1884.

D[illegible] S[illegible]: Having [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] National Republican Convention [illegible] the Republican [illegible] Vice-President of the United States, [illegible] [illegible] any position [illegible] I accept [illegible] [illegible] responsibilities [illegible] [illegible] ability.

[illegible] was understood, was [illegible] tendered by the representatives of a party [illegible] whatever [illegible] I may be [illegible]

[illegible] declared in the very [illegible] adopted by the late Convention [illegible] [illegible] party and [illegible] [illegible] of that party [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Nation [illegible] prosperity [illegible] [illegible] United States. [illegible] States [illegible]

our form of government is entirely unique among the Nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities, and our aspirations. In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of that just balance between them, one or the other suffers, and dissatisfaction follows which is harmful to both.

The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our National life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our National credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remembered by every man now in middle life.

Although, in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican Party, sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican Party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective-tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade-competing nations have created working-classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and, in the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing, and health-producing food, with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable. Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets, alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay, there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses—with the exception of articles not produced in the United States and easy of being specially provided for, as coffee and

tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in p[illegible] by a lowering of duties. Therefore, while he would receive less f[illegible] labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practi[illegible] placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be [illegible] prived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respect[illegible] he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self-improvement, [illegible] his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of g[illegible]ernment, would be lessened, the moral tone of the laboring class w[illegible] suffer, and in them the interests of capital, and the well-being of [illegible] citizens in general, would be menaced, while one evil would react up[illegible] another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole [illegible]munity. The true problem of a good and stable government is, how [illegible] infuse prosperity among all classes of people—the manufacturer, [illegible] farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a pr[illegible]ventive of crime, a security for capital, and the very best guarantee [illegible] general peace and happiness.

The obvious policy of our Government is to protect both cap[illegible] and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection [illegible] extend to every article of American production which goes to bu[illegible] the general prosperity of our people.

The National Convention, in view of the special dangers mena[illegible] the wool interest of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a sep[illegible]rate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This indus[illegible] is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to susta[illegible] this industry upon a prosperous basis should be extended.

None realizes more fully than myself the great del[illegible] and [illegible]culty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect ev[illegible] industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote [illegible] highest position great agricultural interests, and at the same time [illegible] give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign produc[illegible] not in competition with our own, thus not only building up [illegible] commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible [illegible] [illegible] by patient and intelligent labor, and to [illegible] [illegible] with a great assurance of success as to those [illegible] Republican Party.

AN UNEQUALLED MONETARY SYSTEM.

The Republican Party is the indisputable author of a financial [illegible] monetary system which it is safe to say has never before been equa[illegible] [illegible] any other nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance, the country [illegible]

safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a National credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, while its securities, at a constantly increasing premium, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world.

Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of a bill-circulation attach to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money-standards, and, as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican Party is continued, there can be no impairment of the National credit. Therefore, under present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States, or in the bills of the National banks.

The advantage of having a bank-note, in the house, which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

INTER-STATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE, AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our inter-State and foreign commerce and the matter of our foreign relations, are fraught with the greatest importance to our people.

In respect to inter-State commerce there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employment be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said "time is money," and free of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world.

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken, through peaceful, orderly, and conservative methods, to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian Empire. The

republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations, and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic" as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affection and admiration, and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will bind all together by the ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small commonwealths in the military and naval sense of the European powers, they look to us as, at least, a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments which, aggressive in the past, has not been abandoned at this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competition.

Politically we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between ourselves and any of the members of the American republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all, would lie in the meeting of a general conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decisions of friendly arbitration might be reached. An agreement of this kind would give to our sister republics confidence in each other and in us, closer communication would at once ensue, and reciprocally advantageous commercial treaties might be made, whereby much of the commerce which now flows across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channels, and inure to the greater prosperity of all the American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

[illegible] POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The United States has grown to be a Government representing more than [illegible] people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere naval power, one of the first nations of the world. As such, its [illegible] should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our Government should construct enormous fleets of approved iron-clads and maintain a commensurate body of seamen, in order to place ourselves on a war-footing with the military and naval powers of

Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repel a wanton invasion of our coast, and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just international right, quite improbable. What we most need, in this direction, is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics situated upon this continent, when opposed, if they ever should be, by the different system of governments upon another continent.

An appeal to the right, by such a Government as ours, could not be disregarded by any civilized nation.

In the Treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all international differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The central idea of a republican form of government, is the rule of the whole people, as opposed to the other forms which rest upon a privileged class.

Our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world, at that period, upon the subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present Republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness only a government of a portion of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion held in a condition of absolutely despotic and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which fortunately does not now exist in any modern Christian nation.

With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American Republic suddenly assumed the full character of a government of the whole people, and four million human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same social and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship, and full equality before the law in all respects, of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements, and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges

of American citizenship. But the disagreeable fact of the case is, that while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the antebellum days of the Republic. There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many of the Southern States the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as is also a considerable portion of the white people. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In face of this incontestable truth, these States invariably return Democratic majorities. In other States of the South, the colored people, although not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and, with the white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same political result obtains—the Democratic Party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind," or as a stroke of *finesse*.

Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practised in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become, that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact, that the Democratic Party of the South relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in National elections.

This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner comporting with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people in a double sense.

First. It is a violation, open, direct, and flagrant, of the primary principle upon which our Government is supposed to rest, viz., that the control of the Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government that majorities must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second. It is in violation of the rights and interests of the States wherein are particularly centred the great wealth and industries of the Nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the National taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously greater population of, these other States of the Union, are subjected every four years to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength. Under this system, minorities actually attempt to direct the course of National affairs, and though, up to this time, success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort

at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, North and South, to the hazards of illegal subversion.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is, that if the Republican element was really in majority, they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of the situation can be overridden or overcapped. The colored people have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors; they had had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites.

As I have heretofore mentioned, in order to achieve the ideal of perfection of a popular government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of National elections everywhere, to the end that our Congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people,—thus misdirecting the popular will concerning National legislation,—and especially to the end that, in Presidential contests, the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority.

In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and, on compliance with our laws, to a co-operation in our Government. While it is the policy of the Republican Party to encourage the oppressed of other nations, and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our National family or to embrace any higher civilization than their own.

the establishment of our Government; and, if defects still exist in our system, the country can safely rely upon the Republican Party as the most efficient instrument for their removal.

I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the administration of the civil service, and will lend my best efforts to the accomplishment of the greatest attainable perfection of this branch of our service.

THE REMAINING TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The Republican Party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining iniquity shall disappear from our civilization, under the force of faithfully executed laws.

There are other subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon did space permit. I limit myself to saying, that while there should be the most rigid economy of Governmental Administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony either in our domestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our country should never be forgotten, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican Party should not be imperilled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a Labor Bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition, I regard as a salutary measure. The eight-hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree enabling us to amply protect our coast-lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people, and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them; and, finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration may from time to time suggest. I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

To the Hon. John B. Henderson, Chairman of the Committee.

GENERAL LOGAN'S JOURNEY TO MINNEAPOLIS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION ALL THE WAY FROM PITTSBURG—GRAND RECEPTION AT MINNEAPOLIS—THE MEETING OF THE GRAND ARMY—THE GREATEST DEMONSTRATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

On Saturday night, July 19, 1884, General Logan left Washington to attend the Reunion of the Grand Army of the

Republic, at Minneapolis, Minn. The story of his journey from Pittsburg onward is thus briefly told in the special dispatches of the New York *Tribune*:

[illegible], O., Aug. 21st.—The journey of General Logan [illegible] Ohio to-day has been a continuous ovation with a delegation [illegible] Grand Army of the Republic. He left Washington at [illegible] day in a car attached to the regular train, arriving in Pittsburg Sunday forenoon. There, a large crowd greeted him, and [illegible] him by the hand and clamoring for autographs which the General cheerfully gave. On leaving Pittsburg the crowds grew larger [illegible] the enthusiasm increased. In the larger towns, like Akron, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, men, women, and children congregated at the [illegible] to shake the General's hand, and lined the top of freight cars, [illegible] ing, and waving handkerchiefs. The people everywhere were eager [illegible] a speech, but, as it was Sunday, the General declined. At Mansfield the house of Senator Sherman, a big crowd awaited the arrival [illegible] train. Though the hour was late, a cordial greeting was extended to the General, and assurances of a big majority for the ticket were given. Singing by campaign glee-clubs, forms part of the demonstration [illegible] every city. The numbers of the crowds and the enthusiasm manifested [illegible] being the day are surprising, as they are great living. The train will arrive in Chicago at 7 [illegible] to-morrow.

Monday, Aug. 22.—As the incoming trains are [illegible] being loaded down with Grand Army delegations [illegible] General Logan arrived here at noon to-day, and [illegible] Monadnock Block, and was given a grand reception [illegible] the residence of General Wallace [illegible] General Sherman also arrived in the city. He was [illegible] with great enthusiasm. The Lincoln Club of Illinois [illegible] arrived in city, attracting much attention. In addition [illegible] Logan, a [illegible] were expected to-day [illegible] Sherman, Mr. Platt, Governor Hoyt, and others.

A [illegible] St. Paul and Minneapolis [illegible] Logan [illegible] Illinois [illegible] the Grand Army [illegible] the Grand Army [illegible]

and it was the largest demonstration since the war. . . . At noon the parade passed the City Hall, where children, on canopied platforms, waved banners and sang an old war-song, which the veterans took up as they passed on with uncovered heads. The tattered battle-flags were recognized by the veterans with shouts. The enthusiasm was never equalled here, and it is the greatest of all demonstrations ever witnessed in the Northwest.

There is no truth in the rumor that an accident occurred by which General Logan was hurt.

LOGAN'S RECEPTION ELSEWHERE—HIS MORE THAN ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH THE STATES—HIS EXHAUSTING CAMPAIGN-LABORS—RESULTS OF THE ELECTION—HOW GRACEFULLY LOGAN ACCEPTED IT.

As it had been in Maine, in Ohio, and in Minnesota, so was it afterward in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and all the many Western States through which Logan travelled and spoke to countless masses of men and women drawn to meet him by the magic of his name and the lustre of his imperishable deeds on fields of battle and in the council-chambers of the Nation. His movements evoked the unprecedented interest of the people, and fired all the enthusiasm of their natures. Defying alike the heats of summer and the rains and chills of autumn, through all the long months until early November, Logan, the hero of the people and idol of the old soldiery, swept on, from State to State,—in an almost royal progress, reminding one of the triumphs awarded, in the elder world, by Rome, to her conquering heroes,—his pathway strewn with flowers and spanned by triumphant arches, escorted by plumed knights and marching cohorts with waving banners, while the air trembled with the sweet sound of jubilant music, and the hoarse thunders of artillery salutes, and the loud acclaim of exulting multitudes. The thousands of miles of railroad-journeying; the draughts upon his strength in meeting and addressing so many enormous audiences; the incessant demands upon his time and vitality

made by innumerable visitors and hand-shakings where he temporarily stayed; these, in addition to the conduct o immense correspondence, and all the other perplexities. noyances, anxieties, and industries of that ever-memor campaign, must inevitably have broken down any constitu less powerful than that of Logan. But his energy was boundless as his vitality seemed inexhaustible; and not t the very day of election did he permit himself to rest f his herculean labors. Then, reaching Chicago, he vo and at his residence there, calmly awaited the result. W that result was; how, through no fault of Logan, the pr State of New York and with it the election—was lost to Republican column by a mere handful of votes; and l gracefully and good-humoredly Logan accepted it; -is kn of all men.

PART V.

LOGAN SINCE 1884.

LOGAN'S MEMORABLY GALLANT FIGHT FOR THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP—HOPELESS ODDS AGAINST HIM—HE WINS HIS THIRD SENATORIAL TERM—HE ADDRESSES THE LEGISLATURE.

General Logan was so absorbed in the great Presidential contest of 1884, that he gave little or no attention to the fight for the control of the Legislature of Illinois. In fact, so entirely was his time taken up with the larger, National, field of action, that he had to leave to others the local legislative field. As a consequence, the Legislature was politically tied between the two great parties, and, but for the subsequent activity of the General and his friends in exposing the flagrant frauds, perpetrated by the Democratic managers in one of the election precincts of Chicago, and bringing the perpetrators to justice, the Illinois Legislature would have been Democratic by a majority of one on a joint ballot, and hence a Democrat would inevitably have been elected to succeed the General, at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1885. As it was, the outcome of the United States Senatorial contest in the Illinois Legislature—commencing January 4, 1885, and continuing for three and one-half months,—was in grave doubt. Logan was the caucus nominee of the Republicans; and Morrison of the Democrats until near the end of the struggle, when Lambert Tree became their candidate. The stubbornness of the fight—intensified by the circumstance that these contestants respectively represented the opposing doctrines of Protective Tariff, and Free Trade in a peculiar

degree,—attracted to it the attention of the entire country. This general public interest was further intensified as the balloting continued, by the patent fact that there were some Republicans and Democrats by no means strong enough in their allegiance to their respective parties to be absolutely depended upon; and who occasionally voted against their party candidates with an evident purpose of preventing election. It was notoriously believed that money influence as well as other leverages were at work against the General. The influence and power of the Democratic National Administration was used against him also, and toward the end President Cleveland himself was said to have sent an intimation that "anybody but Logan" should be chosen. Furthermore, the situation, during the long fight, was additionally complicated by the death of three members of the Legislature—two Democrats and one Republican. One of these deceased Democrats was succeeded by another Democrat and the Republican by another Republican; and it was supposed that the other dead Democrat, whose district was Democratic by some 2,000 majority, would undoubtedly be succeeded at a special election, by another Democrat. Until that election took place, a sort of truce prevailed, Morrison going to Washington for more Administration aid, and Logan remaining watchful and alert at the Leland Hotel, Springfield. About this time, Daniel Shepard, and S. H. Jones of Springfield, two strong Republicans, suggested to the General the idea that a vacant representation of the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, although so overwhelmingly Democratic, might be captured by a "still hunt." Henry Crosby, of Rushville, appears also to have written the General on this subject, and claims to have suggested the plan. At all events, General Logan decided that the Republicans of the district might in a quiet manner go to work and elect one of themselves. Outside the district only four persons knew what was being done—viz: General Logan, Daniel Shepard, S. H. Jones, and Jacob

Wheeler, and these kept their own counsel. Suffice it to say, that, in the face of many great difficulties, the plan succeeded; the Republican vote was polled in its full strength, while the usual Democratic vote, through over-security and consequent apathy, was comparatively small; and Weaver, the Republican candidate, was elected in place of the dead Democrat, by a majority of 336 votes over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Leeper. "The convulsion which followed this masterly stroke," says one of the Illinois journals, "the desperate efforts of the Democrats first to hold back the returns, and second to keep Weaver out of his seat until the Senatorship could be bought, their failure, and the triumphant election of General Logan, are still familiar to the public." The following newspaper despatch, tells at sufficient length the rest of this remarkable story:

CHICAGO, May 19th.—General Logan has been re-elected United States Senator after a contest requiring all the staying powers which he is well known to possess. Even his enemies to-night confess that the victory was a splendid one and deserving, in view of his organizing it out of apparent defeat and in the face of open venality on the other side. The feeling was general that something decisive would accompany the balloting at Springfield to-day, and swarms of politicians of both parties from all over the State arrived there this morning. As the time for the joint session approached, every inch of space in the galleries was occupied by expectant men and women. When the Democrats realized this morning that all the Republicans were in town, they displayed evidence of a panic, and did their best to induce some Republicans not to vote. Ruger and Sittig were the uncertain quantities, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats knowing positively what they would do. Logan, Tree, Morrison, and "Josh" Allen, were on the floor when the joint session assembled. Ruger came into the House on the Republican side, and was nestled with Senator White and other Republicans who surrounded him. Every Senator and Representative was present—51 Senators, and 153 Representatives.

The call of the roll, for United States Senator, began amid an impressive silence. The Republicans began to vote right away. The Democrats did not respond on the first call. The final vote was as follows: John A. Logan, 103; L. Tree, 99; John C. Black, 2; J. Scofield, 2; William R. Morrison, 11; J. A. Hoxie, 1.

Logan was declared Senator amid the wildest cheering. A [illegible] appointed to conduct him to the House, [illegible] a brief speech, saying [illegible] Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen [illegible] the friendly relations existing between [illegible] Mr. Morrison [illegible] we are friends, and [illegible] ever be friends [illegible] nothing against [illegible] Mr. [illegible] together for many years [illegible] the highest respect for him. [illegible]

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to say [illegible] during the contest [illegible] No [illegible] contest has ever been known [illegible] strange to me that there has been [illegible] exhibited. [illegible] representing [illegible] the State of Illinois in the United States Senate [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] after Logan's great Senatorial victory most of the newspapers throughout the country made the [illegible] referring to it, the main feature of the

issues. Brief extracts only from one or two of them can be given—and these only as showing the spirit of the victory. Said one of these newspaper despatches, dated Springfield, May 19th:

There was no curbing the enthusiasm of the Republicans after the joint convention adjourned. A large number marched to the Leland, singing old army-songs; others donned Logan badges, and went whooping and yelling around the streets like mad. The Democrats kept aloof from the groups. They could not stand the good-humored chaff directed against them, and not a few were ashamed of their efforts to stampede the Republicans in favor of Farwell.

About 3.30 o'clock, Representative Fuller mounted a chair in the rotunda of the Leland and read several hundred telegrams of congratulations which had poured in upon General Logan. All the despatches pointed out the National significance of the Republican victory, and many breathed a spirited faith that Logan would be the party's candidate in 1888. Following are a few of the despatches:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th.—Thank God you were successful. Make my thanks to the friends, one and all, who have stood by you so nobly. MARY S. LOGAN.

NEW YORK, May 19th.—Congratulations of the Irish-American Independents. E. A. FORD, *President.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 19th.—Congratulations of the Clover Club. M. P. HANDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th.—Accept my most cordial congratulations. The contest is unprecedented. Your victory is memorable. JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th.—You won a National victory. Nobody rejoices more than W. W. DUDLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19th.—Congratulations. You have won for the National Republican Party another Donelson. You will follow it, in 1888, with another Appomattox. GEORGE FRANCIS DAWSON.

AUGUSTA, ME., May 19th.—The Republicans of Maine send hearty congratulations. Your election is a National victory, and means the future success of the party. S. H. MANLEY.

CINCINNATI, O., May 19th.—Accept congratulations of all Republicans because of your election. R. [illegible]

Governor Martin, Topeka, wrote: "There is life in the [illegible] yet. I heartily congratulate you on your magnificent triumph [illegible] allied forces of Bourbon loggerheadism, free trade, and [illegible] Cullom, Miller, and Platt telegraphed: "We congratulate [illegible] heartily on your election to the Senate. You made a [illegible] deserved success." John C. New, Indianapolis, telegraphed: "[illegible] gratulate you and the country on your re-election. Logan [illegible] are the standard for 1888." Senator Harrison, Indianapolis: "My most cordial congratulations upon your great victory. [illegible] Republicans are shouting over it." Walter Evans, Louisville: "Accept my most cordial congratulations. A field so fought [illegible] and so fairly won, came not till now to dignify the times [illegible] fortune." W. R. Leeds, President of the Republican [illegible] Philadelphia, wrote: "Accept the hearty congratulations [illegible] Republicans of this Republican city, on the successful [illegible] your manly fight for right against wrong. The right is ever [illegible]." John Hay, New York, telegraphed: "I congratulate [illegible] fight and a victory of the greatest National [illegible] value." [illegible] W. Aldrich, Providence, telegraphed: "[illegible] on the success you have deserved [illegible] R. Hall, Anson G. McCook, H. W. [illegible] O'Neil, W. [illegible] M. K[illegible] Frank Hatton, for Republican [illegible] Studebaker, of South Bend; F. W. Palmer, of Chicago; [illegible] Chauncey I. Filley, Governor Rusk, H. A. [illegible] and C. B. H[illegible]

[illegible]

The circumstances attending the journey of Ge[illegible] Logan to Chicago on Saturday last," said the Spr[illegible] *Illinois State Journal* of May 25, 1885, "and his re[illegible] there were in their way, as memorable as the remar[illegible] campaign through which he had just passed, and the [illegible] triumph by which it was crowned. Accompan[illegible] number of members of the Legislature, and other [illegible] and personal friends, General Logan left this city in a [illegible] tendered by Manager McMullin, by the noon tra[illegible]

Chicago. Large crowds had collected at every important station *en route*, and the impromptu ovations extended to him at Lincoln, Atlanta, Bloomington, Lexington, Pontiac, Dwight, Wilmington, Joliet, and other points were of the most complimentary character and a reminder of the enthusiasm of the last campaign. Everywhere there was the utmost anxiety to see the hero of the memorable Senatorial campaign of 1885, and a spontaneous disposition to recognize him as the leader of the Republican Party in 1888."

"On the return of Senator John A. Logan to this city, Saturday night," said the Chicago *News* of May 25th, "he was given a reception at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there was a great outpouring in his honor. The Chicago Union Veteran Club, 250 strong, met the Senator and his escort . . . at the depot at 7.30 o'clock. A procession was formed and marched to the hotel, where the Senator was received with cheers, a salute of 103 guns also being fired on the lake-front. The hotel was crowded to its limit, and it was with great difficulty that the party edged their way through the blocked hallway. A reception committee was awaiting the Senator on the parlor floor, each wearing a badge inscribed 'One Hundred and Three, United Reception Committee, May 23, General John A. Logan, Re-elected United States Senator, 1885. Our Leader for 1888.' . . . A little after eight o'clock Senator Logan and General H. H. Thomas entered the main parlor. This was the signal for a grand rush, and policemen and reception committee were powerless in trying to keep the crowd in line. Handshaking began, and nearly three thousand performed that act, a majority accompanying it with a word of congratulation. . . . A set of resolutions passed by the Irish-American Central Club was presented. . . . Senator Logan replied:

"'I appreciate highly your kind and complimentary sentiments. In reference to this great gathering let me ask you not to take it as a

personal compliment to myself, but as an appre[illegible] of the [illegible] of the people, now, and for the future. This is [illegible] of the Republican Party throughout the State. [illegible] not only the State, [illegible] country. Let me at this moment [illegible] power that has been at work [illegible] Republican Party [illegible]

[illegible] LOGAN BY THE CHICAGO UNION LEAGUE [illegible] LOGAN'S MODEST SPEECH.

On Tuesday evening, May 26, 1885, General Logan [illegible] down to a banquet in Chicago given to him by the [illegible] Leagues Club of that city, in honor of the great Republican victory he had just gained in the Senatorial contest. [illegible] distinguished persons were present. In his speech at that banquet he referred in the following modest and [illegible] to that remarkable contest, and its still more remarkable result:

[illegible]

tired of the management of National affairs in the hands of their own friends, is shown by the fact that they actually stayed away from the polls in the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District [Laughter and applause], thus giving us a majority, so that a Republican might again be chosen to represent the State of Illinois in the United States Senate. [Applause.] This has caused the Republicans throughout the country to discover the turn of the tide in favor of Republican principles, and the hearts of all true patriots to leap with joy. [Applause.] To the energy and fidelity of the Republicans of that district are we indebted for this result. [Applause.]

And then, after describing in glowing terms the wonderful resources of Illinois, in population, agriculture, mineral, manufacturing, and other wealth—as well as the beauty, and marvellous growth, energy, and prosperity of her chief city —he added:

Why should a man not feel a pardonable pride in having been selected as a representative of such a State, against combinations of patronage and money, without the influence or use by himself of either? The people of this, my native State, have been more than kind to me in the past. Whether I shall be able to fill the full measure of my public duty, my future must disclose. I can only promise that I shall in all things try to be faithful to their great interest, and do no act that shall cause them to regret the choice they have just made. [Applause.]

LOGAN'S PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM" FOR 1888, STARTING STRONGLY.

While General Logan was taking a brief rest at Chicago, after his exhausting contest, the newspapers throughout the land were also felicitating him upon his wonderful victory. Many, like the Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal*, said "Had Logan been at the head of the ticket last year, there would have been a Republican President now,"—or words to a like effect. Hundreds of them proclaimed him as the next Republican candidate for the Presidential office; and many placed the name of John A. Logan of Illinois at the head of their columns as their choice for nomination to that exalted office, in 1888. Cannon-salutes and other rejoicings were had in many parts of the country including staid New England, and the Middle

States, as well as those of the West. The Staunton *Virginian* well said: "The result sent a thrill of joy publicans throughout the length and breadth of th It was announced by the boom of cannon, the display works and bunting, and a wild rejoicing that demon how strong a hold the brave true man has upon hi friends. And this, not because of the great personal tr but for the reason that the cause he represents will ha the services of one of its ablest and most intrepid ad and defenders on the floor of the Senate, for six years *unless he should be called to higher honors.*" And th pliments were not uttered by Republican papers only, independent and Democratic journals also, as, for in by the New York *Sun*, which after tendering its "c ments" to the General, added: "It has been a har and Logan has won it by superior generalship"; a New York *Post*, which declared that: "If General L popularity was on the wane, as his enemies affirm, bef Presidential election, these events were amply suffic revive and widen it, even among his party antagonists "Brick Pomeroy's" *Democrat*, which said: "The memorable political event of the season is the elec General John A. Logan to the United States Senate as l successor. The coming of a cyclone through from th to the Potomac would not have made more of a stir wonder the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* admitted many other journals, in substance, also declared Logan's unprecedented victory "brings forward the old General himself as a possible Presidential figure in

HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON—SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRE IN HONOR OF LOGAN'S RE-ELECTION.

When the news reached Washington that Log been re-elected to the United States Senate, a midnig non-salute of thirty-eight guns was fired at the White

lot by some of his jubilant friends, which awoke the Democratic President—and all the city for that matter—and doubtless set him thinking about what might happen in 1888. Subsequently a salute of one hundred guns was also fired in honor of Logan from the Virginia shore opposite the city of Washington—where the General, upon his arrival, was warmly received by the Invincible Club of East Washington, and other Republicans of the city.

LOGAN VISITS GRANT'S SICK-CHAMBER—OLD WAR-MEMORIES REVIVED.

It was in the middle of June, 1885, only two days prior to the suffering chieftain's removal to Mount McGregor, that Logan made a special visit to General Grant at the latter's residence in New York City. Grant was greatly pleased that Logan had come, and although the former was restricted, by the nature of the cruel disease that was eating out his life, from doing much talking, yet they managed to spend several hours together recalling old memories of the war—General Logan taking luncheon with the family down-stairs and afterward coming up again. It was the last extended interview Grant had with any of his old friends, and was throughout of a very pleasant character, as Logan afterward told the writer. Grant was still able to talk, at this time, though with difficulty. During this protracted and interesting visit General Grant showed to General Logan certain passages of the "Personal Memoirs" he was then engaged in writing, wherein he had referred, at greater or less length, to the services which Logan himself had rendered during the war—some in proof-sheets and others in manuscript. When Logan's visit ended, with a kindly adieu and warm pressure of the hand, he then for the last time on earth saw the friendly eyes and heard the loved voice of his old commander, who so soon afterward, like the great Hebrew leader, went up to the mountain-top to die.

LOGAN'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, ME.—HIS TELLING SPEECHES THERE

Toward the end of June, 1885, the city of Portland, Me., was treated to the sight of an encampment upon its borders of more than two thousand tents, fairly crowded with [illegible] twenty-five thousand veterans of the G. A. R., and to [illegible] the excitement and bustle and beauty of military pageantry which the G. A. R. reunions always bring in their train. Logan of course was there, and watched the martial [illegible] as for three long hours it marched, in solid ranks, past the reviewing stand. A newspaper report of the Tuesday's glorious pageant said:

> The enthusiasm for Logan was simply boundless. [illegible] the Down East men were [illegible] with the [illegible] the great volunteer chieftain. [illegible] some man who had served under "Black Jack" [illegible] Logan [illegible] the Great R[illegible] [illegible] Dahlgren P[illegible]

On the same evening, at the City Hall during the reception to the commander-in-chief, Logan, as usual, [illegible] the journals of the day mentioned that he [illegible] forward amidst the most tremendous applause, and [illegible] the house fairly rang with enthusiastic cheers which [illegible] again." When, at last, the [illegible] General said:

> [illegible]

him to the very verge of the grave. In my judgment time has not given to any people a grander commander of men, a greater director of forces, or a more magnificent campaigner [applause]; a man with more ability to execute than U. S. Grant. [Applause.] For this country he has done as much as any man that ever lived has done for any other country. [Great applause.] No matter what may have been said, no matter how much aspersed by those who despised, he has passed up and beyond all the clouds that have surrounded him, and his character shines out to-day before the civilized world as bright as the brightest star that decks the heavens. [Applause.]

I believe there is not a citizen in the United States of America who does not sympathize with his misfortune and suffering now, and it is the prayer of the G. A. R., I am sure, that God, who disposes all things, may permit this grand old man to live on as one of the citizens of this Republic. For him I can say no more than that when he passes away, this country and civilization will lose one of the greatest supporters of liberty that ever lived, and one of the grandest citizens that ever died.

Comrades, we have met again according to the forms of our organization, an association based upon Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty; fraternity that lives and is worth recognition, which has been blistered in the fire of battle. It is that character of fraternity which shines out like the brightest gem from the mines of Golconda.

It is a fraternity not to be broken. It is as fixed as the stars. It is as strong as if held together by hooks of steel. It is that character of fraternity not in name, but which lives and wells up in the heart, and which would to-night go far, travel long, in darkness and in light, in sunshine and in storm, to stand by the side of, and aid and assist in all proper ways, that comrade who touched elbows in the time when shot and shell rained like hail from the clouds above. [Applause.] The charity that belongs to our organization is that heaven-descended charity, whose heights have not been taken, and whose depths cannot be fathomed. It is the charity with no bounds to its land and no surveys to its seas. It is the charity that stands ready at all times to snatch the body of the poor from the potter's-field and inter it where at the head shall be marked, "He fell fighting for his country."

It is that charity which hears the wail of the widow of a comrade. It is that charity which hears the cry of the orphan; that aids and assists the sufferer. It is that charity which pledges one comrade to another that the poor-house shall not be the dwelling-place of a comrade; that he shall stand before the world a proud American citizen; having fought and preserved the Stars and Stripes, beneath its folds he shall not be disgraced. [Tremendous applause.] It is that charity which collects

not for the benefit of those who can protect themselves, but for those who need help; and which pledges itself that when a grand, great Government like this allows a poor man who suffered for its existence to creep along and beg for food, comrades will step in and supply the want.

The loyalty upon which this great organization is based is not loyalty that shrinks before the Stars and Stripes.

It is not the loyalty that begs pardon and makes excuses for having at least tried to save the Union. [Applause.] It is not the loyalty wherever found on land or sea that fails to recognize its flag, that fails to recognize the laws, that fails to recognize the duty of a citizen, or that will deny being a citizen of this grand Republic and not glorify in having participated in its preservation. [Applause.] It is the loyalty that lives in the heart and swears by the God that rules this world that at all times they are ready again to take hold of the banner whenever our country may be in danger, if that time should ever come. God forbid that it shall. [Applause.] It is the loyalty that believes in patriotism, that this Government is a nation, and that those who saved it at least are as good as those who tried to destroy it. It is the loyalty which is taught to the child on its mother's lap and makes it hang out the banner and say "My father was a Union soldier." [Long-continued applause.] It is the loyalty which will live in the hearts of the American people and will make future generations so strong, so proud and so determined, that all the nations of the earth combined and with the best commander living and with all the earth's treasury could not penetrate even the border of this great Republic. My comrades, I believe in this organization. I say here and now that every soldier within the confines of this Republic ought to belong to it. [Applause.] He ought to be within it, and proud of his comradeship. It cannot do any man harm; it will do every man good. Let each and every one enjoy the benefits which are to be enjoyed within this organization.

Let each and every one participate in all its benefits. Let him, if poor and needy, claim its charity; let his family, if he has one, have the same right to its charity that others have. It is for such purposes, and means what it says, Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

On the following day, when General Logan attended the business meeting of the G. A. R., the "boys in blue" insisted upon having another speech from him—and although despite the "tremendous outburst of cheers and applause" he protested against speech making at a business ses-

sion, he at last yielded to their enthusiastic persistence and made another brief speech. In it was the following pathetic passage, which, now that the illustrious speaker himself has gone from our midst, will be read and reread with both interest and profit by the old soldiers who have survived him. It ran thus. Said he:

There is only one thing that I desire to say. It is this, and always when I think of it, it brings to my memory sad reflections. You and I, all of us, are moving along with time on the downward road to eternity. We are growing old instead of young, and we often see the silvered hair that we used to see only occasionally in the line. The heads of nearly all are becoming whitened. A few more years and the Grand Army of the Republic will only be known as one of the things that are past. So, while we live, let us live so that when we die future generations shall remember that we lived a life of honor and patriotism, and defended the best Republic that God ever created. [Applause.]

Again, at the Woman's Relief Corps Reception, at the City Hall, that evening, the enthusiastic audience forced him to speak once more; and he eloquently said:

When it is expected that men can accomplish much without the assistance of the women a great mistake is made; and especially in whatever tends to civilize and Christianize mankind is always seen the hands of the women of the land. [Applause.] That which they have done for the Grand Army sufferers is much, and we are sincerely, intensely grateful to them for their services. Not a soldier who is within the sound of my voice fails to remember, if ever he was a sufferer with a burning fever, if ever he was prostrated by an enemy's shot, if ever he was on the couch of a hospital, that when the soft hand of a woman was placed on his parched brow, it felt as if an angel of God had been sent to his couch as a ministering angel. [Applause.] I heard the name of old Mother Bickerdyke. I know her well. I have seen her with my own eyes helping wounded soldiers from the field when shot and shell were raining around her. And when I speak of her, I speak of her as typifying the woman who helped the soldier in the war. Tall and muscular, she would take a wounded boy in her arms and carry him to the hospital. Why, ladies and gentlemen, I can speak from experience. I was once a sufferer on a battle-field, and long afterward, and every morn I felt as if a silver cord were twined around a capstan in the regions of glory and reached to my heart, where it was anchored by the

[illegible] Cheer [illegible] Why [illegible] [illegible] And to the Grand Army [illegible] when you will contemplate the separation of [illegible] Grand Army. Man is cruel, or if not cruel [illegible] death, nothing can cheer [illegible] [illegible] Grand Army [illegible] [illegible] I thank [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I cannot thank you strong enough, and I am grateful [illegible]

[illegible] BANQUET IN BOSTON [illegible] [illegible] VIGOROUS SPEECH [illegible] [illegible] OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP [illegible]

On the evening of June 29, 1885, General Logan [illegible] in Boston from Portland, Me., that afternoon [illegible] banqueted at the Parker House by the Norfolk [illegible] Boston correspondent of the New York [illegible] The railway station was crowded with admirers [illegible] Senator who cheered him lustily when he [illegible] from the car where he was met by a committee of [illegible] taken to the Parker House. As the carriage was [illegible] [illegible] General Logan [illegible] [illegible] assemblage [illegible] This little act was the [illegible] in the ears of the [illegible] the direction of the Parker House [illegible] [illegible] the parlors [illegible] Parker House [illegible]

nent men were presented to him and his wife, whose presence was requested in the reception-room. . . . Soon after seven o'clock the company entered the dining-room. The president of the club, Asa French, one of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, presided, with General Logan on his right and Governor Robinson on his left. After excellent speeches by the presiding officer and Governor Robinson, Senator Logan was introduced.

General Logan, on rising to respond to the flattering introduction of the chairman, was received with cheer after cheer, and two or there minutes elapsed before he could be heard. He began by making some complimentary allusions to Massachusetts; he referred to some of the eminent men of the Old Bay State, spoke of the remarkable change in public sentiment on some important questions in the last thirty years, and then passed on to a consideration of some phases of the present political situation. He said:

First, let me say of Civil Service Reform, that it is the child of the Republican Party, but unfortunately has been put out to nurse with a stranger, and, if not dead now, looks "sick unto death." When the law was passed, the intention was to put into the positions to which the law applied, such persons as were found to be best qualified to perform the duties required, and also to retain in position such persons as were qualified and found to have faithfully performed their duties. The law is now construed, however, to the effect that a person who voted the Republican ticket at the last election committed a crime against "the peace and dignity" of the Democratic Party, a new offence, heretofore unknown to law, or politics, to wit: "offensive partisanship." A man may have rebelled, or, being in the North, may have sympathized with rebellion against the Government. He may have sought to negotiate with foreign powers for its overthrow. He may have striven to hamstring it at the most critical moment of its desperate struggle for existence. He may have attempted to destroy its beneficent influence. He may have tried to make our institutions a byword and a mockery among the nations. He may have terrorized voters. He may have suppressed or destroyed the ballot, or fraudulently perverted its true intent and meaning. He may have assisted in enacting laws under whose free operation freedom became a delu-

[illegible]

mands it; the restoration of true Civil Service Reform demands it; adequate appropriations to aid the system of free schools wherever needed demand it; the promoting of our home industrial interests in all proper ways demands it. The necessity for the enforcement of the right of every voter within our National boundaries to cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at the National elections, and to give to each man that equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is entitled, requires the return of the Republicans to power, both in Congress and in the Executive branch of the Government, in order that the financial system established by the Republican Party may be preserved, that the revenues of the country may be protected against unwarranted claims upon the Treasury.

Alluding to this memorable banquet, the Boston correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.) telegraphed: "The visit of General Logan has been the chief social and political event of the week. The dinner on Monday night was a very elaborate affair, and the faithful came from all quarters of the State to partake of it and listen to the speeches. Many had never seen General Logan. His speech drew forth plenty of applause, and although he is by no means the finished orator that Governor Robinson or Congressman Long is, he made an excellent impression." And the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) of July 6th, alluding to it, and to Logan as one of the two leading Presidential candidates, said: "We have seen Massachusetts, which hitherto has not been demonstrative over 'Black Jack,' exceed herself in warmth of welcome for him."

LOGAN'S FOURTH OF JULY ORATION AT WOODSTOCK, CONN., 1885.

On the Fourth of July, 1885, in Roseland Park, near Woodstock, Conn., by the shore of Lake Wabbaquasset, beneath a canvas awning which covered the speaking-stand, around which many thousands of Grangers and others had assembled, "under the shadow of a hillock on which John Elliott is said to have preached to the Indians," General Logan, amid the

cheers of those assembled, stepped to the front and his voice rang out, bugle-like, in these eloquent and patriotic words:

[illegible]

valued jewels of an advanced Christian civilization; yet the great jewel of the capstone has never yet been firmly set—that great jewel, the grandest of them all—in looking through whose dazzling scintillations deep down in its heart you shall see graven by the indelible graver of God himself, the words: "Liberty to man, and perfect equality before the law."

The question of firmly setting that great jewel permanently in its place, and thus completing the marvellous structure, has been decided by a most sanguinary conflict between those in favor of it on the one side and those opposed to it on the other. The result of that dread struggle is known to all the peoples of the world, and the fiat has gone forth that the sacred capstone jewel of this temple shall be set, so that Liberty may within it find a safe abiding-place, and not a final resting-place in death.

But while some of us insist upon setting this priceless jewel permanently at once, there are others who object, and who by fraud have substituted an imitation in place of that which all intelligent and thoughtful people recognize as the real gem. My countrymen, shall we have the pure gem, the precious stone that your blood was shed to secure, or the imitation only? The pure gem can only be secured by every man's rights being fully protected. The people can do this—your representatives cannot, without the force of the people behind them. So then let the force of the people be felt in support of what we mean when we speak of the jewel of "Liberty and equality before the law."

It is true we are now under a Government and system of political institutions the theory of which is better calculated to serve the ends of civil and religious liberty than any of which former history makes mention. But we must reduce that theory to practice. We are singularly fortunate in many respects. We are now safe from the assaults of any and all outside foes. All the armies of Europe, led by the best commanders ever known, backed by all the treasure on earth, could not penetrate beyond our borders to our interior. Whatever danger there may be for us in the future is within ourselves. Should destruction ever befall this land, in our own hands will the vials of calamity be borne; and may I not ask the question here and now, Is there not danger, and great danger? Can we not see "whence it approaches?" We surely can see the increasing disregard for law which now pervades our country; the growing disposition to substitute the personal will for law; the individual judgment for the judgment of the courts; one's own wishes for the solemnly expressed will of the people. To deny this is to deny truth and insult popular intelligence. To admit it is to recognize

the point from whence our great danger may be expe[illegible] necessity for steps to avert it.

Let us then, each and every one who [illegible] Republican [illegible] [illegible] coming generations [illegible] the preservation [illegible] Republic, that within its [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

sacred temple reared by our fathers and perfected by ourselves, within whose dazzling portals Liberty shall live with us forever, and Heaven benignly smile upon "a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

LOGAN ON GRANT—ADDRESS TO THE G. A. R. IN THE M. E. MEMORIAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON—ELOQUENT REVIEW OF THE SERVICES OF THAT GREAT CHIEFTAIN.

On October 1, 1885, soon after the death, at Mount McGregor, of his old commander, as a part of the memorial services held in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, by the Grand Army, General Logan delivered the following address, critically reviewing the great services of General Grant, and eloquently eulogizing the extraordinary military genius and general character of that great and commanding figure in American history:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Of General U. S. Grant's early history I am not prepared to speak. Of it I know nothing. Until June, 1861, he was a stranger to me and I to him. I then met him in Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois. Sumter had fallen, and the first flush of victory had inspired the rebels with audacity and daring. The President of the United States had called upon the Governors of the States for volunteers, with whom to march against armed rebellion, in order that the honor of the Union might be maintained and popular government perpetuated for the benefit of the present and coming generations. This appeal had met in the North with such an outpouring of loyal men in behalf of the country that the fires of patriotism were rekindled, and burned so brightly upon the mountain-top, on the prairies, and in the vales that, like the rushing flames in fired stubble, they swept everything before them. When I met Grant he was assisting the Governor of my own State in organizing her patriotic sons, who were flocking to the Union standard that they might be led against the enemy. It was at this time that the Twenty-first Illinois was organized from troops who had enlisted for three months, but had not passed beyond the borders of the State. They were hesitating as to their re-enlistment. All of them being from the southern part of the State, where I then resided, and with the most of whom I was acquainted, I was invited to go to their camp and address them, with the view of in-

friends. Grant took command of his regiment and marched,
ders, into Missouri. He was soon thereafter made brigadie
ranking from the 17th day of May. During this time I was e
raising a regiment which was numbered the Thirty-first I
fantry.

Under orders, I was sent to Cairo, Ill., where my regiment
part of a brigade that became a portion of Grant's first impo
mand. Cairo was now his headquarters, where he employed a
and energy in organizing and disciplining his troops. Wood
boats were converted into iron-clads, for offensive and defensive
The sound of riveting the iron sheets, and the ringing of the h
the anvil, and the light of the forge, could be seen and heard b
and night, in grand preparation for "grim-visaged war." O
day of November, 1861, Grant fought the battle of Belmont,
achieved a great victory against fearful odds. In February fol
moved up the Tennessee River and, in connection with the
under command of Commodore Foote, advanced upon and
Fort Henry, which fell into his hands. He at once moved fo

AGAINST FORT DONELSON,

where the unconditional surrender of the enemy's army of 1
65 pieces of artillery, 17,600 small-arms, with enormous mil
plies, gave Grant a great name as a military genius throu
land and started him on his road to future glory. It was th
made by him on the commander of that stronghold for an unc
surrender that gained for him the cognomen of "Unconditi
render Grant," by which he was afterward usually designated a
all officers and soldiers, as well as citizens, throughout the

his resignation to the President. The enemy, however, under Generals Albert Sydney Johnston, Beauregard, and others, having concentrated all the force they could collect in the West at the strategic point of Corinth, Miss., in order to meet the contemplated advance of the Army of the Tennessee, now located at three points, Pittsburg, Savannah, and Crump's Landing, on the banks of the Tennessee River, he was permitted again to take command of it. The forces of the army at that time numbered not more than twenty-three thousand men. On the 6th of April, at Pittsburg Landing, his army was assaulted by the rebel forces under Johnston, estimated at over fifty thousand men. The battle raged on all parts of the field from early morn till darkness closed in over the scene. When the battle closed on that evening the enemy were

IN POSSESSION OF ALL OUR CAMPS.

Both sides were, however, very much demoralized. During the night, General Lew Wallace, with 7,000 men, arrived on the field, from Crump's Landing; also the Army of the Centre, commanded by Buell, with 20,000 men, crossed the Tennessee River, so as to be ready for action the next day. Grant had his line readjusted that night, and everything in position for an early advance, which he had ordered for the next morning. Johnston, the commander of the rebel army, had fallen on the battle-field, on the 6th. Beauregard was now in chief command. On the morning of the 7th, at early dawn, our forces moved forward to the contest. The battle began, and raged fiercely, the advantage through the day being somewhat in our favor until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when Grant in person led his hosts in a gallant charge, recapturing our old camp and driving the enemy pell-mell from the field. The enemy were in full retreat upon Corinth. Our army was filled with joy, and with shouts of triumph and victory bore the old starry banner of the Republic once more to the front.

General Halleck now came to Pittsburg Landing and took command of the army, placing Grant in a position unassigned, where he had no command whatever. Halleck's jealousy of Grant was so strongly exhibited that it was noticeable by all.

Grant was not even asked for suggestions or consulted as to any movements to be made. His soldierly qualities under these circumstances were sorely tried. In fact, he was under a cloud; no one could exactly explain or understand why. He again

CONTEMPLATED SENDING HIS RESIGNATION,

but after coolly and quietly considering the matter, his better judgment prevailed. We now, under command of General Halleck, commonly

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M. Clernand's were left at Mem[illegible]

[illegible] the remainder of the Thirteenth [illegible]

three Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps were put in camp at Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, and Young's Point, just below and opposite Yazoo River.

For months he was engaged in cutting canals at Lake Providence and opposite Vicksburg and elsewhere, at the same time sending out expeditions in various directions over the country to ascertain, if possible, if there was any way to secure a foothold somewhere on the Yazoo River, above Haines' Bluff, so that an advance might be made by dry land on the north against Vicksburg. But in all of these movements failure was the result. About this time many people in the country began to

LOSE CONFIDENCE IN GRANT

and clamor for his displacement. The President of the United States, however, heeded not the clamor of the multitude. Having implicit confidence in Grant, he said to those who came to him that he would trust him "a little longer." About this time Grant determined upon a plan which was recognized by the military authorities of the country as wholly unmilitary and dangerous. They believed that it was military suicide and against all science of war. It was a movement, however, full of audacity, and in its results showed the genius of the man planning it. He abandoned all his lines of communication, and moved rapidly down the west side of the Mississippi River to Bruensburg, a point four miles below Grand Gulf. At the same time he loaded seven transports with supplies, and manned them with men selected from my command, then the Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps, and ran them by the batteries of a hundred guns, which vomited forth fire and iron hail at them as they passed by. All passed safely except one. This being accomplished, he crossed the river, moving rapidly upon Port Gibson, where he met the enemy and defeated him. His forces amounted to 31,000 men, less in number than the enemy held encircling Vicksburg inside their works. In rapid succession came the victories of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, and the investment of Vicksburg. At Champion Hills the enemy received the severest defeat in its results that they had yet sustained up to that time. Halleck had written a letter to Grant, directing him to

LEAVE VICKSBURG ALONE

and move down to Port Hudson and assist Banks; he (Banks) being his superior officer, would then have been in command of the combined forces. After Port Hudson should fall, Halleck suggested that he should assail Vicksburg. Halleck's letter, however, came too late. Five bat-

[illegible] been fought, and Grant was crossing Black River [illegible] in the [illegible] of Vicksburg. While these [illegible] were [illegible] Porter with a gun-boat fleet, passed up the Yazoo River [illegible] ses [illegible] Haines' Bluff, which had been evacuated [illegible] the enemy. Thus it was that safe communication was [illegible] Grant's army, and again he had a base of supplies. Pemberton [illegible] driven [illegible] the walls of Vicksburg and locked up, as it were [illegible] with but sixty days' rations. Grant had then [illegible] turned [illegible] on the enemy, and had Pemberton and his whole [illegible] within his grasp.

On the 4th day of July, 1863, the long and bloody siege [illegible] Pemberton surrendered to Grant. Grant, at the [illegible] entered the city and planted the old flag [illegible] where it was unfurled to the breeze amid the [illegible] In the capture of Vicksburg, there were [illegible] Grant [illegible] 17 general officers, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] any modern war [illegible] and captured. In the five [illegible] Vicksburg Grant had killed [illegible] On the 4th day of July upon the [illegible] Vicksburg had been captured. Port Hudson [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Tennessee River on his north, had him completely encircled, seemingly in a position where he must sooner or later surrender

FOR WANT OF SUPPLIES,

both for men and animals. Grant was now ordered by the President of the United States to take command of that department. His first act was to assign Thomas to the command of the department and the Army of the Cumberland, in place of Rosecrans. His next was to telegraph Thomas to hold Chattanooga at all hazards; that he would be there as soon as possible. To which old General Thomas replied: "I will hold the town till we starve." On the 23d of October, 1863, Grant reached Chattanooga. Burnside was at Knoxville. Sherman was on his way from Vicksburg with all the available force at his command, and Hooker was moving from the east with two corps. A column of the enemy moved against Knoxville. By the 18th of November, Grant had his forces well in hand and ready for an assault. Rains and storms prevented this for a few days; but on the 23d he assaulted Lookout Mountain, the men climbing from crag to crag, and from tree to tree, until finally they were on the crest of the ridge; the rebels retreated, and patriots planted the flag of the Republic thereon. The 24th and 25th, the battle of Mission Ridge was fought, and

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY ROUTED.

A portion of the Armies of the East, and West, and Centre, combining, fought side by side, bravely as men ever fought. Passing through the dangers of that great battle, linked them together in bonds of friendship which have lasted until now. After he had defeated Bragg, and driven him back from this stronghold, Grant commenced maturing plans for the great final campaigns. He began by ordering Sherman back to Vicksburg; also a large force to march from Corinth down along the railroad to Jackson, destroying the road as it went. Sherman was ordered with his force from Vicksburg in the direction of Meridian, in order that the railroad and lines of communication in that part of the country might be destroyed, so that when he commenced his contemplated campaign he could withdraw all the troops from there and concentrate them into one grand army to march against the enemy in the centre.

The troops under Thomas were assisting in guarding the railroads and lines of communication north from Chattanooga and west to Decatur. Grant directed Thomas, while the railroads were being destroyed from Corinth to Vicksburg, south and east from Vicksburg, to keep up a continuous demonstration in the enemy's front, so as to deceive him

[illegible]

l suggest. At the appointed time for an advance, his intention was herman should move directly against Johnston, and

HAMMER, POUND, AND FOLLOW HIM

is army was destroyed or captured. If neither the destruction pture should occur to drive him on to Mobile and then crush him, o Savannah and back on to Richmond, and there crush both the between the two great armies of the Union. At the same time was to advance upon Lee's forces and strike him at every point, ght him in every place, wherever and whenever he should find until he should break his army to pieces or capture it. Neither of mies were to hesitate in carrying out this common purpose, so hen Richmond should fall, the two great armies of the rebellion l fall with it. This plan was carried out, and was a success. It l us to achieve the victories that saved the Republic. There was e failure in carrying it out to the letter, on both lines; that was Hood was permitted to escape from Sherman's front, from Lovetation, back into our rear, marching against Nashville. It forced s' army to return and follow him, while the remainder of the moved without obstruction to the sea. This failure was, howedeemed afterward. In the West, the grand army moved forward g battles at Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Mountain, Dallas, Big and Little Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, and l around Atlanta. Flank movement after flank movement was ed, and battle after battle was fought upon fields that

FAIRLY RAN WITH BLOOD,

ur victorious army occupied Atlanta. The Army of the Cumberander Thomas, moved to the northward in pursuit of Hood, as stated, striking and hammering him to pieces at Franklin and ille.

e Army of the Tennessee and that of Georgia, under Sherman, ed through Georgia to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas, g before them, from Savannah, the rebel forces, through State after marching triumphantly and rapidly in the direction of Richmond. g this while, the great Army of the East, under Meade, its cavalry nded by Sheridan, the Army of the James co-operating, all under mediate command of Grant, was striking Lee's veteran Army of rn Virginia wherever found. The bloody battles of the Wilderpottsylvania Court House, the siege of Petersburg, the flanking s and movements, as well as battles in the advance, from the Rappon Richmond, all evinced the valor of the Union troops, and

junction with Johnston's forces now in the front of Sherman
Carolina. But the constant pounding that Grant's army w
Lee, with vigorous pursuit, resulted, April 9th,

IN LEE'S SURRENDER.

Johnston's surrender soon followed, being only a little more
year predicted by Grant for the destruction of the two great
the rebellion. Thus the great rebellion collapsed and ended.
battle at Belmont on the 7th of November, 1861, up to the surrend
at Appomattox, Grant was the great central figure, the all-co
genius of the great armies of the Republic.

His name was on the lips of all the civilized world, as the g
tary commander of the age. Filled with renown, and cove
glory in the midst of his own people, and now receiving the n
of General of the Army, never held by any person before hi
country, and which was created by law especially for him,—h
ceived these high honors, in his heart he hoped that he migh
mitted to enjoy in the future the comparative quiet which he h
earned. But it was not to be. After the perfidy and almost t
Andrew Johnson against those who had placed him in po
against the best interests of our country, the people desired
a more worthy successor of Abraham Lincoln. It fell to my h
sent Grant's name to the National Republican Convention.
proclaimed the

UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE PARTY

[illegible] honor he sought not. It was thrust upon h[illegible] by the nec
[illegible] At the expiration of his first term, he was again cal

lected to settle international disputes between them, as a friendly arbitrator. His return to his own country was made memorable and historic by the ovations he received wherever his foot touched the soil.

From Belmont to the siege of Vicksburg I was near him in nearly all his marches, campaigns, and battles, and was permitted by him to take possession of Vicksburg with my command, on account of its having approached nearer the enemy than any other. During my term as commander of that city I was with him almost every day, and from the time when, at the head of that glorious old Army of the Tennessee, of which

HE WAS THE FIRST COMMANDER

and I its last, I marched by his reviewing-stand at the National Capitol, and down to the last painful days of his memorable life, I was with him very often. During all this time I was a close observer of him. Grant was usually known and recognized as a quiet and silent man, but, when engaged in conversation on any subject in which he felt an interest, there were few who excelled him as a conversationalist. He wrote tersely and well, and at times most eloquently. The Nation was at different times thrilled by his terse epigrammatic sentences. When he wrote to Buckner, the commander at Fort Donelson, "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works," his words burned with the glow of patriotic fire in the heart of every loyal freeman.

When he had fought the battle of the Wilderness, and wrote to the President: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," he infused into the people and his troops a part of his own tenacity and faith in final success.

In his short speech to the committee who waited upon him informing him of his first nomination by the Republicans as their candidate for Chief Magistrate, he used these words in conclusion:

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

These words fell upon the people with an electrical effect. His coolness, his perception, and aptness in using the right word in the right place and doing the right thing at the right time, were at the bottom of his success as a civil magistrate, just as his great faculty for doing the right thing at the right time and place, and sometimes in the most unexpected manner, was at the bottom of his military greatness. Grant was a man of great strength of intellect, remarkable common-sense, coolness, self-possession, and tenacity. He was a true friend to those who were worthy of his friendship. All the sympathies of his great heart went out to those whom he admired. He was one of the kindest

When the light of honest judgment shone in upon it, it was found to be as pure as the dew-drop that hangs upon the lips of the velvet rose.

Some feign to believe that Grant's success was in many respects accidental. This comes from a desire that seems strangely to find a place in human nature, never to give credit to the one who brings success or performs a noble act. Great arguments and orations are always prepared by some other than those delivering them. Shakespeare's works were written by Bacon, according to some persons who wish notoriety, inasmuch as they cannot become famous. Unmerited success leads weak minds into folly. Egotism, vanity, and ostentation always follow the success of the weak. None of these evidences of weakness were ever found in him. To maintain prosperity is much harder than to acquire it. In the weak it creates a false pride, but brings wisdom and unostentation to the strong. The latter was evidenced in Grant's every act.

HE ROSE TO GREATNESS

through no artifice or designing on his part, but by an honest performance of his duty to his country in such an intelligent an unfailing manner as to win the confidence and admiration of the whole people. He was honest in all his views. He believed it impossible for any people to gain lasting power by injustice, falsehood, and inhumanity; that such power lasts only for a brief period; it may blossom fairly with hopes, but in time must droop and die. He believed in the justice of God, and that sooner or later He would by some means guide him, as commander of our armies, to the place where justice would take the place of wrong, and "man's inhumanity to man" be properly rebuked. He believed that as any structure should have its base the firmest, so in human affairs the principle and foundation should be true and just. This not being so with the rebellion, in his opinion nothing but destruction finally awaited it.

But his race had been run. This great and good man went up on the mountain's top to die. The attention of the whole civilized world was directed to that spot. His glory was not of his own country alone, but of the civilized races of man. When the news of his death went trembling over the wires to the utmost parts of the earth, the people of every nation and tongue stood with bowed heads. Grant, in life, had ascended to the topmost height of mortal fame. The greatest renown was his. The glory of man's greatest achievement shone around and about him. God called him, and he stepped from his high pedestal on this earth into the presence of the Great White Throne above, where he was crown d with immortal glory that shineth on forever.

LOGAN BANQUETED BY THE "LOGAN INVINCIBLES" AT BALTIMORE—HIS "BLOODY SADDLE" SPEECH—ELKINS GIVES GRANT'S HIGH ESTIMATE OF LOGAN.

At the Eutaw House, Baltimore, on the evening of October 8, 1885, General Logan was the guest of the "Logan Invincibles," at a banquet given in his honor, at which one hundred and fifty persons were present. In responding to the toast "Our Distinguished Guest," he referred at some length to the political outrages perpetrated against innocent citizens in the South, and then proceeded to say:

Will the present administration try to remedy this evil by using the proper influence with the friends who placed it in power? Or will these people be quietly encouraged, in order to hold the Southern States in solid phalanx, so that by the carrying of one or two Northern States, accidentally or otherwise, they will hold power and control, just as secession expected to succeed by a solid South, with Democratic allies from the Northern States? But, Mr Chairman, perhaps I am going too far in stating too many facts, as I see that the Democracy all over the country, when wrongs are charged to their party or themselves, raise the cry of "bloody shirt," as if by that means they would "frighten the souls of fearful adversaries." What do they mean by the cry: "Shaking the bloody shirt?" Who has been shaking it at any of these people who are so fearful of that blood-stained and historic garment? Who is it that has been making bloody shirts in many of the States of the Union by shooting down and clubbing innocent citizens, merely because they desire to cast a free ballot? If facts that are historical are mentioned, it is called shaking the bloody shirt. If you speak of a man having rebelled against the Government, you are shaking the bloody shirt. I suppose that in the future the only thing a Republican will be permitted to do before an American audience will be to rise, bow to those present, thank God he has been permitted to live, apologize to the people for having been a Union man, and swear that he was deceived, and will do so no more. Is this the road we are travelling now? Sir, this does seem to be the tendency, and it will be persisted in by political enemies of this Republic unless every man determines to assert his individual manhood and defy the scoffers and mockers from one end of the land to the other.

Then, referring to the campaign proceeding at the time, in Virginia, he added:

I understand from the newspapers, and it is not contradicted, that there, the candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket is travelling over the old State, along the highways where his army once marched, arousing the people, not by his great eloquence or statesmanship, but by having his horse caparisoned with his uncle's, Robert E. Lee's, bridle and saddle, and, while sitting thereon, he receives a kind of inspiration from the old saddle, that makes him feel as though he were in command of some great army, fighting for the destruction of his country. He has, I am told, a cavalry escort, carrying a cavalry guidon flitting to the breeze, which was used by some of his own command in the rebellion. From the shouts of the people, along where he passes, for the saddle and bridle, it would seem that the saddle is the candidate for Governor of Virginia, and not the man who rides on it. If he should be elected, it would doubtless be the influence of that saddle and bridle that would bring the necessary votes to make him chief magistrate of that commonwealth. Yet this is not called shaking the bloody shirt. It is the saddle he shakes, and the rebel guidon. In the case of the Virginia campaign, the blood-stained saddle appears to be the leading card. What Republican is crying out, "Don't shake your bloody saddle at me!" Why, Mr. Chairman, if it makes the young man feel happy to mount and wobble about in his uncle's saddle, let him do it. It does *him* so much good, and it cannot hurt the *saddle*. Of course, these things are all right on the Democratic side, but if anything of the kind should ever be attempted on the Republican side, it would be called waving the bloody shirt. Sir, I have no malice in my heart or vindictive feeling against those who fought bravely and well against us, though they were in the wrong. But I do claim that *we* were *right* in suppressing the rebellion, and that *they* were *wrong*; that if any man sees fit to speak of the wrongs done or attempted to be done against this country or its citizens, he has a right to do so; and that if any man chooses to speak in complimentary terms of those who sustained and upheld the Government in its darkest hours, he has a right to do so.

Later in the evening, the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins addressed the assembled company, deservedly eulogizing the honored guest, and then proceeded:

But it occurs to me that I have words about General Logan, from his lips that are silent, and sealed in death, which I am sure will interest

a friend, of General Logan, General Grant said: The country
a debt of gratitude, probably greater than to any other man s
and which, I fear, is not properly appreciated, for the influen
erted in the beginning of the war, in favor of the Union, whic
only felt throughout the West, but especially contributed larg
ing to the cause of the Union the southern half of the State
honey-combed as it was then with Southern sympathizers.
he first met General Logan at Springfield, Ill., at the breaki
the war. That he (Grant) had been appointed a colonel, and
to a regiment, the term of service of which had about expire
question of its re-enlistment was being discussed; that he was
anxious the men should re-enlist, and was apprehensive as to
fearing that they might not. It was proposed that General M
and General Logan should make speeches to the regiment—t
had just resigned from a seat in Congress to go into the war,
the only case on record, and with a majority of 20,000 behind
largest ever given in a single district. McClernand's speec
strong, made but little impression on the men, but Logan'
with patriotic fire and enthusiasm, so moved them that nearly
re-enlisted. This he thought was the first public utterance o
touching the war for the Union, that reached the Nation.

On another occasion he said that Logan was not only a g
eral—one that could always be relied upon—but that his patri
the supreme motive that governed him during the war; in e
he did he was unselfish, unmindful of himself; he did not see
for promotion, but for the good of the cause and the succe
army.

He illustrated this by referring to the time when General
was at Nashville, and had been ordered to move his army at

such action would offend a large element in the North, the sympathy of which was necessary, and if he could possibly avoid relieving Thomas, in the interest of the Union cause, he would prefer it. General Grant said this remonstrance was against Logan's promotion; he, however, issued the necessary orders and gave them to General Logan to use, in his discretion, and he proceeded to Nashville. Logan had it in his power to relieve Thomas and secure his own promotion, but this he declined to do. General Grant incidentally remarked that his (Logan's) patriotism rose higher than his self-interest. Again, he said, that Logan, more than any other general of the war, was probably the most with him at his headquarters, while in the West; that he was always anxious everything should be done that would satisfy the loyal element in the North, and retain its confidence in the armies of the Union. Sometimes this anxiety led him into melancholy moods, and his language bordered on discouragement, but as the hour for battle approached, and Logan had his orders, and place assigned him, he was at once full of enthusiasm, confident, active and eager for the contest; adding, "He was always superb in action. I never had to look after Logan; I knew when he had an order, it would be executed."

General Grant said he remembered that Logan was at his headquarters and apparently discouraged as to the condition of the Union cause and prospects of the future, giving for his reason that the South was solid and a unit in favor of the war, while the North was divided, with a large element in sympathy with the South, and went on picturing the difficulties of the situation generally, of the Union army; after listening to which, General Grant replied: "Logan, you don't take into account that the rebel armies have their difficulties as well as we, and probably they feel just as badly as you do." He said this seemed to strike Logan, and for the rest of the evening he was in good spirits. On other occasions when Logan began to recite the difficulties and troubles surrounding the Union cause, General Grant would remind him of the condition of the Southern Confederacy, and the trials and difficulties of its armies as well.

He also said, that during the "Reconstruction Period," Logan always sustained him, and was anxious to compose all differences between the North and South; that his position on the "Inflation Bill" was clear and correct; and that he was among those who sustained him in his veto of that bill.

Even General Logan, with all the great honors that have gathered around him, both in military and civil life, may be proud that he can write, through the years that are before him, and we trust they may be many and prosperous, such words of approbation and esteem from the

foremost general of his century, and among the foremost men of [illegible] centuries.

LOGAN DECLINES THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE. HIS POPULARITY STILL EXTENDS.

Upon the meeting of Congress in December, [illegible] of the first questions to be decided by the United States Senate was the election of some one of its members to the temporary presidency of that body, made vacant by the death of Vice-President Hendricks. In the preliminary discussion in the public journals and among the people, it soon became patent that it was the unanimous wish of the Republican press and people that the honor should fall to Logan. The Republican Senators were prompt in acknowledging the justice and propriety of the popular demand. On December [illegible]th, they held a caucus, in which Senator [illegible] closed some complimentary remarks upon the General with a motion that he be nominated by acclamation for that distinguished office, and, after several brief speeches had been made in favor of the motion, the question was put and agreed to unanimously, this, too, despite the fact that he had made no secret of his disinclination for that office.

Immediately upon the announcement, therefore, of his unanimous nomination to it, General Logan arose and said:

[illegible]

am sure that I can, by work necessary to be performed on committees and otherwise, do more that may be useful, by remaining in my present position. In fact, Mr. Chairman, the position is not to my taste, and, unless I thought I could perform the duties in a more satisfactory manner than other Senators, which I do not, I cannot see a necessity for me to occupy the chair in preference to any of my brother Senators. The Senate has at all times been presided over in a most satisfactory manner, since I have had the honor to be one of its members, and doubtless will be so again by anyone who may be selected. I am ready to assist in elevating anyone thus selected. And now, my brother Senators, I want you to know that I fully appreciate your kindness, and the great compliment paid me, but you must allow me to say, that after carefully considering the matter, I feel that I ought to decline this nomination, and now, most respectfully do so.

A number of Senators having made remarks deprecating General Logan's declination, the General stated that the conclusion had been reached by him after full deliberation, and he wished it to be regarded as final. Hence, at a subsequent caucus, Senator Sherman was selected.

Although, as has been stated, Logan was the choice of the Republican Party and the country for this position, yet, no sooner had he thus gracefully declined it, than that party and the country, through the journals of the day, made it manifest that his declination had largely enhanced his already great popularity, and made him only the more prominent in the public eye as the coming Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Numberless pages might be filled with such utterances, which seemed to show—had not the mysterious hand of Providence intervened—that Logan was predestined to receive that supreme honor; but space forbids more than the mere mention of the fact.

NEW YEAR'S (1886) RECEPTION BY LOGAN, AT HIS WASHINGTON RESIDENCE—A DESCRIPTIVE POEM.

On New Year's Day of 1886, the number of people who visited General and Mrs. Logan at their Washington home, was simply immense. Logan's reception, in fact, rivalled, in

point of numbers, if not in that of distinction, the White House reception, and was kept up until late in the evening. The main feature of Logan's New Year's reception was the veterans who thronged it; and the following lines, written at the time, by Edward Renaud, descriptive of one of its incidents, will often, in the coming years, be read by the old soldiers, with emotion:

A NEW YEAR'S CALL.

THE soldier in his parlor sat,
  The lights were burning dim;
The sighs the sleeping city sent
  Soared heavenward like a hymn;
While scents of flowers upon the air,
  Faint music o'er the way
Told that the hours were waning fast
  That brought the New Year's Day.

The past, his past of stirring days
  Rose round him like a dream;
The battle's din, a fiery blast,
  Flashed like a sabre's gleam;
The stirring "house," the senate-hall,
  While, like a phantom dim,
One house with pillared porticos
  Shone 'neath the stars to him.

The silver salvers piled with cards
  Left by the callers there
Stood spent in the lofty room,
  Mute witnesses and fair;
The soldier turned to her who sat
  There, wife and friend of years;
And then those honest, earnest eyes
  Were dimmed with coming tears.

"Ah! well," he said, "the hearts of friends,
  The clasp of kindly hands,
Are worth the sceptres and the crowns,
  The wealth of many lands,

And when we both shall sleep the sleep
  That comes to each and all
May that best gift of love be ours
  That crowns this earthly ball!"

Hark! on the stair the footfalls fast
  Come trampling stout and strong,
And steady as the chorus comes
  That marks the stirring song;
As through the opened door they come,
  Belated callers three
With, "Logan, for a true hand-shake
  We come at last, you see!"

"I," said the first, whose empty sleeve
  Hung by his coat of blue,
"*I* fought beside you years ago
  And voted for you, too!"
"And I, with two stout legs and strong
  Marched with you to the fray,"
So spake the other, "but alas!
  With *one* I limped away.

"But though I stood beside you then,
  And though I wore the blue,
I voted with the other side,
  Yet still my heart is true;
Is true to all you were and are,
  And all you yet shall be—
The nation's stoutest, manliest son—
  God grant me life to see!"

Up spoke the third, *he* wore the gray,
  "In Vicksburg's red campaign
I fought with Pemberton where lead
  And iron fell like rain;
But if amidst my tears of joy
  That years have brought our due
There fell one bitter drop, it was
  Because we 'slaughtered' you.

He clasped the hands of each and all
  The wine of welcome poured,
That feast of friendship seemed to him
  As an anthem of the Lord;
That stainless honor tried by fire,
  The nobler, better part;
The homage that the true man pays
  When stout heart speaks to heart!

Adown the stairs they tramped again;
  They passed into the night,
Where all the myriad stars of heaven,
  God's lamps, were burning bright;
And once again the soldier said,
  "Kind hearts and hands! I pray
God keep mine true and clean to clasp
  Your own next New Year's Day!"

LOGAN DINED BY THE PHILADELPHIA "CLOVER CLUB."

General Logan was an honored guest at the fourth an dinner of the famous non-political "Clover Club" at the tel Bellevue, Philadelphia, January 14, 1886. There several very distinguished men present at the banquet. I cock and Logan having the places of honor to the right left of the chairman. Logan on this occasion made what described as "a rattling speech," and Wayne McVeag his witty speech, said he thought if Logan and Han had pooled their issues in the last two campaigns they c have been elected, or if Hancock and Logan had done same thing the result would have been the same; but he bound to say he would favor the first ticket. Logan had him recently that the only candidate he feared in the fu was Evarts. He had read Evarts' recent Boston speech had asked Logan what Evarts' position was on the s [illegible] Logan had replied that Evarts was dangerou a Presidential candidate because he was in favor of unlim [illegible] but opposed to its circulation. Seriously he tho

General Logan should not be a candidate for the Presidency. He does not run, and was never known to do so, from friend or enemy.

HE AGAIN ATTACKS THE (MODIFIED) FITZ-JOHN PORTER BILL IN THE SENATE.

The House of Representatives having passed a bill substantially authorizing the President of the United States to nominate to the Senate Fitz-John Porter to a colonelcy in the Regular Army—being the rank held by him prior to his being cashiered and dismissed the service January 10, 1863—the bill, upon reaching the Senate was referred to the Military Committee, of which General Logan was chairman, and on March 11, 1886, it was favorably reported to the Senate by a majority of the committee. Accompanying the report the "views of the minority," adverse to the bill,—written by General Logan, and concurred in by Senators Hawley, Harrison, and Manderson—were presented by Logan. The document containing these views is voluminous, and completely covers the evidence in the case; and, after summing up that evidence, concludes as follows:

> We the minority therefore protest against the passage of the bill restoring Fitz-John Porter to the army. The success of said bill would be a misfortune to the country; and no source of danger is more insidious, its progress more rapid, and its corruption more sure, than that legislation which is in the interest of private favoritism at the expense of public justice. No case can be found in the annals of courts-martial where a more just verdict was rendered than in the case where Fitz-John Porter was tried, convicted, and dismissed from the army. We protest against the passage of the bill for the reason that it would stand hereafter as an incentive to military disobedience in the crises of arms, and as an assurance of forgiveness and emolument for the most dangerous crime a soldier can commit.

Subsequently, when the bill came up for action in the Senate, General Logan again spoke, at length, against it, with the same courage, energy, convincing logic, and patriotic

fervor that had characterized his other great efforts in the same direction, although he knew that he was leading [illegible] 'forlorn hope,' and that the passage of the measure was a foregone conclusion. In this, as in so many other [illegible] Logan never failed to follow the line of his own [illegible] victions, regardless of what others might think or say [illegible] do.

SPEECH ON ADMISSION OF DAKOTA. LOGAN RIDDLES THE [illegible] OPPOSITION THE UNHORSES BUTLER.

During January, 1889, the bill for the admission to Statehood of the Territory of Dakota was before the Senate [illegible] been favorably reported by the proper committee. Senator Vest took occasion in remarks he then made [illegible] to Senator Harrison's speech favoring the bill to [illegible] assail the Union soldiers. General Logan on February [illegible] made a speech, the brief telegraphic synopsis of which [illegible] from the Philadelphia *Press*, given below, will give the [illegible] a fair idea of Logan's qualities in senatorial debate [illegible] terrupted. Says this despatch:

[illegible]

the adoption of the Dakota Constitution, there were 31,000 votes cast, and the Democrats, under instructions from the Democratic Committee, refrained from voting. This was the political clique."

He then contrasted the proportion of the voting population in Dakota with that of South Carolina, and said there must be something wrong in South Carolina. It was the same old fight over again. In the days of slavery, the Democrats would admit no free State unless a slave State was also admitted, and now they are unwilling to admit a Republican State unless a Democratic State is also brought in. He read Senator Harrison's remarks upon which Senator Vest based his attack upon the Union soldiers, and said that nothing therein could be tortured into a justification of Senator Vest's attack. He was sorry that it should be considered, by any Senator, a reproach to have been a Union soldier. It seemed, however, that the Democratic Party, having again got in power, were determined to keep it by whatever means, believing in their right to do so, as they formerly believed in the divine right of slavery. He read from an article in the Charleston *News and Courier* which admitted that, under the apportionment, the colored people of South Carolina would be entitled to a majority in the Legislature, but that, to guard against this misfortune, it was proposed to adopt a property qualification, not of individuals, but of counties, and thus practically disfranchise the poor colored people. This, perhaps, explained why there was so great a proportionate difference between the voting strength of that State and of the Territory of Dakota.

General Logan concluded his speech by an earnest appeal for the admission of Dakota, as provided in the bill, claiming that in the steps which had been taken, thus far, the citizens of the Territory were fully justified by the Constitution and by precedent; that they had every requisite for Statehood; and that justice and true statesmanship demanded that they should be accorded the right to become one of the grand galaxy of States.

LOGAN'S IDEA OF "DECORATIONS"—HE DECLARES AGAINST SECRET SESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

About the same time a bill being before the Senate to permit the American consul at Warsaw to accept decorations from the Government of Russia, Logan spoke against it, and made a wholesome sensation both there, and throughout the country, by declaring that "the only decoration an

American citizen should wear, is his daily walk and dem before his fellow-men."

Again, on February 4, 1886, in an executive sess the Senate, Logan introduced a resolution providin, thereafter all executive business should be considered body with open doors. This he probably did, not wit idea that it would be adopted at once, but first wit object of ascertaining whether it stood a "fighting of adoption, and second because the people, hearing would have a chance, in time, to express themselves the subject in such a way as to lead to the overthr secret sessions. His ideas on this subject can be gat from a subsequently published "interview," in which he "I have always been, and hope I shall always be op unequivocally to the consideration of the people's busin secret session. In a republic, where the perpetuity institutions depends upon the intelligent and loyal supp all citizens, it is not best to close the doors of the Chamber and deliberate in secret. In my judgment tive sessions are an abomination in the eyes of the and ought not to have place under our republican government."

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN SOLE BANQUET IN DETROIT [illegible]

On the evening of February 21, 1886, after atte three hours reception at Governor Alger's mansion participated in a grand banquet given at the Prince Detroit by the Michigan Republican Club at w [illegible] were present. The [illegible] very elaborate. Twelve hundred persons sat down [illegible] tables. The decorations alone, cost nearly $ Both Evarts and Logan made speeches and contrast [illegible] by these two prominent men the [illegible] said: "When Senator Logan ar

stood facing hundreds of yelling and enthusiastic admirers, the contrast between himself and Evarts at once suggested itself. In his keen eye, his raven-hued hair and mustache, his splendid physique, the conviction of dash and daring forced by his whole air and military bearing, he appeared the man to catch the applause and admiration of the masses. His nerves seemed unshaken, while he found only gratification and inspiration in the surroundings. Resting one hand upon the table before him, he awaited silence, presenting a picture that did not tend to induce a cessation of cheers. When he opened his address it was in a low, mellow, but penetrating voice. As he warmed, his physical and mental organisms seemed to unite in their efforts to impress. His gestures were almost constant. They were at times violent. He perspired freely. He was an orator who charged the people with the ardor of a dashing soldier and carried them before him. It was not elegance of diction or beauty of sentiment that troubled the General. He wanted results, and went for them." The toast to which he replied was: "Washington the Republican,—he believed in the voice of the people, which can only be heard through a fair ballot and an honest count," and the published accounts said that Logan alluded to the memory of Washington "in his most eloquent language." From one of these reports the following brief extract touching Logan's speech is given:

After stating the principle of representation as based upon population, the speaker proceeded to show that the population in many States was misrepresented through the power of the dominant party exercised outside the ballot-box, and outside their rights as law-abiding citizens. The figures which demonstrated the charges made against the Democratic Party were produced in a comparison of the population and votes of Florida, South Carolina, and Mississippi, of the South, and Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, of the North. Numerous other comparative figures were produced, all tending to show that in the South the popular will was defeated through Democratic disregard of law, and that the Southern Democratic States, by their course, pro-

cured a much larger relative representation than Northern Rep[illegible] States. Over seven hundred and eighty thousand voters in [illegible] States were not represented, and they comprised the Republ[illegible] were defrauded of their rights of citizenship. This meant that [illegible] vote was rejected. It meant that the Constitution was defied [illegible] that the men who, by rebellion, forfeited their rights to [illegible] priving the negroes of that right; but, as sure as fate, there [illegible] time when [illegible] must stop. [illegible] President [illegible] permit [illegible] He hoped [illegible] war would never again be brought [illegible] but the same causes that precipitated the rebellion [illegible] The Senate [illegible] by the Democracy. The Senate [illegible] had grave [illegible] Every Republican that [illegible] that believes in this Union, every man who believes [illegible] of this country belongs to [illegible] and [illegible] for law and [illegible] for the Republican Party [illegible] way of [illegible] the Senator admitted that he and Senator Ev[illegible] an ulterior motive in visiting Michigan. Mr. Evarts wanted [illegible] his sentence [illegible] the gentleman from Illinois to correct [illegible] Great applause and laughter.

[illegible] THE AMERICAN NEGR[illegible] POSSIBILITIES OF THAT RACE

Early in March, 1889, Logan made an address [illegible] colored people at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Chu[illegible] which he said some very wise and striking things [illegible] them these:

[illegible]

outh. He will set the magnificent splendor of the "Sunny South" music. His muse will touch the lyre, and you will hear the sweet murmur of the stream, the rippling waters, and we shall see the beauty that country as it was never seen before. He will come; and, after him, other still greater men. But it takes labor to make a great man, just it takes centuries to make a great nation. . . . The future is ours, and you have it in which to rise to the heights or descend to the depths.

LOGAN'S GREAT MEMORIAL-DAY ORATION AT THE TOMB OF GRANT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK, 1886.

The 31st day of May, 1886, was a day ever to be remembered in the history of New York City. It was Memorial Day, the first since the death of Grant, and a demonstration, unprecedentedly grand, was made in honor of that illustrious man and warrior, and of the countless thousands of other Union heroes of less degree who died that the Nation might live. There was a grand parade upon the water, of ships of the North Atlantic squadron and other vessels, and, through the streets, of the military—the latter so extensive that the march past the reviewing-stand, occupied by President Cleveland, and other distinguished persons, consumed two hours. All New York was out of doors to witness the unwonted spectacle, while at Riverside Park, about the tomb of Grant—which was "buried beneath tons of roses and other flowers sent from all parts of the country"—was gathered an assemblage "estimated at forty thousand people," to listen to the interesting memorial exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the great oration pronounced by Logan upon the departed chieftain. Wherever Logan appeared and was recognized he was greeted with cheers, and his "tribute to Grant" was "received with enthusiasm," when uttered, and with well-merited encomiums by the general press and public when they read it in the journals of the land. It was regarded as a "masterpiece of oratory," worthy of its great subject, and of himself. It was the last great memorial

oration that Logan lived to make, and was in these [illegible] words:

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A great poet [illegible] delineator of human character [illegible] a dramatist [illegible] has conceded the first rank, has placed in the mouth [illegible] characters the words:

[illegible]

For three hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

Standing at the farther end [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You have devolved upon me the duty of voicing your sentiments of fellowship, of gratitude, and of affection upon a day that has been consecrated to the American soldier—one that will continue to be observed by our countrymen as long as the Republic shall last or patriotism shed its beams across our happy homes.

Kind indulgence alone has prompted you to thus honor one that had the good-fortune to closely follow a leader who, since your last tribute to our departed comrades, has taken his place beside the pale sleepers —he that now here rests by the murmuring waters of the historic Hudson, and about whose tomb requiems are sung by gentle voices swelling from the tree-tops and mountain-sides of the mystic Catskills.

A realization of my inability to measure up to the full requirements of such an occasion stares me in the face, but one owing everything to the indulgence of his countrymen must ever feel reliant under their support.

Assembled countrymen! A quarter of a century has fallen into the abyss of eternity since the vernal air of an April morning rang out the announcement that "war, horrid war," was full upon our people. Men and women are now before me in the full growth and estate of maturity, who have come upon the stage of life and action since that appalling event occurred.

But they know, as well as the actors in it, the sad story of that blighting conflict, when men of the same nationality met in opposing ranks upon the field of battle. Their hearts swell with the same pride of country and palpitate with the same beat of gratitude as do those of the men and women who lived through the crucial test, whereby the strength of the Republic was tried in the fire of steel. Two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-one patriots voluntarily left their homes, their families, and their peaceful pursuits, to defend upon the battle-plain and over the swelling wave the principle then submitted to decision under the dread arbitrament of war. Of this vast number, as we learn from a report of the Adjutant-General, three hundred and sixty thousand graves in the National cemeteries mark the number of those killed in battle, and dying in hospitals, upon road-sides, in prisons, as the result of wounds, of disease, of hardships, of exposure, or of maltreatment.

We are not here to talk of causes that demanded the sacrifices represented by these figures, nor yet to narrate thrilling incidents of battle with fascinating stories of gallant patriotism. But, my friends, nearly one-half million young, brave, useful lives have suffered untimely extinguishment through the cruel circumstances of war, and within the close circle of that excruciating fact is to be found the moving causes of the remarkable scene this day enacted in our country.

[illegible]

the American Indian, as well as of the races found in the new world by the Spanish conquerors. The mummies of those ancient people are in some localities as perfect as any found in Egypt, while the surroundings point to an analogous religious belief. The tombs contain cooking-utensils, articles of provision, implements for the chase and for defence.

The monument period of America represents a still later era and a more advanced people. The monuments and sculptures of Palenque in Mexico, in Yucatan, in Copan, and other places, reveal the same belief in a future state, that had constantly budded from the flower of hope—from the first day that man's voice vibrated upon the cheery air of morning.

The universal credence in an unrevealed future sought fitting expression, in the very earliest times, in a tender regard of the living for the dead. Before the full development of language, communication consisted largely of symbolic expression, and by this mode of speaking some of the most beautiful truths of nature have always been illustrated. It was no less natural than poetic to call in the vegetable and floral worlds to represent the verdict of the ages, against the hopeless doctrine of final extinction.

The growth of flowers in spring indicates the arrival of the fruitful earth, after a period of quiescence, which bears a perilous semblance of death. The idea conveying intimation of life, after apparent death, was the offspring of the earliest thought; and its susceptibility of enlargement has been made to express, more or less arbitrarily, the ideas of power, dominion, love, sorrow, joy, friendship, hate, and almost every human emotion, through the symbolism of the vegetable world. Flowers in sculpture form part of the head-dresses of the Egyptian sphinxes, while the worship of the sacred bull was largely an ovation of these beautiful emblems of devotion.

In the ancient republics of Greece and Rome the crown of honor was formed of laurel or of olive leaves. The former was the Daphne of the early Greeks, and among them was sacred to Apollo. Victors in the Pythian games were crowned with a wreath of laurel leaves, which thus became the symbol of triumph. Under the mythologic tradition, lightning could not strike it, and hence the Emperor Tiberius, in later times, wore a chaplet of laurel during thunder-storms. Julius Cæsar constantly wore a laurel wreath, indicative of dominion; and Augustus and his successors followed the example. Pliny tells us that laurel was used as a sign of truce, like the olive branch, and that letters were garnished with it. The modern *poet laureate* is an officer of the household of the British sovereigns, and the office originated from a custom of the English universities, to present a wreath of laurel to the new graduates, who thus became *poeta laureatus*.

[illegible]

Let us bring flowers in the spring-time, my friends, and by their gentle office—whether the bodies of our comrades and defenders lie buried beneath the soil of our common country, or await the final transition in the grottos of the fretful ocean—we may symbolize our faith, and load the atmosphere with the fragrant gratitude of an appreciative generation.

> "Bring flowers, then, to their memory;
> Throw hither all your quaint, enamelled eyes,
> That on the green turf sucked the honeyed showers,
> And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.
> Bring the rath primrose that forsaken dies;
> The tufted crow-toe and the pale jessamine;
> The white pink and the pansy, streaked with jet;
> The glowing violet,
> The musk-rose, and the well-attired woodbine,
> With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head,
> And every flower that sad embroidery wears."

Friends and countrymen, since last our comrades met to perform the service that we now render to our fallen heroes, other distinguished soldiers have been called from the ranks of the living. Nature herself is in mourning. Every breeze that plays through the open leaves of summer; every stream that murmurs on its course to the mighty sea; and every sound that marks the life of matter upon its ceaseless round, is burdened with a sigh. The song of every bird that tunes its lay to the awakened deity of the year is marred in sweetness by an involuntary note of sorrow. The hum of business has been muffled. The works of man have been paralyzed. His voice has been broken with emotion, and the nations of the world have hung their temples in black. Nature, through her breezes and murmuring streams and her songs of busy matter; the birds, through their carols; and men and nations, through their common humanity; have united in one sad wail for the loss of a noble man, and a greater leader than ever before marshalled troops in fierce array of battle.

The silent chief, whose work is destined to influence posterity to the latest syllable of recorded time, has gone to his couch, and neither the call of his country nor the siren-beckoning of earthly glory will e'er break the soundness of his sleep upon this hither side of eternity. The mortal remains of Ulysses S. Grant repose in peace beneath the weeping vault of yonder tomb. The ravages of time will reduce them to ashes, and the lapse of ages will transform those ashes to other forms of matter; all that was earthly of that noble figure will change its form of materiality, and at last the mere personality of Grant will be extinguished and forever lost to human gaze.

> [illegible]
> Matter immortal, and shall spirit die?
> Above the number shall less [illegible]?
> Shall man alone, for whom all else revives,
> No resurrection know? Shall man alone,
> Imperial man, be sown in barren ground,
> Less [illegible] than grain [illegible] feeds?"

But, my friends, the supreme work that our now sleeping hero performed, will endure until the wrecking of the human race shall leave this [illegible] a mere counterpoise of the other mighty worlds that pur[illegible] the [illegible] around the blazing orb of light and day, waiting the [illegible] appointed time to cast themselves into the arms of their sire.

[illegible] noble man's work needs no monument, no written [illegible] that it may be perpetuated. It is higher than the dome of St. Paul's [illegible] than St. Peter's; it rears itself above the pyramids [illegible] the highest mountain-tops; and it is written in letters of [illegible] the blue arch that forever looks down upon [illegible]

[illegible] supererogation to repeat at such a time the [illegible] great man's life, or with careful hand to trace [illegible] when, taking command of the Twenty-first Reg[illegible] [illegible] colonel, that career began [illegible] of the United States, he received [illegible] against the breast of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the supreme

mand, the triumph of the Union arms became a simple question of time. An unlooked-for chance might postpone it; but as well might it be attempted to turn the avalanche in its overwhelming crash as to avert the force of those irresistible hosts that, under the direction of an appointed genius, were fatally enveloping the armies of resistance. From Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from the Wilderness to Richmond, some of the most brilliant military movements, and many of the most gallant battles ever fought, adorned the Union generalship and arms.

That lamentable weakness of human nature, jealousy, prompted detraction and misrepresentation; but the enemy in the toils, and the brave Union soldier executing those rapid and remarkable movements, felt alike that a master hand was at the helm of battle, and that a whirlwind of power was upon the field. The silent commander was a sphinx, but he was likewise an oracle; he was a plain, unpretending man, but also a soldier, with a skill of profession, a rare courage, a cool head, a quickness of judgment, a celerity of decision, and a rapidity of movement that made him wholly invincible.

When Cæsar, after conquering the Syrian king, Pharnaces, penned the shortest military despatch in the annals of war, "I came, I saw, I conquered," his words were not fraught with a tithe of the importance attached to the laconicism of the American general, announcing a determination "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." And when the cowled priest of the Middle Ages chanted his church ritual and invoked the blessing *pax vobiscum*, upon his half-military, half-religious congregations, no such fire was kindled, no such electrical *dénoûment* was witnessed, as when the leader of enormous armies and the subjugator of a splendid military force, exclaimed to his countrymen: "Let us have peace!"

When Shakespeare wrote of Julius Cæsar, "He was the foremost man of all this world," Grant had not then lived. Envy has sought to take away from this grand hero many of the qualities upon which his brilliant success depended. As a mere military leader and wonderful tactician, there is no figure in history that surpasses him, not even the imperious Cæsar; while viewed from a stand-point that considers the importance to mankind of the work he performed, his name must be written with that of the immortal WASHINGTON upon a scroll that will remain bright after the military marvels of the past ages are forgotten of the race.

Cyrus, the Persian, during his brief career, extended the Persian empire from the Indus to the Hellespont, and from the Jaxartes to the Syrian coast. Beyond the circumstances of an accidental agency in delivering the Jews from Babylonish captivity, what contributions did

[illegible]

fell with the murder of the Gracchi? He grasped power by overriding the laws. He constituted himself Imperator, in the practical sense of emperor; and prepared the way for the actual empire under Augustus.

A greater man than Cæsar, because more godlike, has lived in our day, and now lies in state within the sacred walls of yonder tomb.

And what of other military geniuses? The field of Marathon was won by a Greek general who was afterward tried by his countrymen for a capital offence, and condemned to suffer the death-penalty. Pompey, the Roman, represented the aristocracy of Rome, and fell in their defence. Hannibal's brilliant genius was given, not to the establishment of a broad principle, important to humanity, but to the maintenance of the commercial supremacy of his country. Scipio Africanus but followed the legend of Rome—*Delenda est Carthago*—and knew no loftier purpose than the destruction of a commercial rival. The empire of Charlemagne, representing no new epoch in history, and no establishment of a great principle, fell to pieces after his death. Wellington was not as great a soldier as Napoleon; while his sword was carried at the simple command of a sovereign not often just, and never magnanimous. In something less than a quarter of a century, Napoleon Bonaparte came upon the field of human activity, ran through his dazzling career, and, like an eagle shorn of both talons and pinions, was cooped up in a narrow prison-walk, where he was destined to terminate his days in inglorious complaint. During his brief career, the European world was shaken to its centre, nations were overthrown, dynasties levelled with the dust, new states were brought into being, and unknown men were called to rule them. The fields of Europe became encampments of moving armies, and the world rang with the glory of a soldier, who was mysteriously spoken of as "the man of destiny." At the termination of the period mentioned, this human meteor had risen and flashed along the sky, had culminated in the zenith of military glory, and had disappeared beneath the horizon, leaving scarce a line to mark its brilliant passage. Some substantial results have remained to the French people from the career of Napoleon; but, for the most part, his achievements were personal in character, and their only glory lies beneath the earth that covers his remains. He found France wading through blood to reach republicanism, and, through personal ambition, he riveted the chain of empire upon it. The Roman general, Sulla, was one of the most brilliant military geniuses of his period. His career covers an important page of Roman history. After his death a monument was erected to honor him, upon which was inscribed an epitaph that he himself had written, as follows: "I am Sulla, the fortunate, who in the

the wide-spreading tree remained by the margin of the life-giving brook, a shelter and a rest to the weary traveller upon life's great highway, through many fretful centuries. A child, abandoned by its mother to perish in an Egyptian marsh, may become the instrument to deliver a nation from bondage, and an unostentatious man, unknown to fortune and to fame, may become the agent of a mighty work, destined to benefit the human race as long as it may last upon the earth.

Oh! mighty agent of a grateful people, we are here to do you honor. Oh! inspired genius, we come to render testimony of the beneficence of your work. Noble citizen, kind husband, loving father, good friend, great captain, chosen agent! the work thou hast done will shine from the firmament as a new star to light the coming generations. Its ray shall pale the rich troopers of the night, and forever flash with undiminished fire in presence of the god of day. Until another year shall reawaken the flowers and fill the vernal air with incense, we leave thee with the faithful spirits that guard thy rest and smile about thy tomb.

THE PAYNE SENATORIAL ELECTION CASE—HALSTEAD'S ATTACK ON LOGAN—LOGAN'S SPIRITED REJOINDER.

Allegations having been made that Senator Payne of Ohio had secured his election to the United States Senate by improper and corrupt means, and testimony having been presented to prove it, the matter was referred to the appropriate committee of the Senate, which subsequently reported that it was insufficient to warrant an investigation of the charge. Senators Logan, Evarts, and Teller were of the majority of the committee making the report. For his action in this matter, attacks were made upon Logan by many of the newspapers—inspired, evidently, by influences which feared his growing popularity everywhere before the people, in the hope of crippling his chances for the Presidential nomination in 1888—when the report was up, for consideration, in the Senate. In the debate which took place upon it, in that body, July 21, 1886, Senator Hoar undertook to show that the testimony taken by the Ohio Legislature and forwarded to the Senate committee warranted an investigation.

Logan immediately took the floor, and made a powerful

reply to the attacks made upon him by a portion of the [illegible] especially by Halstead in the Cincinnati Commercial. He said, at the outset, that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had used garbled statements for the purpose of securing outside prejudice in this case; that there was nothing in the testimony to prove charges had been made against four members of the Ohio Legislature; that the Ohio Legislature had sent this "rubbish" to the Senate in manuscript, and that it had been printed for the first time by order of the Senate; that there was not in this evidence a single iota of testimony [illegible] Mr. Payne, directly or indirectly [illegible] character of testimony," said Logan, "certainly [illegible] we three men—Logan, Evarts, and Teller—having [illegible] as the Senator from Massachusetts shall be [illegible] all over the land as having sacrificed principle [illegible] comes to that," he continued, "when it comes to [illegible] that members of the party, I will defend myself [illegible] charge, and I hurl back in the teeth of the [illegible] they may say against me. I have been [illegible] what I but I would rather be right, than to have [illegible] or compliments that could be bestowed [illegible] November [illegible] as he said this [illegible]

When the applause of the sympathizing [illegible] ceased, Senator Logan continued:

[illegible]

upon me? It was done just as many things have been done since then. It seems to be thought that now is the time to kill off Republicans. . . . There is a newspaper in the country known as the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*. Some friends whisper to me "Logan, you had better let the *Commercial-Gazette* alone," but I am going to read from it, and am going to use it as evidence against myself. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is a very influential paper, a very powerful paper. Nobody disputes that. It is owned and edited (and has been for a long time) by a man named Halstead. . . . Halstead, as I say, is an influential man. In the days of Abraham Lincoln, Halstead thought that Lincoln's head ought to be churned against the wall and his brains knocked out, or something like that. That was complimentary to Lincoln. In 1863, Halstead thought that Grant was a drunken old loafer, who ought to be kicked out of society. That was complimentary to Grant. After Grant was elected President, Halstead thought that he was a dirty, corrupt old scoundrel, who was not to be trusted by the people of the country. So, in 1872, Halstead supported Greeley for the Presidency against Grant, because Grant was not a man to be trusted! I came to the Senate, here, almost accidentally, and the first thing I knew, when I got here, I picked up the Cincinnati *Commercial*, one day, and found five columns of that paper charging my friend [Mr. Sherman] from Ohio, who presides so honorably and fairly over this body, with all sorts of things. The article was written from Washington City, and published with great head-lines, to show that our friend, Senator Sherman, was a dishonorable, corrupt man, who ought not to be trusted anywhere, on account of some kind of devilment that he had with quartermasters during the war. The next thing that I found in the Cincinnati *Commercial* was that James G. Blaine was a scoundrel, a thief, and a villain, who should be executed at the nearest lamp-post. I did not believe it about Blaine; I did not believe it about Sherman; I did not believe it about Grant; and I did not believe it about Lincoln. I did not think that I was a big enough fellow ever to be attacked by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and I never dreamed of such a thing, but I soon found it pitching in against some other people (it is not necessary for me to mention names). But the other day, I picked it up, and, to my utter astonishment, found my name mentioned in it in a complimentary way, in connection with the names of two other Senators who are greater men than myself. Halstead is the man who got up this case, by first publishing all these Donovan charges, and he says, speaking in a very kind manner of the Senator from New York [Evarts], the Senator from Colorado [Teller], and myself, that all the arts of corrupt schemers, and all the blandishments of milli , have been brought to bear upon us!

Senator Logan here quoted from the Cincinnati [illegible] an article against himself and Senator [illegible] and Teller speaking of Mr. Evarts as a representative [illegible] the Senate, and as to Teller, he was [illegible] talking about. "The Presidential boom," the article [illegible] of two distinguished Republican United States Senators can now be tenderly laid away to eternal [illegible] That said Mr. Logan, addressing Mr. Evarts [illegible] yourself and the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman. [illegible] ter.] It cannot allude to anybody else.

General Logan declared that these three members [illegible] committee whom Halstead attempted to bully, he [illegible] and he need not try it. He Logan would sink [illegible] place before he would be driven by Halstead or [illegible] to do an act which would be ungenerous unk[illegible] in order merely that he might become the [illegible] for a month or two and then be kicked after [illegible] he said that he had been actuated [illegible] matter, not by impulse, not by being aggrieved [illegible] by a calm and deliberate examination of [illegible] the law in the case. He had [illegible] and would stand by it, for his action was right and [illegible] proper.

He [illegible] amid great applause on the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] General Logan [illegible] Chicago and by invitation [illegible] of Governor [illegible] to visit the Pacific States [illegible] Nebraska according to the correspondent [illegible] was a constant succession of [illegible]

ant surprises and receptions." At Denver, and other points in Colorado, the General was received with great *empressment.* So also at all other points, where he stopped. The route travelled on this grand trip, according to the same authority, was from Chicago to Omaha over the Northwestern; to San Francisco over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific; then to Napa Valley and through Nevada. Side trips were taken over the various branches of the Central and Southern Pacific, and over the Donahue Road into the famous Red Woods. From San Francisco to Portland, Ore., via the Central Pacific they went to a point twelve miles beyond Hazel Creek, Cal., the northern terminus of the tracks, then one hundred miles by stage to Ashland, Ore., and thence north via the California & Oregon Railroad. From Portland to Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. Ter., and return, they went via the Northern Pacific. They also made an extended trip up Puget Sound in the steamers Meriom and Idaho. The return home was by the Oregon Railway and Navigation, Northern Pacific, and Northwestern Roads. This is the skeleton outline of the trip, which covered six weeks' time, sixteen States and Territories, and "over 8,500 miles of travel."

"The prime object of the trip," says the same authority, "was to attend the Grand Army Encampment at San Francisco, and also see and learn as much of the Pacific coast and its interests as was possible in the time allowed. The party visited the principal cities and resorts of the Pacific coast, and, at every point, the people turned out *en masse* to welcome them. The receptions were always most largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the people on the coast, over the visit. To General Logan the trip was full of interest. He devoted his attention to the great questions which are of vital importance to the Pacific coast people. He was called on to make frequent speeches, and his responses were always eloquent, in the best taste, fitting to the time and place, and free from political allusions. . . . The

private cars were kept loaded with fruit and flowers and [illegible] ous other mementoes of the places visited.'

The limits of this book preclude more than a very [illegible] references to the many notable things seen and heard [illegible] this memorable trip, which the General himself told the [illegible] was one of the most instructive and delightful of [illegible] But there are some things that should not be passed [illegible] One is the grand reception given to the General at the Pavilion in Salt Lake City. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, and when replying to Governor Eli H. Murray's address of welcome, General Logan, in the course of a long and eloquent and statesmanlike speech on the Mormon question, said some notable things "bearding the lion in his [illegible] as it were." For instance, he said to the people assembled plentifully sprinkled as they were with Mormons:

> A State government [illegible] of the United States Government [illegible] government with [illegible] sovereignty as exercised [illegible] under the Constitution [illegible] interfere, where they [illegible] Nation [illegible] Whenever [illegible] Nation [illegible] organized in any part [illegible] worthy wing [illegible]

Later on, in the same great speech, General Logan said:

> [illegible] whether [illegible] laws [illegible] American [illegible] Applause. And [illegible] that are in conflict [illegible] must fall, or your [illegible] And it seems to me it would not [illegible] Applause.] It [illegible]

be done in a moment. People who fail to believe in the laws may resist for a time, but if your Government is determined with reference to any subject to enforce the laws and preserve its institutions, it is only a question of time when you have got to succumb to the laws and the force of the same. [Applause.]

In order to emphasize his position on this Mormon question, and drive it well home to the convictions of his hearers, he said, later on:

If citizens of this country despise this Government, and hate its laws, they must either submit to them or leave. One or the other. [Applause.] It is the duty of the courts of all countries to enforce the laws by their decrees. It is the duty of the Executive department of the Government to execute the laws; it is the duty of all officers to execute them, as well as the duty of citizens to submit to them. And I say to you now, that you may resist for a time, and it is only for a time; for somebody, sometime or other, or some people, or some class of people, will have control of this Government who will enforce its laws. [Applause.]

And, in concluding a reference to his speedy return to the East, he feelingly and eloquently said:

I shall remember that in Utah, in Salt Lake City, we received one of the grandest receptions and greetings that met us anywhere in all our travels, and I shall be glad to take this back East, and tell the people that in Utah there are loyal American citizens [long-continued applause]; that in Utah there are people who love the institutions of this country; that in Utah there are, perhaps, a third or fourth of the citizens who believe in good government; that here are people, and many good people, too, who believe in the laws of our country; and who believe in their enforcement. All they want is the proper encouragement, and the proper course pursued, by the central Government, so that they themselves may bring Utah up to the standard of this Republic, and we may proudly say: there is not one blot now on the proud escutcheon of this great American Nation, all the dark spots have been blotted out; it shines to-day like the glorious, majestic king above us, that reflects its light and glory upon the footstool of man. [Applause.]

Nor would it do to pass without especial mention the manner in which San Francisco received her honored guests —as gathered from her daily journals. Said the *Alta*, August

4, 1886. Many years from to-day, when the little children who yesterday viewed the grandest parade which ever passed through the streets of this city recall to mind the scenes and incidents of that event, it will be with feelings of [illegible] patriotism. No one could have viewed that long [illegible] veterans with their tattered battle flags and [illegible] a glow of patriotic enthusiasm. The people who [illegible] along the line of march in countless thousands were [illegible] backward in their expressions of loyalty, and it must [illegible] been a proud day for General Logan and General Sherman, who both received [illegible] greeting all along the route as [illegible] Grant received before them seven years ago.

There were no less than seven divisions comprising [illegible] thousand men in this daylight parade, and [illegible] of carriages in the first division [illegible] Stoneman, Mayor Bartlett, General Sherman and General Logan [illegible] one of the reports. List before General Sherman and Logan reached that part of Market Street between Fifth and Sixth, a party of young ladies [illegible] with [illegible] of flowers invaded the street [illegible] and began a fusillade of roses [illegible] pavement with flowers for Generals Sherman and Logan [illegible]

[illegible] another process [illegible] listing [illegible] where there was [illegible] great [illegible] them. Both Sherman [illegible] hands [illegible] Logan was present [illegible] Grand Army [illegible] there was a terrific [illegible] At the end [illegible] the *Elk* [illegible]

mission of about five minutes. Cries arose for Logan, from the front of the audience. The General was observed seated at the northwest corner of the floor-chairs, and the calls of his admirers growing louder each instant, he was prevailed upon, by the Committee of Management of the G. A. R., to ascend the chorus-platform, escorted by Colonel J. M. Davis of the committee. Instantly the audience rose as one man, and cheered the General in a most enthusiastic manner. This was, however, as nothing compared to the ovation he received while bowing his acknowledgments on the stage. The young ladies of the chorus began to throw little bouquets at him, and it was not many seconds before a perfect rain of flowers fell all over Logan's head and shoulders. He stood the good-natured bombardment for a minute or two, while his admirers yelled themselves hoarse, and then he descended and resumed his seat. At two other points in the programme, fresh cries were made for Logan, but he was unwilling to again appear."

During his brief stay in San Francisco, several receptions and banquets were given to the General. He also ran over to the Red Woods, and with Governor Alger cut down a giant red-wood tree. At Oakland, Alameda County, there was another grand parade of the Grand Army, and in the afternoon and evening, further receptions to General Logan. In fact, wherever he appeared "the enthusiasm was intense." So also at Sacramento, and through Napa Valley; and, when Logan's party made a short trip to Nevada and back, at Carson and Virginia City, it was the same. There seemed to be no limit to his popularity. The enthusiasm was tireless, everywhere—and Mrs. Logan shared in it. At last the Logan party left Oakland, by rail and stage, for Oregon—and along the line, at all the stations, Logan's train was received by shouting crowds, with "bands playing and banners flying," and with flowers. At some of the towns, Logan was also saluted with booming cannon. At Portland,

Ore., and at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash. Ter. [illegible] also royally welcomed. In short there was, during [illegible] trip, apparently, no end of receptions, banquets [illegible] rejoicings, and enthusiastic excitement wherever the [illegible] appeared. Everywhere Logan received a royal [illegible] which showed how deeply attached these [illegible] coasters were to the warrior statesman. And when [illegible] returned to Chicago, he was able to say that he had visited every State, and most of the Territories, of the Union.

[illegible] RECEPTIONS AT ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

Coming back from his Pacific coast trip, General [illegible] reached St. Paul, Minn., September 1, 1886, and visited Minneapolis. A grand reception likewise met him there. [illegible] Union League also banqueted him, and his speech [illegible] occasion with "The Republican Party" as his text [illegible] the political issues of the day, and was received with [illegible] bounded applause throughout, and "three ringing cheers" at its close. On the 4th he reached Chicago again [illegible] other fine reception in his honor was given at the [illegible] Pacific [illegible] the [illegible] saying of it. General Logan [illegible] yesterday to Chicago was made the occasion of [illegible] in the evening. The attendance was [illegible] representative. It was by no means the [illegible] gathering of [illegible] Re[illegible] to welcome home the distinguished Senator [illegible] [illegible] towed upon him. He [illegible] of the [illegible] especially [illegible] was [illegible] public sentiment. This reception was [illegible] that if General Logan wants to be nominated [illegible] he can have the solid delegation from [illegible] and that without a struggle."

LOGAN AT ROCK ISLAND—SPEECH AGAINST LIMITING THE SUFFRAGE—HIS GREAT SPEECH AT PITTSBURG, PA.

At Rock Island, Ill., September 14th, Logan having heard the oration of General Chetlain before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and being loudly called for, stepped forward in Harper's Theatre amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, and launched into an impassioned speech of denunciation of the position of that orator, that "a cure for our labor troubles would be the establishment of a limited franchise, based on a property qualification." Logan denounced such a doctrine as being the first step toward monarchy. He showed that from the beginning of this nation its liberties had first been gained, and since then had been preserved, by the poor men of the country. "The fact that our starry banner was borne by patriotic hands," said General Logan, "though they came from the plough-handle and every avocation of life, causes me to reflect that patriotism dwells in the cabin as well as in the castle, and I desire to say, that the evils that are now upon this glorious country, which has been preserved by the 2,225,000 of men who went forth to save the nation for us, are slight, and the remedy is not in disfranchising the poor man. It is in the execution of the laws of the country against every man who violates them, no matter whether he be rich or poor. [Applause.] . . . I do not believe in the doctrine that because a man is a poor man he shall not vote. That is the doctrine of the oligarchists of the South who stamped their slaves under foot because they were black, and since they were made free have denied them all the privileges of free men. Do you think Grant could have paid taxes when he was made colonel of his regiment. [Applause.] There are few poorer men in the United States than he was then. Lincoln, when he was twenty-one years old, could not have voted, under this doctrine. I say these

things because I do not wish it to go out that we all agree that because a man is not a taxpayer, he shall not vote. [Long applause.]

On September 25th, General Logan made another great speech, before six thousand persons at Music Hall, Pittsburg, Pa. It was largely devoted to a consideration of the tariff question, and evoked great enthusiasm and applause from the assembled multitude. In fact, his appearance "created boundless enthusiasm," at the very start, "and for five minutes he could not speak for the cheering."

LOGAN'S SPEECH AT THE SOLDIERS' REUNION AT CAIRO, [illegible] SEPTEMBER 30, 1880 [illegible] PASSAGES.

On September 30th, General Logan was at the Soldiers' Reunion at Cairo, Ill., and made an impressive and eloquent address, in the course of which he said to the veterans:

[illegible]

army. Is there a man with common-sense who believes that with an army of 2,225,000 men, who served on an average of three years, in swamps, on rivers, in sunshine, storm, in battle and in prison-pen, the pension-roll could be very small? Our loss was nearly 300,000 killed, wounded, missing, and captive.

The true theory of pensions is this—every man who was wounded or injured, or contracted disease in line of duty, by the law is entitled to a pension. Now then, if the law gives him a pension, and you made the law when the army was proceeding south, I want to know why complaint is made now? And I want to ask if you ever heard anyone complain of the pension-roll when the war was going on? [Applause.] The complaint was not made then; men do not forget the hand that snatches them from the burning fire. My countrymen, I have made this statement before, and I will repeat it wherever I go. I marched down Pennsylvania Avenue on the 22d of May, 1865, at the head of 65,000 men carrying muskets, and as we marched past the Capitol, on that Capitol was stretched a canvas bearing these words:

"*THERE IS ONE DEBT THE GOVERNMENT CAN NEVER PAY, AND THAT IS THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE IT OWES TO ITS SOLDIERS.*"

[Applause.] That was the sentiment of this country then. If it was good then, why is it not now? If it was true then, why not now? If it was right then, why not now? But, my countrymen, I go further than this. Some men say, pension everybody. I have nothing to say about that. The time will come when all will be pensioned according to the rule that governed in the case of the Revolutionary veterans and those of the War of 1812. My plan is to pension every soldier who is disabled, whether in the service or out of it; whether he was injured by a bullet or by a threshing-machine. He was a sound man when he went into the service, and he is now disabled, and his Government should protect and care for him when he cannot take care of himself. There are hundreds of men who were wounded who are unable to make proof required by the law. I would pension this class. [Applause.] I will only say this,—the reason why this law has not been passed can probably be explained by somebody else. It has passed one branch of Congress twice. Why it has not passed the other branch I leave to that branch to explain. [Laughter and applause.] Let me go a little further. I am a plain man, and came from a plain people, and being a plain man I say what I believe, and I will tell you what I do believe. From George Washington down and through the administration of President Arthur, all the presidents sent one hundred and ten veto-messages to Congress. But these men were old fogies; they did not understand

There is a duty for us all to perform in a government where we claim that the will of the people rules; where we c the rights of all citizens are equal. We have put this in our tion, and we have sworn to obey that Constitution, and this ment will never be the government God intended it should every man is allowed to enjoy the rights that the Constitution of this country give him, no matter where he may be. [Appl

Now then, soldiers, you and I, and all of us together, can in this direction; we can do much for one another; we can d ensure the rights of citizens; all is not gone by the board; faith in our country, and love for the glory of our Governm affection for our flag, and we have patriotism that causes us t ourselves to the freedom of this land. And while we journey a life we will touch elbows and march along, keeping step to t of the Union. [Applause.] We will so keep advanced this free government and a Christian civilization; and let us be a gr power. Let us build up this Government in all that makes great, and in doing this let us believe that there is no glory i more like the glory that is given forth from a free republic. I love there is no flag like the flag of this nation. Let us be de that the seas shall be whitened by the sails of an American ma please.] When we look upon that flag, let us swear by it; l member that those white stripes represent the purity of t people, and every red stripe represents the blood that has bee out to water the roots of the tree of liberty, the fruit of which all tasted. [Applause.] Let us remember that those stars e in that blue ground, represent the blue vault of heaven wh

LOGAN'S LAST GREAT OUT-DOOR PUBLIC ADDRESS, AT MARION, OCTOBER 4, 1886—"THE ISSUES OF THE DAY"—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY A FAILURE—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VINDICATED.

At Marion, Ill., Logan addressed an immense assemblage of his fellow-citizens, October 4, 1886, upon "The Issues of the Day." It was his last great out-door public speech, and he handled the subjects in his usual masterly manner. It was largely devoted to an historical review of tariff legislation in this country, from the first organization of our National Government, and contrasting the immeasurable ruin that befell American industries whenever, under Democratic rule, free-trade was permitted, and the boundless prosperity that followed when, under Republican rule, a protective tariff was adopted and adhered to. This position he fortified with abundant statistics. Then, turning his attention to Democratic promises, made in 1884, to run the Government economically if the people would only "turn the rascals out," Logan continued:

You heard it said that we had accumulated $400,000,000 in the Treasury. "Turn the rascals out, and let us divide this money. It will buy two barrels of flour for every man, woman, and child in the United States." You turned the "rascals" out, and when you examined, you could not find a five-cent piece missing. I do not say it will not be so when the Democrats go out, in 1889. I hope they will have as clean a record. But what about the division of the $400,000,000? How has it been divided, will anyone say? The Democrats promised to run the Government economically if they got in. They have got in, and what have they done? Let us see. They have been in power nearly two years. Now let me quote from the *Congressional Record*. In 1884, 1885, 1886, the appropriations for running the Government were, $338,000,343.31; $351,335,595.17; $329,864,620.04, respectively. They were the last years of Republican rule. The Democracy have had just one "whack" at it. The estimate sent to Congress by this administration was $406,583,447.24. This was what the President asked for, just to

[illegible]

Senator Logan then proceeded to contrast the Republican and Democratic parties to the disadvantage of the [illegible] with respect to their action upon soldiers' pension bills [illegible] especially as exhibited by the votes [illegible] Congress [illegible] disabled soldiers of the Mexican War [illegible] Rebellion [illegible] Morrison [illegible] every pension bill [illegible] appropriated by a direct tax [illegible] by the Democratic [illegible]

[illegible]

publican Party has squandered the public land and given it to the railroads." Said he:

The first grant of land was given to the Illinois Central Railroad by a Democratic Congress, and advocated by Stephen A. Douglas,—the richest grant of land that was ever given to a railroad in the world. The Democrats started it, and it was kept up; and in 1860 the Democratic and Republican parties both had platform-declarations in favor of the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad; and when that grant was given, both parties voted for it. I was not in Congress at the time, but if I had been, I should probably have voted with the rest. But let me say this to you, instead of the Republican Party robbing the people, I ask any Democrat, when did his party ever give a foot of land to a poor man in this country? When the buffalo had possession of the country west of the Mississippi River, Buchanan, the last Democratic President, vetoed the bill giving this land to poor people as homesteads, and it was left for the Republican Party to pass a bill, signed by Abraham Lincoln, giving homesteads to the poor people. So, when these people accuse the Republican party, they had better look at their own history. If they had been in power instead of the Republican Party, homesteads would never have been voted.

After proving in various ways that the Democratic Party is a failure, and vindicating the Republican Party from these Democratic attacks, Senator Logan concluded with an eloquent peroration, amid long-continued plaudits.

GENERAL LOGAN'S LAST CAMP-FIRE SPEECH, AT THE OPERA-HOUSE, YOUNGSTOWN, O., NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

In the opera-house, at Youngstown, O., General Logan made his last G. A. R. camp-fire speech, November 18, 1886. It was humorous in spots, but breathed throughout its rugged eloquence that intense patriotism which characterizes all his speeches. Logan concluded it in these words:

I want to say but one thing in conclusion. It is this: I care not how much people may talk about these meetings. I care not what kind of criticisms they may pass upon them. They are the best schools this Government has ever had. The meeting of these soldiers, and their

[illegible]

[illegible]

During the last two years of General Logan's life [illegible] the immense amount and variety of his other labors [illegible] Senate Chamber [illegible] Government or in his [illegible] work [illegible]

General Grant, soon after the lamented death of the latter; and also a book, entitled "The Great Conspiracy," which involved not alone the entire history of this Nation, from the beginning down to the Reconstruction period,—including a full epitome of the famous Political Debates between Lincoln and Douglas,—but also attempted to prove, and succeeded in proving, that the Great Conspiracy, which culminated in the attempted secession, and open, armed-rebellion, of banded Southern States, had its rise in the early days of the Republic, and was originally fomented, and subsequently grew to the enormous proportions which almost wrecked the Nation, by the combined efforts of Southern free-traders, whose real objective point was not so much the preservation of human slavery as the accomplishment of their free-trade designs. This last work brought to him great reputation as an historian, and, doubtless, had he lived, would have been followed by other volumes. But death put an end to whatever ambitions he may have had in the distinctive paths of literature which he seems to have chosen, no less than in those others of political and legislative activity to which he had devoted so many of the best years of his life, and in which he was always so prominent a figure. It is quite probable, indeed, that Logan's valuable life was shortened by the drudgery and annoyances incident to the proof-reading of "The Great Conspiracy," and to disappointments connected with its publication and sale, which, added to all his other greater cares, anxieties, industries, and responsibilities, were "the straws which broke the camel's back."

HIS RETURN TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL—LOGAN'S PRESIDENTIAL STAR WAXING RAPIDLY.

All this time, Logan's Presidential star continued waxing brighter. Journal after journal in the Western States especially, but also in many of the Eastern and Middle States,

hoisted his name to their "mast-heads" as their choice for the Republican nomination for President in 1888. Besides this there was much favorable talk among the politicians everywhere on the subject. On March 12, 1886, even the New York *Sun* permitted its Washington correspondence to say "It the opinion of politicians who made Washington their headquarters during the sessions of Congress could prevail at the next Republican National Convention, John A. Logan would be the candidate of the party. He has undoubtedly gained strength among the leaders, some of whom have heretofore been accustomed to sneer at his pretentions to the Presidency." But to attempt to give all that was said from that time down, in all the journals of the land, favoring Logan for the Presidential nomination, would almost fill a volume. Suffice it to say that when Logan reached Washington to attend the Congressional session of 1886-87, his name was on almost every politician's tongue, as the "coming man," and, although he refused to say much on the subject even to his nearest friends, his mind could not have been entirely free from anxious anticipations of yet reaching that supreme position as the elected ruler of sixty million of people, in which he would have had full scope for the display of his remarkable executive genius, and intense love of his country, its free institutions and people. But alas! it was not to be. All unknown to him, as well as to his friends, his days were numbered and were even now fast drawing to a close.

PART VI.

LOGAN'S LAST DAYS AND DEATH.

LOGAN'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON—HIS LAST DRIVE—ATTACKED BY RHEUMATISM—HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN THE SENATE—A SIEGE OF AGONY.

Early in December, 1886, General Logan was back again in Washington, looking as well and sturdy as ever. On Saturday, the 4th, he took the writer with him in his daughter's dog-cart, for an afternoon ride in the suburbs—the General driving. It was a very cold ride from Calumet Place, northward along Thirteenth Street, around the northern limits of the Soldiers' Home Park, to Metropolis View, opposite Edgewood,—the residence of Mrs. Kate Sprague,—and down to the vicinity of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot, where the writer parted from him. As we drove past Edgewood the General remarked: "That is the place General Grant should have bought, and retired to, after his Presidential term was up, instead of going to New York. It was just the place for him. He would have been happy there; and, had he done so, I believe he would have been alive to-day." Little did either the General or the writer dream that this was the last time the former would ever drive out with a friend in this manner, or that in little over three weeks from then, Logan's own life would be rendered up.

On the following Monday, the writer saw and talked with the General in his committee-room;* and again on the succeeding Tuesday. The next day, Wednesday, the writer

* That on "Military Affairs."

met him in the corridor leading from the lower [illegible] the Senate wing of the Capitol to the General's room, and, taking his arm, walked slowly with [illegible] General then limped slightly, and in reply to an [illegible] that he had a pain in his hip. "Sounds like [illegible] the writer. "That's just what it is," the General [illegible] Otherwise, he seemed as well as ever. [illegible] Thursday, December 9th, about [illegible], having [illegible] with him, the writer went to the east door of the Senate Chamber, and asked Captain John G. Mer[illegible] at that door to tell Senator Logan that the writer [illegible] see him a few moments. The General [illegible] hall, and after a brief conversation returned [illegible] Chamber. This was the last time General Logan [illegible] that Chamber alive.*

For several successive days after this the writer

inquiry touching the General's health, at the Military Committee-room, but heard nothing from his secretaries that would awaken any apprehension of serious results. They mentioned that the General occasionally suffered great pain, and had restless nights in consequence of his rheumatism. The night of Wednesday, the 15th, was bitter cold, and a fierce snow-storm raged. Fearing that such a night must have been especially severe on Logan, as his attacks of acute rheumatism were most active in such weather, the writer went to Calumet Place, Thursday forenoon, to make personal inquiries. He was at once invited upstairs, and found the General seated in his bedroom—his daughter Mrs. Tucker attending him, Mrs. Logan being busy with certain matters connected with a Fair for the benefit of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, of which she was a manageress. To see him, sitting there, before a blazing fire, in an easy-chair, looking hearty and well, with nothing unusual about him save a swollen right hand, wrapped with cotton-batting, no one could suppose for a moment that there was anything serious the matter with the General. His voice was strong, his eyes bright, and his manner alert as ever, and the writer could not help complimenting him on the fact, and adding that although the General had doubtless been through a siege of agony at times—an inevitable accompaniment of such a disease—yet the rest from legislative labors and worries was probably doing him good. "Possibly," he answered dubiously, and then turned to the subject of "The Great Conspiracy" and the pecuniary worries and disappointments connected with the publication of that work.

LOGAN'S GRAPHIC STORIES—LINCOLN AS A STORY-TELLER—LOGAN'S GALLOP ALONG THE LINES AT VICKSBURG—HIS UNRECORDED WOUND.

During a pause in the conversation, his daughter, Mrs. Tucker, mentioned that Mr. Jacob Wheeler—an old soldier

who was with the General at Vicksburg, and Mr. [illegible] of St. Louis, were approaching the house, and [illegible] would see them? "Yes," said the General, "tell [illegible] come up," and soon they were ushered in and seated [illegible] what followed on this last really good day that the [illegible] had. Mr. Stevenson has given so admirably graphic [illegible] count in the *Globe-Democrat* that the temptation to [illegible] here is irresistible, especially as the writer of this [illegible] present throughout, and can vouch for the verity of this [illegible] Says Mr. Stevenson:

[illegible]

shaving him. He told me to take a seat and he would be ready to talk to me in a few minutes. The barber finished the shaving and went to work on the hair. Mr. Lincoln saw me glance at his foot. It was much swollen. Both of his feet, in fact, were in a bad condition. I said nothing, but he commenced talking about them. 'They remind me,' said he, 'of a man in Sangamon County who made a pretty bad horse trade. The animal was in awful condition, but the farmer got him home. About two weeks afterward one of his neighbors met him and asked him how his new horse was coming on. "Oh, first rate," said the farmer, "he's putting on flesh fast. He's fat now up to his knees." That's my fix.'

"Since then," said General Logan, "I have accepted as authentic all Lincoln stories."

A STORY OF PERSONAL EXPOSURE.

"We used to think you exposed yourself when there wasn't need of it, sometimes," someone remarked, "especially at Vicksburg, when we saw you get out from cover and look through your glasses at the works."

"That was a mistake," replied the general; "I never did anything of that kind unless I felt there was occasion for it. Sometimes it is necessary for a commanding officer to go into danger to inspire the right kind of feeling among his men. Then there are acts which look foolhardy, but which are nothing more than ordinary common-sense. I remember while we were in front of Vicksburg I was out on the line one day. The rebels commenced shooting at me, and as soon as I discovered what they were doing and had got the range, I galloped right along down the line. They must have fired a hundred shots before I got out of the way. One bullet slightly wounded the horse and another chipped the saddle. I suppose that looked to some people like courage. It wasn't. It was horse sense. If I had turned and ridden down the hill right away from the front they would probably have bored me through the back half a dozen times. By riding as I did I made it next to impossible for them to hit me."

"It is greatly a matter of chance in war," continued the General. "A little more or a little less exposure doesn't make much difference. There is this that is in favor of the officer. Marksmen on the other side are so anxious to hit him that they shoot too quick or get excited and aim badly. I was wounded at Vicksburg, but you fellows never knew it."

The general stopped and glanced at the group of listeners with a twinkle in his eye.

"We heard the chair you was sitting on was hit," said one.

[illegible]

"Yes," continued the General, [illegible]

[illegible]

"Because I saw a man killed with it once," replied the General. "I stood by his bed and saw him die within two minutes after he had taken the medicine. The doctors all said apoplexy killed him. The coroner and papers said it was apoplexy. I believe nothing but the aconite did it. I don't believe that doctors can judge the condition of the system with sufficient accuracy to enable them to give aconite with safety, and I will never take it."

"Well," said the doctor, as he filled out a blank, "we won't give you aconite. But, General, I heard a rather good story on you last night. Senators Frye and Hale were telling it. They say that a new guide at the Capitol didn't know you, and wanted to show you through the building!"

"That was some time ago," said the General, with a broad smile. "A young man stepped up as I was going into the Capitol one day and said he'd like to take me through and point out the interesting things.

"'Is there much worth seeing in here?' I asked him.

"'Oh, yes,' he said, 'if you know where to look. I'll take you through if you like.'

"'All right,' said I, and I was going with him when one of the old guides stepped up and pulled him by the coat and said, 'You derned fool, that old cuss has been around here more than thirty years.'"

"Frye and Hale say he said 'that old Injun,'" put in the doctor.

"Yes," said the General, "that is their improvement on the story."

LOGAN'S OPINION OF DOCTORS.

As the doctor withdrew the General nodded in his direction and said to his circle of listeners: "I know these chaps. My father was a doctor, and he intended me to be one. When I was a youngster I had to mix the medicines in one of those big mortars with a pestle. People would come round, and father would feel their pulses and look at their tongues and tell me to mix up some pills—put in a lot of stuff that wouldn't hurt anybody. They'd take the medicine and go off and imagine it cured them. They would have got well just as quick if they hadn't taken anything. The old gentleman used to put me to studying anatomy, and I knew all about the bones and muscles and organs, but I didn't take to it very kindly. I used to say to him: 'Father, why don't you make a man? Here you've got all the material. You know how to put the bones together, and you know where the flesh and the muscles go and what all the parts are made of. Why can't you build a man and then turn in the blood and set the machine a-going?' He would look at me and say: 'John, I don't think you've got sense enough to make a doctor.'"

"General," suggested a visitor, as a particularly bad twinge [illegible] the [illegible] grit his teeth, "the Hot Springs would take [illegible] you."

"Yes, I know it," was the reply. "I've tried [illegible] is the best treatment. I may have to go down to the springs [illegible] I don't want to go now if I can help it. There are matters [illegible] am [illegible] to look after."

ANECDOTES ABOUT HAZEN AND OTHERS. LOGAN'S IDEAS [illegible] MILITARY DISCIPLINE. HOW MRS. LOGAN "[illegible] DOWN!"

There were many other things said during the long [illegible] interesting conversation of General Logan with his friends [illegible] this occasion, some of which, like those just given, were taken down in short hand by Mr. Stevenson, while others were [illegible] For instance, the General re-told the story, given in "[illegible] Great Conspiracy," originally told by Lincoln to McC[illegible] when they were together inspecting the breastwork [illegible] up at various points, during the war, around Washington [illegible] talked about Fremont and Pope, and, someone having [illegible] something about the discipline, or lack of it, in our [illegible] armies, General Logan talked about that. Said he:

[illegible]

to me, he was the senior general of division in my corps. It was in the Atlanta campaign. His division happened to be assigned that morning to bring up the rear, in one of our advances. He sent a member of his staff to me, complaining of this, as by his seniority he thought his division should lead the advance. I turned to his staff-officer and said: "Give my compliments to General Hazen, and tell him that when I want his advice in the disposition of my troops I will ask it." I never had any more trouble with Hazen, who was a good soldier.

LOGAN TALKS ABOUT DOUGLAS AND THE WAR—ABOUT GENERAL SHERMAN.

Logan also on this occasion, as narrated in "Logan's Last Interview," said some interesting things about Douglas and General Sherman, which came out, as reported, thus:

Some chance question brought up recollections of Stephen A. Douglas, and there is nobody living now who can speak of the Little Giant from such an intimate acquaintance as Senator Logan enjoyed.

The question was: "If Douglas had lived he would have been in Lincoln's Cabinet, wouldn't he, General?"

"No," said General Logan, "I don't think he would. I believe he would have taken the field, and if he had he would have been the greatest general of the war. There was no question about where Douglas stood when the war was coming on. He differed from most of the men in the North in his estimate of what a war it was going to be. He had been through the South in his campaign; he knew the extent of the preparation, and he measured the feeling down there better than we did. I talked with him in Washington, was with him in Springfield when he made that great speech, and rode in the same seat with him going up to Chicago just before he died. I say I think he would have taken the field, for in his conversation with me his mind was on the war that must be fought through, and he outlined the two great campaigns that must be carried out, just as we afterward adopted them—the movement in the West against Vicksburg, and so on, and the movement in the East, with Richmond as the objective point."

"Did Douglas expect to be elected President?"

"No, I don't think he did," the General answered. "I was in the convention that nominated him, and I have always thought Douglas looked forward to defeat. In that joint debate which Lincoln and Douglas made for the Illinois Senatorship, Douglas won, but at the same time destroyed his chances for the Presidency."

[illegible]

GETTING WORSE—BAD NIGHTS—READING LOGAN TO SLEEP—HIS OPINION OF THE LEE MEMOIRS.

After the other visitors had retired, the writer continued talking with the General for awhile, and then left him impressed with the belief that a few days more would effect a complete restoration to health. On the following Monday, December 20th, having learned from the General's secretaries that he was now, and had been for several days, confined to his bed, and that one of them, Albert B. Hall, had been reading to him a good deal during that time to help divert his mind from the dreadful pain he suffered, the writer again visited Calumet Place. The sufferer was in bed, Mrs. Logan being in constant attendance. The General lay with his legs drawn up, and so rigid that it was with difficulty, and the utmost care, that their position could be changed even so much as an inch at a time. Even such slight changes of position gave him great agony. He had experienced a bad night, and in the hope of getting him to sleep, the writer offered to read to him from the life of General Lee, from which others had been reading for his benefit. During the reading, the General occasionally dozed, and then, awaking, would make some comment,—such as: "According to that book Lee was a demi-god, and nobody else amounted to much," or: "It would seem by that that the South did all the victorious fighting and the North was nowhere," or: "That is not true, the book is made up of exaggerations, or worse,"—and after quietly listening to more of it, would again seem to drop to sleep. The reading was interrupted by a visit of the Rev. Dr. Newman, and after he had retired, and young Logan arrived and bodily lifted his father into a more comfortable position, the writer also took his leave. Again, on the following Thursday, the writer went to Calumet Place, but, learning that the General was resting better and was then asleep, left the house without seeing him. Later in the day,

being at young Logan's office, Mrs. Tucker came in on her way to get Dr. Baxter as the General felt worse, the pain now troubling him in the chest.

CHRISTMAS-EVE INCIDENT. LOGAN'S LAST WISH. MORE PHYSICIANS CALLED IN. LOGAN SINKING INTO COMA—HIS LAST RECOGNITIONS AND LAST WORD.

On Friday, December 24th, about 5 P.M., the writer was again at the sufferer's bedside. The General seemed to be much easier, the limbs had lost their rigidity and the muscles were now relaxed. There was now no trouble with the chest. The pain had shifted from the right arm to the left, which he was now unable to use. At this time the General was thoroughly conscious and clear-headed when spoken to. He spoke but little and that with something like a drowsy effort as if he needed more sleep. On retiring the writer shook hands with him, and remarked with some earnestness: "General, it would be a mockery to wish you a *merry* Christmas, but I *do* wish you a quiet and peaceful one." "No," said the General, slowly and distinctly, "[illegible] a *merry* Christmas, but I hope a *quiet and peaceful* one." [illegible] to be with him again in a few days, and [illegible] a warm, lingering double pressure from Logan's hand [illegible] left the room never doubting but that in the [illegible] days the General would at least be sitting up again.

[illegible] day, Saturday, was Christmas Day. On [illegible] in the afternoon, the writer [illegible] papers reported that the General [illegible] turn. Hurrying home [illegible] writer [illegible] that the Sunday [illegible] Senator Logan in [illegible] statement.

[illegible]

so much so as seriously to alarm his family. Friends in attendance speak in despondent terms of the prospect of his recovery. Dr. J. H. Baxter, the attending physician, said to an Associated Press reporter last night that the General's condition was indeed alarming. "His illness," said the Doctor, "dates back to nearly two weeks ago, when I was called and found him suffering considerably from acute rheumatism, which was then confined chiefly to his right wrist. In three or four days it yielded to treatment and he became very much better, but within a day or two he took additional cold, which resulted in relapse, the rheumatic affection extending to his hips and lower extremities as well as to both arms. The attack has been attended at times by high fever and nervous prostration, in which the brain is considerably involved, resulting in delirium more or less active. While he is not now suffering any pain incident to the rheumatism, yet there has been, for the past two or three days, a gradual decrease in strength and a tendency to brain complications of a very serious nature. The fact is," said the Doctor, "that he was much reduced in strength by overwork and his system was not in a proper condition to resist disease. He lies most of the time in a semi-conscious condition, from which he is with difficulty aroused. At times he knows his friends, but soon again sinks into a lethargic sleep. His fever is somewhat increased to-night, and the brain symptoms are more prominent and his condition, I must say, is very critical." In response to a question, the Doctor said that the danger lies not so much in the possibility of heart complications as in extreme exhaustion and brain affections. The Doctor said that the Senator had an attack four years ago somewhat similar to the present, but it was not attended by many of the alarming symptoms prominent now. Dr. Baxter has called Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, and Dr. Lincoln as consulting physicians. Consultations are held three or four times daily. One of the physicians remained at the Senator's bedside last night, to be relieved by another, who will remain during the entire day.

A reporter who called at Calumet Place at midnight was told that the Senator was thought to be slightly better, seeming to have improved a little in strength and to be less inclined to stupor than earlier in the evening. Dr. Hamilton and Representative George G. Symes, of Colorado, will remain at the Senator's bedside during the night.

It was afterward learned by the writer that this state of coma into which the General had passed, was broken only by a few looks and hand-pressures of recognition when his family

sought to arouse him from the stupor, and during the [illegible] ing by a few inarticulate words which clearly closed w[illegible] name of his wife, "Mary."

THE PASSING AWAY—AFFECTING SCENES IN THE [illegible] DEATH

The writer's residence being very distant from [illegible] Place, it was approaching 3 P.M. when he found [illegible] Clifton Street where it enters Fourteenth. As he [illegible] Thirteenth, a carriage rolled by, and Beach Tav[illegible] the General's secretaries, leaned out and said in an [illegible] the writer's inquiry. "The General is dying now!" [illegible] few moments more, the writer had entered Calumet [illegible] and, merely noting, as he passed, the parlors and [illegible] crowded with grave and anxious faces, and the genera[illegible] of hushed suspense, ascended the great stairway [illegible] General's chamber, and reaching the foot of the be[illegible] looking upon the last of Logan upon earth the weep[illegible] and children and friends about him. Half-reclining at the dying warrior's left, the afflicted wife, the devoted share[illegible] more than thirty years of his ambitions, his triumphs a[illegible] appointments, his joys and sorrows, was fondly care[illegible] face, slightly turned toward her, and alternately wa[illegible] her love for the [illegible] and self-reproaches [illegible] [illegible] having [illegible] for a moment. Ka[illegible] [illegible] of the writer she cried [illegible] [illegible] Friday evening you [illegible] [illegible] It was a heart [illegible] [illegible] ther, young Logan leane[illegible] [illegible] comfort her, and at the [illegible] respirations of the [illegible] [illegible] M[illegible] and near the [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Newman with clasped hands [illegible] [illegible] and with face sometimes [illegible] was the General's daughter Mrs.

Tucker, Major Tucker and Mrs. Thomas alternately attempting to reconcile her to the falling blow, while grouped on the same side, somewhat back from the bed, stood Beach Taylor, Senator Cullom, Daniel Shepard, and Representatives Thomas, Henderson, and Symes. Midway, stooping low, half-kneeling, his watch in one hand and feeling the fluttering pulse with the other, was Dr. Baxter, while Miss Mary Brady knelt, sobbing, near the foot. At the end of the couch stood Senator Cockrell, General Sheridan, General Beale and the writer, while behind them were Senator Miller of New York, Judge Henry Strong, Albert B. Hall, Dr. Powell, and General Raum. These were the sad witnesses of Logan's earthly end. Gradually as they looked on, the death-hue deepened upon the upturned face, the breast of the warrior gently heaved once or twice, and then, at a gesture from the physician, Dr. Newman raised his arms and his voice in solemn supplication to the Divine Throne that the soul of the dying might be received in the Holy Kingdom, that his useful life and grand example might still be of benefit to the Nation, and that the dear ones he had left behind might be upheld in their affliction and comforted by the Divine Comforter.

Thus, at 2.55 P.M., surrounded by his weeping family and friends, and by the incense of ascending prayer, Logan calmly resigned his heroic soul to God.

CALUMET PLACE IN MOURNING—THE GUARD-MOUNT—THE QUESTION OF FINAL RESTING-PLACE.

The heart-rending scenes at Calumet Place which followed the sudden demise of General Logan will never be forgotten by those whose sad privilege it was to witness them. All the Senators and Representatives whom the Christmas recess had not called away from Washington, at once called, as did thousands of others of all degrees in life, to offer their sympathizing condolences and proffer such assistance as they

might to the sorely stricken family. Calumet [illegible] mourning, and its spacious rooms and halls were [illegible] thronged during every day, for days, with the [illegible] friends and relatives, whose grave faces, hushed [illegible] noiseless steps, betrayed at once their tender [illegible] for the living and their loving respect for the dead. [illegible] graphic wire, and by mail also, came daily and [illegible] all parts of the country, and in some instances from [illegible] as well, messages of sorrow and condolence to the [illegible] family, which plainly showed how close the illustrious [illegible] was to the hearts of the people.

The United States Senate, through its Sergeant at [illegible] took charge of the funeral arrangements, and a committee [illegible] United States Senators was at once formed for the [illegible] To the Grand Army of the Republic was committed [illegible] main the honor of guarding the remains of that [illegible] who had been their beloved comrade and [illegible] [illegible] detachments from the Grand [illegible] [illegible] mounted guard, keeping watch [illegible] over the remains to them so sacred and so dear.

Meanwhile the question of selecting a place of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] warrior statesman became [illegible] Various parts of the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] away [illegible] [illegible] the State of [illegible] [illegible] while others [illegible] [illegible] National Capital. In view [illegible] [illegible] it was very properly [illegible] [illegible] the body should be temporarily [illegible]

posited in a vaulted tomb in Rock Creek Church-yard, near the city of Washington.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND THE PALL-BEARERS—TAKING THE REMAINS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITOL—LOGAN LYING IN STATE UNDER THE GREAT WHITE DOME.

It was decided, therefore, by the Committee of Arrangements, with the widow's consent, that the remains of the dead soldier-Senator be taken to the rotunda of the National Capitol, there to lie in state, under guard, from noon of the following Thursday to noon of Friday,—in order to give the people the opportunity they craved of seeing them,—thence to be taken to the Senate Chamber where funeral services would be held, and thence to the cemetery of Rock Creek Church for temporary deposit.*

The Senate Committee of Arrangements comprised Senators Cullom, of Illinois; Stanford, of California; Cockrell, of Missouri; Allison, of Iowa; Beck, of Kentucky; Hawley, of Connecticut; Voorhees, of Indiana; Hampton, of South Carolina, and Manderson, of Nebraska. The pall-bearers selected were the Hon. Messrs. Simon Cameron, Roscoe Conkling, and Robert Lincoln; Generals W. T. Sherman, W. F. Vilas, John C. Black, Lucius Fairchild, and M. L. Leggett; Governor Jeremiah Rusk, Mr. C. H. Andrews, and Dr. Charles McMillan.

As when Logan died the sky was overcast with gloomy clouds and falling snow, so when Thursday came there was a fresh snow-fall and sombre-clouded skies. Shortly before twelve o'clock the beautiful casket—with its plate-glass top revealing the entire form of the dead General, dressed in black, his right hand half concealed by the buttoned front and resting upon his breast, as it was so often seen in life, and with his Grand Army and other medals upon his left breast,—was

* Hereafter they will be placed beneath a fitting monument to be erected in Chicago by the Lake Shore.

nary guard of honor, and followed by a long line of equ
the remains were thus taken to the National Capi
placed in the centre of the rotunda, upon a catafalque,
sombre black was relieved by the colors of the natio
sign, the many exquisite floral emblems which surr
it, and the various representative military uniforms w
the large guard of honor.

As the body of the dead General lay there in the r
—whose doorways and pillars wore the emblems of
ing in festoons and pendants,—holding, beneath th
white dome, his "last review," the tens of thousa
people of all ages, sexes, and colors, who thronged
Capitol to gaze upon the hero's face for the last time, a
his remarkable local popularity; and, as the double
procession slowly moved by, on either side of the cask
east to west, and beheld that bronzed face, so calm a
ural-looking, it seemed harder than ever to believ
Logan was really dead. Now, and again, as the gr
procession passed along, some limping soldier or ag
man would linger with moistened eyes until forced t
on. "All the afternoon," said one of the journali
ports, "and up to midnight there was not a break
line of the people. The wind blew keenly and a dism
was falling, but these did not prevent the people

UNDER THE GREAT WHITE DOME.—PAGE 464.

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LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE FROM NOTABLE PERSONS EVERYWHERE.

Meanwhile, from the hour when the telegraph wires startled the whole country on that sad Sunday afternoon when General Logan breathed his last, until now, a constant stream of telegrams and letters of condolence poured in upon the bereaved ones at Calumet Place. In a work like this it is impossible,—as they would fill a volume of themselves,—to give more than a hint of their contents. Only a very few therefore in whole, or in part, can be given as representing the deep and widespread emotion occasioned throughout the land, from highest to lowest, by the death of Logan. From Mrs. Grover Cleveland came the words: "We wish you to know that our hearts are filled with the deepest sympathy for you. My husband, who is ill in bed, joins me most earnestly in my message of condolence, and begs me to say that added to his sympathy for you in your affliction, is his own grief at the loss of an honored and esteemed friend." From Mrs. James A. Garfield: "How shocked and saddened I am to read of your great sorrow and of the Nation's loss." From John Hay: "Our country has lost a great and good soldier and statesman in the fulness of his splendid powers." From Samuel J. Randall: "The country's loss is great and yours irreparable." From William M. Evarts: "It is hard to realize that he has been torn from the fulness of life, and health, and thought, before we could even think of him as a mark for disease and death." From William Vilas: "My wife and I pray to be admitted to join in the expression of tenderness and honor with which this Nation and all its people hold the patriot and soldier and statesman who has entered into rest after the mighty toils and hard-won glories of his heroic life." From S. S. Cox: "Nothing has occurred since the death of Douglas which has shocked me so inexpressibly as the death of your dear husband." From Mrs. Katherine Chase: "The thoughts of none follow you with more pro-

found or more respectful sympathy than mine." From [illegible] eral Nelson A. Miles: "General Logan's death w[illegible] great loss to the army, of which he had been a benefactor [illegible] friend." From John D. Long: "No other of our publ[illegible] could have left us, and in so doing touched a deeper [illegible] of affectionate and generous remembrance." From M[illegible] Frederick Grant: "What a shock dear General L[illegible] death was to us all here. . . . Mrs. Grant sends [illegible] warmest regards, and sympathy which is so real. C[illegible] Grant is really miserable." From Charles Devens [illegible] more upright, true, and brave man lived. To the [illegible] the loss is great to you, and his children it is irrepara[illegible] From John A. Bingham: "In common with all his countr[illegible] I deeply lament the Nation's loss. His mortal body ha[illegible] but the man has not died. The clean, pure, lofty [illegible] John A. Logan still lives, and will live for evermore [illegible] Madame de Barrios: "I can so readily feel all [illegible] [illegible], for we are alike afflicted, and can shed tears [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." From Clara Barton: "The stroke [illegible] has tipped anew with love the point of steel that eng[illegible] [illegible] every loyal heart." From General D[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has lost a true friend [illegible] and [illegible] patriot." From General [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and many millions mourn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the glory of the [illegible] [illegible] statesman lives and will live through a [illegible] [illegible] memory of mankind." From Justin S. M[illegible] [illegible] the American people no name of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fame or will [illegible] [illegible] of personal mourners." From General [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] golden [illegible] [illegible] and serviceable life of your great [illegible] [illegible] From the Mexican Chinese Japan[illegible] [illegible] Foreign Ministers at Washington; from Senat[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from other distingu[illegible]

men, whether in or out of the councils and administration of the Nation, or from their wives or daughters, as well as from Grand Army Posts, came trooping in by wire and by post, from all over the land, messages, such as these, laden with sympathy for the stricken widow and appreciation of the illustrious dead; but, perhaps nothing better exhibited the universality of this feeling than an official despatch to Mrs. Logan, from Robert E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Virginia, which said: "In this sad hour, you have the hearty sympathy of those who, in the years ago, battled with their might against the gallant soldier, now no more, whose memory will live with us, because of the kindly heart and open hand which prompted generous aid for our helpless comrades in their need."

THE WONDERFUL PROFUSION OF FLORAL OFFERINGS—A FLORAL MOUND.

But to return to the obsequies. By eleven o'clock A.M. the galleries of the United States Senate Chamber were rapidly filling with people. The Chamber itself was draped with black, and the dead Senator's chair, the second from the central aisle in the front row, was entirely covered with crape. The long white-marble "desk" of the secretary and his clerks was hidden by the numberless floral emblems of varied designs which had been sent by military, masonic, and other associations, as well as individuals, from different parts of the country. It was a veritable mound of flowers. Conspicuously standing on either end of it was an immense floral representation of the banner (with badge) of the Fifteenth Army Corps,—which Logan had so often led to victory,—and a huge floral anchor. Crosses, and stars, and wreaths, and broken columns, and pillows, and crossed cannon, and crossed swords, and other beautiful and suggestive designs, with appropriate inscriptions, in white and red and yellow roses, and violets, and immortelles, with laurel leaves, and sturdy ivy.

and trailing smilax, and palm branches, affording [illegible] variegated shades of green, composed this remarkable [illegible] mound whose garnered fragrance fitly perfumed the [illegible] chamber in honor of the great soldier who had [illegible] tuted Memorial Day and the touchingly beautiful [illegible] scattering floral offerings upon the sacred graves of the Nation's dead.

THE [illegible] IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. THE [illegible] ADDRESS [illegible]

By twelve o'clock m. of Thursday, December [illegible] the galleries of the Senate Chamber were [illegible] with people, a limited [illegible] and the floor of the C[illegible] which hundreds of additional chairs had been [illegible] was also crowded with Senators, Representatives, the C[illegible] rest, the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and [illegible] dignitaries of the land, the only seats vacant being those [illegible] the President of the United States, who through [illegible] [illegible] reserved for the [illegible] [illegible] the Grand [illegible] Committee of Arrangements [illegible] the President of the Senate [illegible] [illegible] the Rev. Dr. [illegible] [illegible] Baraboo [illegible] Dr. [illegible] and Senate Chaplain [illegible] [illegible] Rev. Dr. John P. N[illegible] [illegible]

FUNERAL PANEGYRIC:

Again is this chamber the shrine of a nation's dead. Around us are again the emblems of national grief. Once more is heard here the measured step of those who mourn the departure of the illustrious soldier, the faithful public servant, the honored private citizen, the abiding friend, the devoted husband, the loving father. Only those are thus honored at this shrine of the Republic, whose talents, whose virtues, whose services, have secured for them the distinguished position of Senator of the United States.

Death is no stranger to this place of supreme legislation. Six times since 1859, when this chamber was first occupied, has death thrown its shadow here. Here rested in peace Senator Hicks, of Maryland; here lay the form of Foot, of Vermont, once the presiding officer of the Senate; here was laid the majestic form of Sumner, learned, eloquent, philanthropic; hence was borne by friendly hands Wilson, who came forth from obscurity to occupy the second place in the government of a free people; and but as yesterday we stood here around the bier of Miller, patriot and soldier, who sleeps in peace in the State he loved so well.

And where else than here, in this place of honor, the arena of his greatest civic services and triumphs, where he displayed his eminent talents in statesmanship, where he was respected by all for the purity of his intentions, the ardor of his patriotism, the courage of his convictions, the power of his logic and his unselfish devotion to the public good—where else than here should Logan be honored with the rites of burial?

His was an honorable parentage. His father's genius and his mother's beauty blended in sweet harmony to bless his childhood. Irish brilliancy and Scotch solidity combined in his temperament, while he stood forth the true American, and the typical man of the West, of whom his nation is justly proud. From them he inherited his splendid physique, his capacious intellect, his loyal, loving, generous heart. In that Christian home his young intellect was developed and his young heart was taught that divine religion from which he never wavered; and when the homestead was broken up, all he claimed and all he took was the old family Bible.

That Logan was a potent factor in our national life, there can be no question. That his death has left a vacancy not easily filled, is without dispute. That his departure has changed the political direction of his country for the next decade, perhaps for the next quarter of a century, seems probable.

[illegible] here in the presence of the Almighty, [illegible] [illegible] content ourselves with adducing [illegible] [illegible] character which [illegible] make [illegible]

[illegible]

cuts a deep and rapid channel through rugged rocks and frowning wilds, leaving the impress of its power in the productiveness of the region through which it passes, which, but for it, would remain desolate and barren. His was not the music of the organ, with its varied stops and mingling harmonies, but rather the sound of the trumpet, waxing louder and louder, piercing the caverns of the earth and resounding through the encircling heavens.

It is a venerable saying of Scripture that the "day of a man's death is better than the day of his birth." When in the stillness of the holy Sabbath his noble soul left our presence, Logan was the foremost statesman of the mighty West. And hereafter and forever Illinois will have her illustrious trinity of national greatness—Lincoln, greatest of statesmen; Grant, greatest of professional soldiers; Logan, the greatest volunteer general produced by this country.

But wherein consists that strange charm of his personality, that falls upon our spirits to-day like a holy enchantment? Whence the magic spell of his presence? Whence the secret of the power of that one life upon fifty millions of people? Is it sufficient to say that his parentage was honorable, that his intellect was rich in its acquired treasures, that he was the foremost statesman of the West? Is it sufficient to say that he was a great soldier who proved himself equal to every command, that he was never defeated, that he defeated defeat and achieved victory when all seemed lost, that from Belmont to Atlanta, and from Savannah to Washington, when, at the head of the victorious Army of the Tennessee, he marched through the avenues of the capital of a redeemed country, he gave evidence of his martial prowess?

We must look deeper, and search with keener insight, for the secret of his immense power over his countrymen. His was a changeless sincerity. He was never in masquerade. He was transparent to a fault. He had a window in his heart. He was never in disguise. He was as you saw him. Never did geometrician bring proposition and demonstration in closer proximity than was the correspondence between Logan's character and his appearance. He was Logan every time. His was the soul of honor. He had an innate contempt for everything low, mean, intriguing. He was an open and an honorable foe. He had a triple courage, which imparted to him immense strength. His physical bravery knew no fear. His moral heroism was sublime. But above these was the courage of his intellect. Some men have brave souls in cowardly bodies. The cheeks of others are never blanched by physical danger. But few rise to the highest form of courage. Logan never committed treason against his intellect. He thought for himself, and spoke what he thought. He was loyal to his own conclusions.

in war and twenty-five years in Congressional life, Logan wa
purse, but rich in a good name. To his only son, who bears
and name of his honored father, he could have left ill-gotte
but he left him that which is far above rubies. Like Aristi
could say, "These hands are clean."

He had a self-abnegation which asked no other reward
consciousness of duty done. Loyalty to duty was his standar
hood. When another was appointed to the command which
and victories entitled him to, he did not sulk in his tent of d
ment, but fought on for the cause which was dearer than p
When duty demanded the exposure of corruption in his own
preferred his country to partisan ties. When he was convinc
distinguished officer was unworthy a nation's confidence, h
hesitate to incur the displeasure of friends and the denun
enemies.

When, in 1872, his friends in Illinois urged him to leave
and re-enter Congress, he made this reply: "No; I am to-day
of this Republic—so to remain, changeless and immutable, un
and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away. I hav
the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never exp
turn to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preser
be [illegible] a fact established. Should fate so ordain it, I will es
the highest privilege a just Dispenser can award to shed the
of [illegible] in my veins for the honor of that flag whose emblem
[illegible], liberty, and truth, and which has been and, as I humbly tru
ever will be for the right."

O! Brave and unselfish soul! How thou hast been misun
[illegible]

pride of character and power of passion. He knew his power, but he was a stranger to vanity. His passionate nature was intense. His emotional being resembled the ocean. The passions of love, joy, hope, desire, grief, hatred, and anger, were strong in him. He could love like a woman, sport like a child, hope like a saint. His grief was intense, his hatred inveterate. His anger burned like a mountain on fire. He reminds us of the great Reformer, Luther, who alternated between profound calms and furious storms. His calms were like embowered lakes, their placid bosoms mirroring the overhanging foliage of the grassy banks. His agitations were like mountain torrents, leaping, dashing, thundering down their rugged courses, sweeping all before them. When composed, the ocean of his emotions was so placid that a little child might sail its fragile boat thereon; but when agitated, the great deep was troubled, the heavens scowled, thunder answered thunder, the ethereal fires gleamed and burned, wave mounted wave, and whole armaments were scattered before the fury of the storm. This is the key to the warmth of his friendship and the bitterness of his enmity.

He had an honorable ambition, but it was above corruption and intrigue. In his manliness he did not hesitate to proclaim his desire nor disguise his noble aspirations. From his very nature he became the soldier's friend. It was his tenderness of nature that made him the friend of every soldier in the war. In "these piping times of peace" we forget those who fought for us. Not so with Logan. He carried the years of the war through each receding decade, and lived among its stirring memories. He maintained close relations to the veterans. Thrice he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs he was in a position of power. To-day 350,000 veterans in the Grand Army of the Republic, from 6,000 posts, feel that they have lost a friend. To-day 622,000 pensioners bless his memory. To-day 230,000 widows and orphans breathe a prayer to Heaven for the peace of his soul. And now the spirits of 350,000 patriot soldiers, slain in the war, gather around the great soul of Logan, and thank him that on each returning 30th of May their graves are not forgotten, but are covered with flowers. The designation of that day for memorial service was suggested by Logan, and he was wont to say: "It was the proudest act of my life." And could the 350,000 patriot dead rise from their graves, each with a memorial flower in his hand, there would rise a floral mountain to the skies, the perfume of which would ascend in gratitude to the God of battles. Logan deserves such a mountain of flowers. He himself is a martyr of liberty. Let me show those five scars of the wounds he received in battle for the love of his country.

Would you know him in his happier estate of gentleness, tenderness and affection, as husband and father, go to his home, where purity, [illegible] and love reigned supreme. There his inner life was displayed [illegible] restraint. There was his retreat from the vexatious cares of publ[illegible] There was wedded love of thirty-one happy years. She of his [illegible] pride and choice was his supreme and constant delight. He was [illegible] tower of strength; she was the joy of his soul. He was her honorable pride; she the confidant of his secret thoughts. He was faithful [illegible] vows; she reciprocated his undivided love. Such a home was the [illegible] of his life. Upon the western hills that overlook our National Capital, he found that sweet, sweet home, where he had hoped to spend yet many a happy year, and with Goldsmith sing:

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

Alas, that I [illegible]

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

[illegible] for a moment, that a life so mag[illegible] [illegible] in its domestic [illegible] should [illegible] Bluff, sturdy, honest, Logan was [illegible] Here is his Bible, which he read [illegible] Christ as his [illegible] W[illegible] of the Lord's Supper [illegible] the altar he [illegible] received the [illegible] polished marble [illegible] hearts. It was [illegible] that he will have a Eucharist [illegible]

[illegible] last Memorial Day Logan [illegible]

livered an oration on immortality. He called upon the sphinxes, and the pyramids, of Egypt; upon the palaces of Sennacherib and Nebuchadnezzar; upon the philosphers of Attica and the Campagna; upon the mystic worshippers of the Druids, and the pictorial monuments of the Mexicans; upon the poets and orators of the world, to witness that "hope springs immortal in the human breast," and demanded of them, "Why this longing after immortality?" And, rising above all these in glory and authority, he turned to the Divine Prophet of Nazareth, and from His blessed lips received the sweet assurance: "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you."

Logan has entered into the fruition of his immortality. He has answered the morning call of eternal life. He has translated his oration into a deathless experience. He has heard the Master say: "It is enough; come up higher."

At the conclusion of the funeral oration, Bishop Andrews pronounced the benediction; and the Presiding Officer announced that the procession would move in accordance with the printed "Order of the Day."

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TO ROCK CREEK CHURCH-YARD—SERVICES AT THE TOMB—SOUNDING "TAPS" (LIGHTS OUT).

From the Senate Chamber the funeral procession now slowly moved in due order to the east front of the Capitol. It was led by the Clergy and Medical attendants; then came the honorary pall-bearers; then the casket; then the Committee of Senate and House of Representatives; then the afflicted family and attendants; the President's Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the Diplomatic Corps followed; then the body of Senators, followed by the Representatives with the Speaker at their head; then Officers of the Senate, Governors of States and other invited persons; and lastly the Committees of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veterans.

Meanwhile, "on the plaza to the east of the Capitol," says the *Star*, "were ranged the carriages which were to bear the various committees and the invited guests to the cemetery. Behind these were enfiled the military organizations, which were to form the escort, standing at parade rest.

conspired to make the march from the Capitol—to Pennsylvania Avenue, to 15th Street, to Vermont Avenue, to Rhode Island Avenue, to Seventh Street, and to Rock Creek Church-yard, far beyond the Boundary—a most trying one. Says the *National Tribune:*

The procession was more than a mile in length. The veterans of the Grand Army made a superb appearance. Though the snow and water were ankle deep, they marched through it with regular steps, paying the last tribute to their illustrious comrade-in-arms. Crowds were gathered all along the line of the procession from the Capitol steps, down the hill, up Pennsylvania Avenue, and as far as the course of the procession lay through the populous part of the city. The carriages were driven in double line, preceded by the various orders on foot. Multitudes were assembled on both sides of the avenue and along the car tracks, and no cars or other vehicles were allowed to cross the line of procession.

At last the procession reached Rock Creek Church-yard, and here the remainder of the Burial Service and the impressive military ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic being rendered, the mortal remains of General Logan were temporarily committed to the vaulted tomb; and then, as the loud and clear and long-sustained notes of the bugle rang out and died away again upon the chilly air of the last expiring day of the year 1886—sounding "Taps" (lights out)—the casket, covered and surrounded by the beautiful floral tributes of the dead General's friends, was left to the charge of a military guard furnished from the Veterans of the Soldiers' Home.

THE EFFECT OF LOGAN'S DEATH UPON "WASHINGTON SOCIETY"—EMILY T. CHARLES' POEM ON "THE DEATH OF LOGAN."

The effect of General Logan's death upon the social life of the National capital was plainly visible in all of its many circles, and was fairly reflected in the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the *Inter-Ocean*, December 30th, as follows:

Nothing is talked of in the city but the dead Senator and his stricken wife. General Logan's sturdy figure, bronzed face, and keen eyes have

so long been an integral feature of Washington's social and p[illegible] that he is missed at every turn, and his wife is so popular in W[illegible]ton society that every tear she sheds falls heavy on the homes [illegible] she was always a welcome and honored guest. It seems [illegible] strange to connect the idea of mourning with Calumet Place [illegible] essentially what Maurice Egan calls "a house of sunset tints. [illegible] crimsons, warm yellows, clarets, wine-browns, and the brilliant [illegible] of wampum are the prevailing colors of the house, and an art[illegible] fairly gloat over the Navajo blankets, the "live" tones of the [illegible] pottery, and the notable collection of native American weapons [illegible] curios gathered in the parlors. Wherever the Senator travelled [illegible] frontier he won the good-will and affection of the Indians wh[illegible] try he traversed, and his only rival in their regard was his wife [illegible] beautiful olivart face, brilliant eyes, and silver-white hair stirred [illegible] their dull breasts to admiration. The effect on society has been [illegible] every entertainment that was planned for the week has been [illegible] except one or two private parties and the Secretary of the [illegible] dinner; and the holiday-note that sounded so blithely is again [illegible] by the toll of the funeral-bell.

But the mingled emotions of astonishment and sorrow at Logan's sudden death, of admiration for the illustrious [illegible] statesman's remarkable career, and of love for the [illegible] nature of the man, which were felt throughout the Nat[illegible] capital—especially among the old Union soldiers—and [illegible] expression at every street-corner, in every car, on every [illegible] walk, and in every home or other gathering, were perhaps better hinted at by Emily Thornton Charles, than [illegible] other writer, in the following stirring lines, given to the [illegible] in the Washington *Republican* of December 29, 1866:

DEATH OF LOGAN.

[ORATION.]

What! Logan dead! the grand, the free
  Untrammeled spirit of the West,
*H*olving low, at Death's decree,
  With folded hands across his breast?
Alas! alas! that it be said,
The soldier-citizen is dead.

The statesman who, from Congress Hall,
  Nor waiting rank nor uniform,
Swift hastened at his country's call
  To meet the battle's lurid storm ;
To face the hurtling shower of lead,
With musket armed, now lieth dead.

Before the fort of Donelson,
  Commanding now a regiment,
For three long days he fought and won,
  Though sure defeat seemed imminent.
Brave men were ranked among the dead—
To Logan, victory came instead.

His regiments, like fiery wall,
  Yet firmly—hurling missiles—stood ;
At length they saw loved Logan fall ;
  His side was bathed with streams of blood.
Although a ghastly pallor spread
Over his face, he was not dead.

On glory's fields he won the day,
  And major-general became ;
His path he marked, and hewed the way ;
  And honor's signet crowned his name.
The warrior's laurels wreathed his head,
And now—we mourn for Logan dead.

"Why, Logan seemed invincible,"
  I've heard the veteran soldiers say ;
At Corinth, facing shot and shell,
  He wielded wondrous, potent sway ;
"Your strong arms nerve for right," he said,
"March bravely on"—grand Logan dead !

At Gibson's Port and Bayou Pierre,
  Still leading, General Logan, see !
The fight at Raymond, most severe,
  He won by dauntless bravery.
From his assault the foemen fled
At Champion Hills—great Logan dead !

His men at Vicksburg bore the brunt;
  His heart beat high with patriot pride,
When his the column at the front—
  "The Old Commander" at his side—
That through the conquered city led,
And raised the flag high overhead.

At Resaca his fame resounds;
  At Dallas, Logan's brilliant corps
Repulsed the charge with "40 Rounds,"
  And then, if need be, forty more.
Where thick and fast the bullets sped
He dashed, with all uncovered head.

At Kenesaw 'gainst rocky wall,
  He led, to scale the mountain grim;
He saw his gallant soldiers fall—
  And with great tears his eyes grew dim;
Such tears as comrades now will shed
Above the bier of Logan dead.

It seems as only yesterday—
  I heard a war-scarred soldier tell,
How grandly, Logan led the fray,
  On field where brave McPherson fell;
Inspired his men, and, shouting, said—
"Revenge! Revenge McPherson dead!"

McPherson! still his battle-cry;
  In front he galloped down the field;
With wind-blown hair and flashing eye
  "Advance! Advance! Ye must not yield"—
"Revenge, my boys," brave Logan said—
"Revenge! Revenge McPherson dead."

His desperate words, his courage rare,
  Thrilled every man with energy;
When, like a lion from his lair,
  He sprang, and led to victory—
"I'll never forget," the comrade said,
"Atlanta's field, where Logan led."

Note well the man of firm intent,
  Whene'er ye look his record o'er;
Commanding either, regiment,
  Brigade, division, army, corps;
His valiant force, with fearless tread,
To victory he always led.

He organized—to keep alive
  The feelings of fraternity
In breasts of those who yet survive—
  "The Army of the Tennessee."
They mourn above the narrow bed
Of Logan, sleeping with the dead.

The people's ardent, constant friend;
  In councils of the nation wise;
Soldier and statesman he did blend,
  And higher still his fame shall rise;
Though earth no more shall hear the tread
Nor voice of him who lieth dead.

I noted but the other day—
  He seemed so kindly used by time;
That lightly touched his hair with gray,
  And left him in his manhood's prime;
Yet pain has distanced time's swift tread,
And touched his heart, and left him, dead.

Grand Army of Republic, weep!
  Thy "three times chief" hath passed away.
He with the silent hosts doth sleep—
  Who set apart "Memorial Day."
Thy memories shall mark the bed,
Where lies the Chieftain, cold and dead.

"He builded wiser than he knew,"
  Who reared th' enduring monument
Of flowers, fraternal hands e'er strew,
  For memory and sad lament.
Rise, floral incense, o'er his head,
Love's monument to Logan dead.

Rest, soldier, rest! for peace is thine;
  Rest, warrior! for earth's strife is o'er:
Rest, statesman! Fame's bright laurels twine
  Thy noble deeds—the golden shore
For thee is won—while tears are shed
For lion-hearted Logan, dead.

HOW THE PRESS AND PEOPLE OF THE LAND MOURNED THE SAD DEATH OF LOGAN.

That the sudden fatal termination of General Logan's last illness was a serious shock to the entire country, is proved not only by the avalanche of condolences already alluded to as pouring into Calumet Place, but by the fact that, with hardly an exception, the thousands of journals published in the United States, without regard to political complexion, at greater or less length, referred to the National bereavement and dwelt, with more or less emphasis, upon the qualities and attributes of the illustrious soldier and statesmen, whose loss they were called upon to chronicle and mourn. A very small number of these utterances and these only in the very briefest limits are here given, as exemplifying the wide-spread popular sorrow, thus voiced by the press:

In Congress, as well as in military campaigns, he was bold and aggressive, giving hard blows, nor complaining when they were returned in kind. He possessed a great fund of practical knowledge and knew how to make good use of it. He loved his country, and he loved to give her the best service which his large experience and rare ability qualified him for giving. If he was ambitious—"as who of us is not"—his ambition was worthy of his fame, and he sought to promote it by no unworthy means. *Washington National Republican* (Rep.)

The death of any man of large experience and influence in statecraft is a public calamity. In the case of General Logan the calamity is the greater because of his character, his position, and because of the ripening [illegible] of the future. He was the best living representative of the spirit of the old Union armies in political life. He had more steadfast, ardent followers among the veterans of the war than any other [illegible] Republican sentiment in the West was

solidifying about him in a way that marked him as the chosen leader in the next Presidential campaign. To his party the loss is not only great, but far-reaching in effects. To the country at large the loss is that of one of the most conspicuous figures in the war for the Union, one of the most courageous, most fearless, and most useful men in public life. General Logan was one of the remarkable individualities of the times. He was not like Lincoln, nor Douglas, nor Grant, nor Greeley, nor Sumner, nor Stanton. He was simply, straightforwardly, and positively John A. Logan. He was pre-eminently and unmistakably a positive force.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Rep.).

When General John A. Logan died the Republican Party lost its most aggressive partisan and the most picturesque character among its prominent public men. . . . As a man of the people, he had his chief hold on the people, and the persistence with which he held his own against circumstances won him admiration, even from the opponents whom his own partisanship embittered toward him. . . .—*St. Louis Republican* (Dem.).

General Logan was intensely American. Every fibre of his being pulsated for the old flag, American citizenship, and loyalty to the party which he believed had saved the Nation. . . . His death comes like an electric shock to the country, and will cause wide-spread grief and universal mourning. Verily, a great man has passed away.—*Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.).

General Logan was an uncompromising partisan, but he had a good heart. There was nothing malevolent in his character. The country could far better have spared some reputed saint or actual iceberg in our politics than hot headed, ambitious, volcanic, but able, faithful, and generous "Black Jack," of Illinois.—*Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.).

His great popularity, his brilliant participation in the bloody struggle between the North and the South, and his patriotic services in the Senate, united to the insurmountable opposition which exists in the bosom of a portion of the Republican party against the ponderous sway of Mr. Blaine, had, moreover, settled upon General Logan to fill a most important rôle in the future politics of the country. Public rumor had, in fact, designated him as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency, and from certain acts of Mr. Blaine and his friends, it would appear that they beheld in him a formidable competitor for nomination as the next Republican candidate for the Chief Magistracy.—*New York Las Novedades* (Ind.).

proclaimed to the Democracy, with whom he had influence, that it was the duty of the hour to sustain Abraham Lincoln. But for the timely efforts of Stephen A. Douglas, John A. Logan, and a few others, the result of the war might have, yes, would have, been vastly different from what it was.—*Boston Journal* (Rep.).

As a statesman, General Logan had few or no superiors among his contemporaries. His statesmanship was based on common-sense, his native acute intelligence, his familiar knowledge of the American people, based on actual observation and repeated personal contact with all classes, and on his reading of politics and history, which was both extensive and thorough. He was a skilful, practical politician, and seldom missed the objects that his ambition coveted.—*Chicago Journal* (Rep.).

He leaves to his family, his friends, and his party a record of which all may be proud—a career without blot or stain, and one which the young men of the country can be urged to emulate.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph* (Ind.).

With the death of Logan one of the most prominent actors on the political proscenium disappears from the boards.—*St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens* (Dem.).

He had sufficient command of the English language to enable him to rank among the ablest debaters in either house of Congress. He was not an orator, and yet such was the energy of his reasoning, and such the vigor of his declamation, that he often rose to the height of eloquence.—*Richmond Whig* (Dem.).

His important service to the Nation in the War of the Rebellion will always be remembered with gratitude, his almost constant employment in the national councils since the war marks the high esteem in which he was held by his State, and the cordial regard which he had secured from his associates in public life is a convincing tribute to his personal traits of character.—*Boston Herald* (Ind.).

Had General Logan devoted less attention to the Presidential ticket in 1884, and more to the Senatorial struggle in Illinois, there would have been no doubt or trouble about his re-election. But with unselfish loyalty and with true soldier spirit he went where duty called, never heeding, perhaps never caring how his personal interests might suffer. This was characteristic of the man.—*Chicago Tribune* (Rep.)

Nature had been generous to him, and had endowed him with a heroic soul, with an independent judgment, and with a vigorous eloquence

can public life at this period, when insincerity, deceit, and unworthiness aspire to and attain leadership in political thought only to barter it for personal gain.—*Albany Evening Journal* (Rep.).

He was a strong partisan and was one of the last remaining relics of the old-time, thorough-going Republicans of the war and reconstruction periods, who believed implicitly in their party under all circumstances and as implicitly disbelieved in the Democrats, individually and collectively.—*New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.).

He was tremendously in earnest, was incorruptibly honest throughout temptations which seduced abler as well as richer men, and was a model of conjugal affection. Such a record is a far richer legacy than money to bequeath to one's family.—*New York Graphic* (Dem.).

Let the close analysts of human motives and methods say what they may of John A. Logan as a politician and a statesman, they cannot deny him the tribute which Americans as a nation are always ready to pay to the sincere patriot, the brave soldier, and the public man whose hands and whose purse are not afraid of the daylight.—*Washington, D. C., Evening Star* (Ind.).

His hold upon the people was of the strongest. His methods were as effective as they were crude. . . . His sincerity was seldom questioned. He will be remembered as an aggressive, manly, shrewd, pertinacious politician—in many respects a representative American of the West.—*New York Sun* (Dem.).

Logan was a politician ere he became a soldier; and resuming his civic life, in doffing his soldier's uniform, he well knew how to make his political career a brilliant one.—*New Yorker Staats Zeitung* (Ind.).

The memory of the veterans must ever be kept green, and among those whose manly qualities entitle them to the affectionate remembrance of all Americans the name of John A. Logan will not be overlooked.—*Philadelphia Times*, (Ind.).

His finished career, like that of Lincoln, Grant, and Garfield, illustrates anew the possibility of great achievement in this free land even by those whose conditions of early life are most adverse. . . . He was a man whom his country and his commonwealth, hardly less than his family, could ill afford to lose.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin* (Rep.).

Especially will the death of the valiant Union soldier be mourned by the soldier element, with which he enjoyed an unusual popularity.

The Republican party loses in Logan one of its truest [illegible] adherents. The people of the entire Union will lament the [illegible] parture of a brave champion of the Union, an honest [illegible] tician, and an upright man, whose memory they will [illegible] highest honor.—*Cincinnati Volkstreund* (Dem.)

General Logan was a brave soldier and a capable [illegible] ablest volunteer general of the war.—*New York World* (D[illegible])

Logan is one more gone of a type of vigorous men [illegible] country [illegible]. He will appear to later generations as character personality in the history of his times.—*N. Y. Morning Journal* (D[illegible])

Logan was a gallant, heroic spirit, with a heart as true as [illegible] it will not be [illegible] *Philadelphia Pr[illegible]*

Senator Logan [illegible] [illegible] Congress [illegible] [illegible] He was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Dem.)

[illegible] He [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Wa[illegible] Senate [illegible] General Logan [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] National Leg[illegible] [illegible] *New York* [illegible]

[illegible]

adaptability. From the first he was prominent among his fellow-men. —*Baltimore American* (Rep.).

No man is destitute of weaknesses and foibles. General Logan had his, and at times they were grave ones; but in the end his bravery and high sense of right effaced them all, and leaves us a record of achievement worthy of honor.—*Boston Advertiser* (Rep.).

Logan was a gallant and capable soldier, but it cannot justly be said of him that he was a statesman. But it can and ought to be said of him that he was honest to the backbone, frank and outspoken, and, if ambitious, most honorably so.—*New York Herald* (Ind.).

He had his faults, but they were of judgment, not intention. He had his enemies, but they respected him. He was often the victim of unjust aspersion and malignant attack, but he bore himself manfully and outlived them all. He had his ambitions, but they were honorable, and it is to his eternal glory that even his ambitions could tempt him to no dishonorable act.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.).

Few public men have died in this country and been more sincerely mourned, and the amount of generous tributes which are being paid to Logan by political opponents is almost without precedent.—*Baltimore Herald* (Rep.).

General Logan never did anything by halves. He was always a strong, earnest partisan. Before the war he was an intense Democrat. During the war he was a fighting general. After the war he was an uncompromising Republican. He was a brave, gallant man, in war or in politics.—*Buffalo Courier* (Dem.).

Unswerving in loyalty to his country, great in the statesmanship that rescued it from the perils succeeding war, and kindly and gentle in all the relations of social life, General Logan fulfilled the ideal of the best type of American citizenship.—*Detroit Tribune* (Rep.).

From the beginning to the end, he was most successful in winning and keeping posts of honor, both in war and peace. As a soldier he was resolute, clear-sighted and reliable, and gallant to a fault; as a Senator, painstaking, industrious and conscientious.—*Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.).

What John A. Logan, impetuous and vigorous, may have said as a Democrat, goes for naught when we consider what John A. Logan, as a Republican, did for his country during the struggle which drove slavery out of the United States.—*Wilmington, Del., News* (Rep.).

General Logan is worthy a place among [illegible] [illegible] who have so recently gone [illegible]

[illegible] Alexander Logan was an able man, a [illegible] He was a gallant soldier, and served [illegible] He [illegible] faithful legislator. W[illegible] American [illegible]

[illegible] General Logan that he [illegible] the A[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

He was [illegible] American [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

bold, frank, and sincere; as a legislator incorruptible, but generous; as a soldier brave, skilful, and successful.—*New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.).

At various times since the great campaign, political and personal enemies of our greatest citizen soldier thoughtlessly asked, "Who will mourn for Logan now?" . . . A Nation mourns for Logan now.—*Youngstown, O., Telegram* (Rep.).

A brave fighter either in the field or forum, he stood for the name and glory of his country as long as he had life, and his death will raise a monument to his memory as lasting as the annals of his time.—*New Brunswick, N. J., Fredonian* (Rep.).

His influence over the soldier vote was seen in 1884, and has been shown since by the enthusiasm he has aroused at various encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.—*Kansas City Times* (Dem.).

Both as soldier and Senator, Logan represented a type of character that is not common in this generation. But it is to be hoped that the type that succeeds him will have the ability to fight for its ideas as well as he did.—*Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind.).

In the counsels of the Nation he was listened to with uniform respect, and in the affections and esteem of his party he had won such eminent place as to be looked upon as one of the most prominent of its honored leaders.—*Philadelphia North American* (Rep.).

With the leaders as with the rank and file of his party, he was strong—stronger, perhaps, than any other man his party's convention could have chosen two years ago—stronger, perhaps, than any other man his party's convention can choose two years hence.—*Richmond State* (Dem.).

His contest with Ohio Republicans, and theirs with him, are ended. . . . But they will never forget his splendid service in the field, nor the general wholesomeness of his public career, and they will stand among the sincerest mourners at his grave.—*Cin. Commercial Gazette* (Rep.).

The features of General Logan's character upon which it is pleasantest to dwell at this time are the fearlessness with which he gave utterance to his convictions, whatever they might be, and his sterling integrity.—*Florida Times-Union* (Dem.).

Logan was the soldier's friend and advocate more distinctively than any other public character of the period since the war. The Republican ticket of 1884 reversed, and the result would have been in greater doubt

[illegible] His death brings a shock to all.—*Milwaukee Journal*

[illegible] country [illegible] in the departure of one trained in the [illegible] and the Republican party will greatly miss a [illegible] its service and devoted to the utmost of his [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] marked [illegible] quality, that [illegible] in both of which [illegible] Cons

[illegible] and reared [illegible] He [illegible] and neighbor, [illegible] the best known, the best [illegible] the first [illegible] and his death will be most [illegible] Rep

[illegible] powers, and his long experience in [illegible] the foremost and [illegible] (Rep)

[illegible] saying that the whole country [illegible] respect and honor [illegible] was than when it opened.—[illegible]

[illegible] when his life came into [illegible] He was a [illegible] Rep

[illegible] was a strong [illegible] courageous man [illegible]

[illegible] army, his [illegible] large [illegible] War [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] worthy men that [illegible] severely felt.—*St. Louis Globe-Dem*

PART VII.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL LOGAN'S INFLUENCE UPON OUR STATUTE-BOOK—THE IMPRESS OF HIS THOUGHT ON ALL IMPORTANT LEGISLATION ENACTED SINCE THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

It would fill many pages to give merely a list of the legislative measures which were originated or perfected by General Logan, and are now upon the statute-book. Scarcely a measure of National importance has been passed by Congress during the nearly twenty years since the suppression of the Rebellion, whether upholding and strengthening the public credit and touching finances generally, or respecting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the insurrectionary States, the retrenchment and reduction of governmental expenses, the reform of abuses in the machinery of Government, the various appropriation bills, measures looking to pensions and their increase, and the equalization of bounties, the tariff or the internal revenue, the civil service, army reform, currency and national banks, internal improvements, railroad subsidies, public lands, Indian affairs, the education of the masses, that does not bear the impress of his brain and hand. And this could hardly be otherwise when we consider his knowledge of affairs, his fervid patriotism, the fertility and grasp of his mind, and the restless energy that always distinguished him, in connection with the long period of his services in both Houses of Congress after the war, and the important committees on which he was ac-

Pensions, and Military Affairs, of which latter h
chairman by the resignation of Senator Wilson
election to the Vice-Presidency of the United St
sides being on the Select Committee on the sale o
France during the Franco-Germanic war; his se
the Committee on Privileges and Elections and as
of the Military Committee continuing to March
The following two years, besides being chairman o
tary Committee, he was also on the Finance Com
well as Privileges and Elections, and the Select C
on Counting the Electoral Vote. From Decembe
March, 1881, he was on the committees on Privi
Elections, Military Affairs, Indian Affairs, the T
and the Select Committee to examine the several
of the Civil Service. From that time (except d
brief interregnum between March 4, 1885, and hi
tion until his death he served as chairman of M
fairs, as well as most of that time on the Judiciary
tee, Committee on Appropriations, Indian Affairs,
Committee to examine into the condition of the S
ians and the Select Committee on the improvem
Mississippi River. The pages of this work give ev
[illegible] of General Logan's speeches.

constituents. Not only his own State, but the whole Mississippi Valley, receives the benefit of his watchful care; he has secured more and larger appropriations for the entire region drained by the Mississippi than have any half-dozen other Senators combined. No man understands more fully the condition of public affairs, and none is more watchful of the public welfare.

SECRET OF LOGAN'S POPULARITY WITH THE FARMER, THE LABORER, THE SOLDIER, THE COLORED MAN, AND THE IRISH VOTER.

General Logan's attitude on all the burning questions of the two past decades were known of all men. Hence his great popularity with the farmer, with the laborer, with the veteran soldier, with the colored man, with the Irish voter. His strength with the Irish citizen grew out of the fact that he had Irish blood in his veins, and had shown sympathy for that race in whatever of wrong they may have suffered. His efforts to distribute the $60,000,000 of annual revenue to the States and Territories in the ratio of their population, in the cause of education, made him strong with the laboring element, which he desired to benefit and exalt. No man stood better with the working-classes than he. Said the St. Louis *Mining News*, before his nomination for the Vice-Presidency: "Senator Logan expended $50,000 in trying to develop coal in Illinois. Though the venture was unsuccessful, the Senator did not mourn the loss of the money, because the mining people got it. He is the advocate of laws for the protection of the lives of miners while underground; and he would receive the miners' vote, which is a big thing in this country." Said the Springfield (Ill.) *Monitor*, August, 1881: "To see John A. Logan (at Carbondale) with a wide-brimmed straw hat, blue woollen shirt, and butternut pants on, astride of his favorite, 'Dolly,' going backward and forward to his wheat-fields, and while there, taking a hand 'shocking' after his twine-binders, is a sight which every

constituency of Senators is not permitted to witness [illegible] a hard day's work in the field with the boys, he [illegible] grass with them in the evening, while [illegible] passed around and all hands join in discussing the [illegible] the day. This is John A. Logan at home and yet people wonder why it is that he [illegible] boys. A farmer [illegible] know what Logan [illegible] farmers wanted, [illegible] his best to secure it [illegible] whether through protection or otherwise. Said the [illegible] [illegible] He is in favor of improving [illegible] Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and making them the great [illegible] by which our grain can be sent to the [illegible] markets. He also favored a ship canal from Chicago [illegible] Mississippi River. [illegible] of his attitude [illegible] question [illegible] he been placed at the head of the Rep[illegible] Presidential ticket he would have made a great run [illegible] the Mississippi Valley States. That he would [illegible] [illegible] everywhere [illegible] [illegible] views of the rights of man w[illegible] [illegible] our liberties are to [illegible] [illegible] speeches and votes, from that [illegible] at the [illegible] Louisville, Ky. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Kentucky to the Constitution [illegible] [illegible] No [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the war [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible] the enactment [illegible] [illegible] given them. I say [illegible] [illegible] the Southern Democrats have got [illegible] [illegible] Republicans no matter whether they are white [illegible]

black." In another of his utterances in 1880, touching the question of "the rights of citizens to protection in the exercise of their political rights under our form of Government," after quoting the Fourteenth Amendment and showing the fallacy of the reasoning of those who hold that the National Government has ample power and would exercise it to the extent of war, if need be, to protect the American citizen on foreign soil, but has no power to protect the American citizen on our own soil, he said: "It would be quite as reasonable to say you cannot protect your property on your own farm, but as soon as it is safely placed on your neighbor's you may do so, even to the shedding of blood. I think the people of this or any other Government would prefer to have protection at home rather than be compelled to go to foreign soil for it. I do not agree to this latter doctrine for a moment. The fabric of our Government is not so weak as this. It is a Government clothed by the people with sovereign powers, through which justice can be administered, domestic tranquillity preserved, the common defence provided for, the general welfare promoted, the blessings of liberty secured to all, and its citizens at home and abroad protected in all the rights pertaining to them as citizens of the Republic; and unless the authority shall be asserted under the Constitution and laws to do this, there is great danger menacing the Republic." The colored people knew that Logan spoke as he thought and acted as he spoke; that had the Providence of God devolved upon him the duties of Chief Executive, Copiah assassinations and Danville massacres would have ceased; that he would have found a way under the Constitution as it is and the laws as they are, to protect them in their political rights, of which they have so long been defrauded by Southern Democrats. As to the soldier vote,—that vote which is cast, not alone by the soldiers themselves, but by their relatives and friends as well; that prodigious vote, which goes into the millions,—without a doubt it would

have gone solid for the Presidential ticket bearing the honored name of Logan, the soldier's friend [illegible]. Not one of the veterans would have forgotten the [illegible] the commanding glories which he shared with the [illegible] field in the siege, or on the dreary march. How [illegible] work worked year in and year out for them in both [illegible] of Congress, in the matter of pensions, arrears [illegible] and equalization of bounties, [illegible] now, regardless [illegible] trouble and expense, he corresponded with the [illegible] there was to prompt settlement, nor the fact that [illegible] poor soldier nor soldier's widow nor orphan ever appealed [illegible] him for help so far as it was possible for him to help [illegible]. Letters by the hundreds—not from Illinois alone but from all parts of the Union—came daily in his mail from soldiers or their survivors, and obliged him to keep [illegible] clerks to attend to them. These things would not [illegible] been forgotten by the old soldiers.

And then the people—ay, the people! can it be [illegible] possible for an instant that they would have forgotten the [illegible] who fought so valiantly to preserve to them [illegible] and their posterity the gift of freedom? They [illegible] General [illegible] with interest since the war [illegible] know that [illegible] the people [illegible].

[illegible]

THE CHARGE THAT LOGAN "MURDERED THE KING'S ENGLISH" DISPOSED OF—HIS SPEECHES "BEDS OF PEARLS"—A RANDOM STRING OF THEM.

It has often been said by the enemies of General Logan that he "murdered the king's English,"—that he could not speak grammatically,—although they long since abandoned their other pet falsehood, that he did not make his own speeches. He knocked down too many Democrats in brilliant impromptu debate in both Houses of Congress for any of his most inveterate enemies to pretend to believe that his speeches were not his own. But they still fell back on the other falsehood, that he could not speak with nice grammatical precision. Now the fact of the matter is, that General Logan as a college-graduate ought to have been, and was, able to write and speak with as much accuracy as any other college-bred man. It may be that instances can be found in some of his speeches where the wonderful rush of his ideas slightly tripped the tongue. What of that? It has always been the same with every great extempore speaker who has not previously studied and committed to memory his phrases. The main difference between Logan and other great speakers of the past and present is, that the latter have been careful to correct their speeches after delivery and before publication, while the former cared solely for the effect he produced on his auditors at the time of delivery. His speeches, like his battle-charges, are full of impetuous earnestness—full of brave and weighty thoughts uttered for some noble and always patriotic object. If he could sway the thronging multitudes with the magnetism of his person and the magical force of his reasoning and fervid eloquence, what cared he for the applause of the scholastic dilettanti? In battle or on the stump, where rough-hewn Western forms of expression are often the most effective, in the Senate or at the bar, what mattered the battle-cry, the storied illustration,

the cogent logic, the compact argument, so long as the enemy was beaten, the audience captivated, the legislative measure carried or defeated, the judge or jury convinced. [illegible] were his objective points always in every field of effort [illegible] ing, not at the mere reputation of a precise [illegible], [illegible] a carefully finished stump speaker, a Senatorial phrase-[illegible] or an ornate authority on jurisprudence, but rather at [illegible] with the half contempt of a man who had excelled [illegible] many and such diverse fields of thought and action [illegible] the studied graces of precise diction and rushing [illegible] torrents and [illegible]. And yet despite this [illegible] and torrent-like sweep of his ideas that affected and [illegible] agitated to their very depths every audience [illegible] that he ever personally addressed [illegible] sweep [illegible] [illegible] and varied and rapid that it is surprising that [illegible] could fitly weave them into a consecutive entirety there are wonderfully few slips of the tongue or [illegible] [illegible] the hundreds of Logan's speeches that [illegible] beneath the eye of the writer. Sometimes, [illegible] [illegible] of the reporter, sentences may have [illegible] [illegible] which were clear and penetrating, as [illegible] [illegible] the speaker [illegible]. But even these instances [illegible] [illegible] the writer can think of [illegible] [illegible] be found more passages of [illegible] [illegible] found in [illegible] [illegible] few set speeches [illegible] written in advance [illegible] [illegible] Take for instance [illegible] [illegible] Senate [illegible] Sep[illegible] [illegible] King George [illegible]

Third, or as the glorious Declaration of Independence itself. Again, take that part of his speech, in answer to the imposing welcome with which he was received at Washington after his re-election to the United States Senate, which illustrates the value, to future generations, of human life-work, by the poetical allusion to the microscopic remains of shell-life preserved for eons in the limestones and marbles of which the Capitol—our Temple of Liberty—is built, and say then if it is not a gem of beauty. Take his magnificent Fourth-of-July oration at Clinton, in 1874, with its wealth of historical research and depth of philosophical patriotic thought, and answer where else can you find as much broad statesmanship, or as many grand thoughts, in equally good diction. In some of his speeches, like that at Morris, September 1, 1868, are bits fully as dramatic as scenes from Shakespeare's tragedies. And what movement and fire is there in his vivid descriptions of the battles fought for the preservation of the Union; as, for instance, that of Atlanta, when brave McPherson fell! It may be said with literal truth of his speeches, that they are, like that grand plea for the civilization of the Indian, or his great oration upon Grant, well-stocked beds of rhetorical pearls. Pearls of wit and wisdom, of philosophy, patriotism, poetry, and common-sense are to be found among them everywhere—quite equal to the few of them which the writer has hastily culled and here presents in the precise shape in which they were uttered, with a view to showing how ridiculously false is the statement that John A. Logan could not speak good English, or spoke it without regard to grammatical construction:

The smile of peace is sweet.

Capital is proverbially timid. Man is easily persuaded that his estate is in danger.

If man is unable to govern himself, he must wear the chains of slavery that tyrants forge for his limbs, and can never be free.

Our Government is based upon the proposition that governments

are designed not for the benefit of those who govern, [illegible] of those governed—"the greatest good to the greatest [illegible]

That man can be neither a patriot nor a good [illegible] to accept a benefit that he knows will inure to the injury of [illegible]

Wealth will follow population.

Private prosperity is public power.

The institution of slavery dwarfs the physical proportion [illegible] State, dries up the blood in its veins, withers the flesh in [illegible] wastes it gradually away.

Leaving out of view the moral question involved in slavery [illegible] may admit, for the sake of the argument, that slavery [illegible] constitutionally right. Even then the question recurs, Could [illegible] be a patriot who would perpetuate an institution that has [illegible] to be the enemy of prosperity in our land?

Lycurgus [illegible] insisted that children are the property [illegible] State. There is but one use to which the State can put children [illegible] educate them.

Intelligence is Heaven's rarest gift to earth. It is that attribute that gives man a claim to an affinity with angels, and that State [illegible] to her most sacred trusts, as well as to her most vital interests [illegible] to develop all of her mental resources.

[illegible] the memory of those who fought and fell under [illegible] who charged rebel batteries, carried rebel heights, vanquished [illegible] and finally crushed the rebellion, that has a claim upon [illegible] and veneration, far above office-seekers and political partisans.

Presidents rarely owe their success to their enemies.

Paradoxes do not account to phenomena.

Forgiveness [illegible] a virtue that it may be [illegible] The forgiveness that [illegible] faster than it will reform [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] perpetration [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Christ [illegible]

[illegible] government [illegible] has been blighted.

[illegible] into darkness.

[illegible] and Christianity [illegible]

[illegible] fortune and life for his country [illegible]

The man who dies a patriot falls, if he falls a Christian, to rise again.

In God's name let us respect and love the dead who have died for us.

Remember that aristocracy is not morality, nor wealth wisdom. Arrogance is not dignity, nor ostentation happiness. "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread," is a fiat of the Great Lawgiver, and upon the industry that yields obedience to that irrevocable decree Heaven has promised to smile.

The drafts you draw on your future time cannot be liquidated in the spurious currency of "good intentions," but must be redeemed in the hard coin of positive and continuous exertion.

Action is indispensable to success.

Obloquy is the price of success; exemption from it the prerogative of failure.

In the path of an indomitable will, obstacles are but stepping-stones.

A good education will not come to you like a flash of sunlight to the mind. Energy and constant application are necessary. These are the main approaches to the great store-house of useful knowledge, where, when the bolted doors are broken down by a succession of assaults, a great feast awaits you.

We are a nation of laborers, a community of toilers. We should have no class interests inimical to the general good in this free country.

All legitimate interests should be fostered, and labor, which is the rock upon which is built our national wealth and power, should be protected in all the rights which belong to it, and elevated to a recognized position of honor and dignity.

If in our lives and death we can contribute a single atom to the great temple of human freedom and progress, we shall have left footprints of our existence which the march of all the coming centuries will not be potent to obliterate.

The human mind does not revolve, but progresses in a straight line toward the great centre of ultimate perfection.

I despise the narrow idea of locality. I know no boundary-lines except those beyond which the title of American citizen is lost.

I will go as far as any man properly can go to accomplish unity and fraternity among the people of the States, but I will not consent to the crucifying of the National life upon the stunted tree of State Sovereignty.

Everything makes a history and marks out a path as it passes down the avenues of time. It has been beautifully said that the plant and the pebble are both attended by their own shadows. The drop of water

[illegible]

LOGAN'S LITERARY TASTES AND TREASURES—EXTENT OF HIS CLASSICAL AND OTHER KNOWLEDGE—HOW HE PREPARED HIS SPEECHES.

Congressman Thomas of Illinois is reported in the Cleveland *Leader* as saying, prior to the General's last illness:

General Logan has, perhaps, with one exception, the finest private library in Illinois. He has 5,000 volumes, and among them are many old and very rare books. You have heard of the book of Jeshur. There are, I understand, only three copies in the country, and Logan has one of them. Another is in the possession of the Lennox Library in New York, and another in the Crocker library in San Francisco. Logan was a long time in finding his. He had agents looking for it in different parts of Europe, but he finally stumbled across it himself one day while looking over the stock of an old second-hand bookseller on the Strand in London. He has also many rare copies of the Bible, and his theological library is very complete. He delights in theological study, and has read closely not only the Christian religion, but the works of Confucius, the Koran, and the Hindoo Bible. He likes to discuss the doctrinal points of Christianity, but, as I said before, all of his belief tends to that of the Methodists. His wife is largely interested in charity and church work. John A. Logan has also been a great reader of history. He has read all of the classics in translation, if not in the original, and has a wide scope of general knowledge. In his preparation for his speeches he never writes and commits what he is going to say, but studies the subject well and formulates his speech in his mind before he takes the floor. In other words he makes up the skeleton and trusts to the inspiration of the moment to put flesh on the bones.

WHY SHERMAN DISPLACED LOGAN FROM COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE AFTER LOGAN'S GREAT VICTORY OF ATLANTA—THE SHERMAN-LOGAN CORRESPONDENCE—SHERMAN'S ORAL AND WRITTEN STATEMENTS SINCE LOGAN'S DEATH—HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF SHERMAN TO HALLECK AND TO LOGAN HIMSELF—THE REAL REASONS FOR SHERMAN'S INJUSTICE.

That General Logan keenly felt the injustice of Sherman's action in securing the appointment of Howard to the perma-

[illegible] command of the Army of the Tennessee, who [illegible] so signally demonstrated his own capacity to [illegible] it, both at and after the great victory of Atlanta [illegible] all who have ever talked with him on the [illegible] among them; and it must be equally [illegible] read the various attempts since made by [illegible] to explain away his singular conduct in this [illegible] latter has always had since then, and still has [illegible] consciousness of it himself, which is ever impelling [illegible] fresh attempts to justify it.*

[illegible]

In his "Memoirs" (Vol. II., pp. 85–86) General Sherman undertakes to justify his conduct, and quiet his conscience, in these words:

But it first became necessary to settle the important question of who should succeed General McPherson. General Logan had taken command of the army of the Tennessee by virtue of his seniority, and had

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dred miles from Memphis, and you joined me on the march with an order to succeed me in command of the 15th Corps, a Presidential appointment, which Blair had exercised temporarily. Blair was at that time a member of Congress, and was afterward named to command the 17th Corps, and actually remained so long in Washington that we had got to Big Shanty before he overtook us. Again after the battles of Missionary Ridge and Knoxville, when Howard served with me I went back to Vicksburg and Meridian leaving you in command of the 15th Corps along the railroad from Stevenson to Decatur. I was gone three months, and when I got back you complained to me bitterly against George H. Thomas, that he claimed for the Army of the Cumberland everything, and almost denied the Army of the Tennessee any use of the railroads. I sustained you, and put all army and corps commanders on an equal footing, making their orders and requisitions of equal force on the depot officers and railroad officials in Nashville. Thomas was extremely sensitive on that point, and as you well know had much feeling against you personally which he did not conceal. You also went to Illinois more than once to make speeches and were so absent after the capture of Atlanta at the time we started for Savannah, and did not join us until we had reached Savannah.

"Now I have never questioned the right or propriety of you and Blair holding fast to your constituents by the usual methods; it was natural and right, but it did trouble me to have my corps commanders serving two distinct causes, one military and the other civil or political; and this did influence me when I was forced to make choice of an army commander to succeed McPherson. This is all I record in my Memoirs; it was so and I cannot amend them. Never in speech, writing, or record, surely not in the Memoirs, do I recall applying to you and Blair, for I always speak of you together, the term of 'political general.' If there be such an expression I cannot find it now, nor can I recall its use. The only place wherein the word 'politics' occurs is in the pages which I have referred to, and wherein I explain my own motive and reason for nominating Howard over you and Blair for the vacant post. My reason may have been bad, nevertheless it was the reason which decided me then and as a man of honor I was bound to record it. At this time, 1883, Thomas being dead, I cannot say more than is in the text, viz.: that he took strong ground against you, and I was naturally strongly influenced by his outspoken opinion. Still I will not throw off on him, but state to you frankly that I then believed that the advice I gave Mr. Lincoln was the best practicable. General Howard had been with me up to Knoxville and had displayed a zeal and ability which then elicited my hearty approbation, and as I trusted in a measure to skilful manœuvres rather than to downright hard-fighting, I recommended him. My Memoirs were designed to give the impressions of the hour, and not to pass judgment on the qualities of men as exemplified in after life.

"If you will point out to me a page or line where I can better portray your fighting qualities, your personal courage, and magnificent example in actual combat, I will be most happy to add to or correct the Memoirs, but when I attempt to explain my own motives or reasons you surely will be the first man to see that outside influence will fail.

"My course is run, and for better or worse I cannot amend it, but if ever in your future

George H. Thomas at the headquarters of General Thomas J. Woods, commanding a division in the Fourth Corps, he (Thomas) remonstrated warmly against my recommending that General Logan should be assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee by reason of his accidental seniority. We discussed fully the merits and qualities of every officer of high rank in the Army, and finally settled on Major-General O. O. Howard as the best officer who was present and available for the purpose; on the 24th of July I telegraphed to General

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I at all times co-operated with him cordially and promptly during my stay at Huntsville and at all other times subsequent. Certainly I did for him afterward what few men would have done. When ordered to Nashville with a view of superseding him, at Louisville, when I found the situation of matters I wrote and telegraphed Grant that he, Thomas, was doing all he could, and asked to be ordered back to my own command, which was done. This I say to show my kind feeling for him and to say that if I ever did anything to cause him to complain of me I was not aware of it.

"One thing, my dear General, that I feel conscious of, and that is, that no man ever obeyed your orders more promptly, and but few ever did you more faithful service in carrying out your plans and military movements than myself.

"I may have done yourself and myself an injustice by not disclosing to you the cause of my returning North at the time I did, but you have my reasons for it. I felt in honor that I could rest.

"This letter is intended only for full explanation, and for yourself only. I do not feel aggrieved as you think, but will ever remain your friend.

"Yours truly, JOHN A. LOGAN."

After giving these private letters for publication in the *Tribune*, General Sherman concluded his letter to Mr. Reid in these words:

"I now with reverence for his memory, admiration for his heroism in battle, and love for the man, hereby ratify and confirm every word of his letter of February 18, 1883.

"I was fully conscious that General Logan felt deeply what he believed at the time a great wrong to himself, and that he yet continued with unabated ardor, zeal and strength to fight to the end for the cause we both held sacred. For the twenty-one years since the war has ended, we have been closely associated in the many army societies which treasure the memories of the war, have shared the same banquets and spoken to the same audiences. Only recently at San Francisco, Seattle, and Rock Island we were together, each a rival to give pleasure and do honor to the other; and still later within the past month he was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, his rooms next to mine, and not a night passed but we were together discussing old or new events. Both of us were men of strong opinions, sometimes of hasty expression, yet ever maintaining the friendship which two soldiers should bear to each other. Most undoubtedly did I expect him to survive me, and I have always expressed a wish that he, the then strongest type of the volunteer soldier alive, might become the President of the United States.

"It is ordered otherwise, but as it is he has left to his family a name and fame which could have been little increased had he lived to attain the office for which so many good men contend spite of the experience of the past.

"When the Society of the Army of the Tennessee holds its next meeting in Detroit next September, if living, I may have more to say on this subject.

"Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN."

[illegible]

[illegible] is helplessly trivial [illegible] He admits that "General Logan [illegible] Army of the Tennessee by [illegible] and in the face of that [illegible]

mission adds: "but I did not consider him equal to the command of three corps"—a most absurd conclusion, when it is understood that the Army of the Tennessee comprised exactly "three corps," and that Logan had not only shown himself "equal to the command" of its "three corps," but had

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Be assured of my entire confidence. After you have rested come down to Gen'l Davis' position and then to the new position of your Corps. Assume Command of it and things will move along harmoniously and well. If I can do anything to mark my full sense of the honorable manner in which you acted in the Battle and since, name it to me frankly and I will do it. Gen'l Howard and I will go off to the Right to survey the new Field and prepare the way for the troops.

Yr friend,

"W. T. SHERMAN *Mj. Gen'l.*"

Next, it may be interesting to give Hooker's letter to Logan on the subject of Logan's displacement, as showing how other Army officers regarded it, and also in contrast with Logan's own soldierly submission to his superiors in command. It runs thus:

"HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,

"NEAR ATLANTA GA. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. July 27, 1864.

"MJ. GEN'L LOGAN

"DEAR GENERAL: On receiving news this morning that Mj. Gen'l Howard had been assigned to the Command of your Army, I asked to be relieved from duty with this Army—it being an *insult* to my rank and services. Had you retained the Command I could have remained on duty without the sacrifice of honor or of principle. As it is God bless and protect you. We will meet when this war is over

"Your friend and servant

"JOSEPH HOOKER. *Mj. Gen'l.*

"I am ordered to report to the Adj't Gen'l—the hopper into which all of us have to go now-a-days

J. H."

Next, an official letter of Sherman to Halleck, in which the former, three weeks after the unjust action had been taken by him, and probably still perturbed in conscience, endeavors in his peculiar way to account to the authorities at Washington, and perhaps, through them, to an inquiring public, for his wrong-doing, and still feeling unable to give satisfactory reasons for it, proposes to leave his vindication "to the test of time." That letter is as follows:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

"IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA. August 16th 1864.

"MAJOR GEN'L HALLECK.

"*Chief of Staff*, WASHINGTON D. C.

"GENERAL. It occurs to me that preliminary to a future report of the history of this Campaign I should record certain facts of great personal interest to Officers of this Command.

"Gen'l McPherson was killed by the musketry fire at the beginning of the Battle of July 22nd. He had in person selected the ground for his troops constituting the Left Wing of the Army; I being in person with the Centre, Gen'l Schofield. The moment the information reached me I sent one of my Staff to announce the fact to Gen'l Jno. A. Logan

been called to it at a moment of sup[illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] his army was [illegible]
[illegible] and out of the [illegible]
[illegible] Sherman [illegible] own blun[illegible]
[illegible] Sherman's [illegible]

tory of Atlanta! Why is it that Sherman now pretends that he "did not consider" Logan "equal to the command of three corps," when in his official report of the battle of Atlanta, after mentioning McPherson's death, he said: "General Logan succeeded him, and *commanded this Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability* that had characterized him in the command of a *corps*

"At the time of Gen'l Howards selection, Major Gen'l Hooker Commanded the 20th Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland, made up for his special accommodation out of the old 11th and 12th Corps, whereby Major Gen'l Slocum was deprived of his Corps Command. Both the Law and Practice are and have been to fill vacancies in the higher Army commands by selection. Rank or dates of commission have not controlled, nor am I aware that any reflection can be inferred unless the Junior be placed immediately over the Senior; but in this case Gen'l Hookers command was in no manner disturbed. Gen'l Howard was not put over him, but in charge of a distinct and seperate Army. No indignity was offered or intended and I must say that Gen'l Hooker was not justified in retiring. At all events had he spoken or written to me I would have made every explanation and concession he could have expected, but could not have changed my course, because then as now I believed it right and for the good of our Country and cause. As a matter of Justice, Gen'l Slocum having been displaced by the consolidation was deemed by Gen'l Thomas, as entitled to the vacancy created by Gen'l Hookers voluntary withdrawal and has received it.

"Official Copy"
L. M. DAYTON
Aide-de-Camp.

"With great respect
(Signed) "W. T. SHERMAN.
"*Major Gen'l Com'dg.*"

Lastly, is the following letter from Sherman to Logan, of same date, in which he practically half acknowledges the injustice of his conduct toward Logan as having been proved by Logan's noble conduct since Sherman had done the wrong:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
"IN THE FIELD, Aug. 16, 1864.

"GEN. LOGAN, I made a letter official to the War Department explanatory of certain matter personal to yourself and others, and instructed Dayton to furnish you a copy, he says he has done so. I intended to have sent it you with a private note, I think my official letter ought to be satisfactory to you, and if so you are at liberty to furnish a copy of the part relating to yourself to your friends at home, and you may even publish the part named. But keep the original and be careful not to give copy of the part relating to Hooker to any person.

"The War Department has a right to the fullest intelligence but it is not well to publish our opinions when controverted as they lead to discussions which cannot do any good. But I do think as between you and Hooker no Soldier or Gentleman will hesitate to say, that if *I* did injustice to either or both, you have best vindicated yourself by standing fast. You will never lose by such a course and I hope even now you feel so.

"Your friend,
"W. T. SHERMAN."

man's orders, had, in the face of almost certain death, advanced with his heroic corps upon the impregnable position of the enemy at Little Kenesaw Mountain. This was one of Sherman's bloodiest blunders, but Logan never faltered an instant in obediently executing his orders, although scarcely a regimental commander of his storming column escaped wounds or death in that probably most heroic charge of the whole war. And this was but one of many instances, unsurpassed, if ever equalled, by any West Pointer, of Logan's "technical" and "professional" and "prompt" obedience to orders. It was the matchless valor of Logan and his men that in this case, as in others, alone redeemed the sanguinary mistakes of his superior officer; and this, perhaps, was not, and is not, a pleasant thing for Sherman's peculiar memory to dwell upon.

Again, Sherman gives as a further excuse for not recommending Logan for the permanent command of the Army of the Tennessee at that time, when he had so brilliantly earned and been thankfully assured of it by himself, that he (Sherman) knew that "we would have to execute some most delicate manœuvres, requiring the utmost skill, nicety, and precision;" and the implication is obvious, although he does not here say so, that these "delicate manœuvres requiring the utmost skill, nicety, and precision" were to be performed by the Army of the Tennessee, and that Logan had not that remarkable "skill, nicety, and precision" in the handling of so large a body of troops, which was essential to the emergency. That would undoubtedly be a strong point if it were true. But it was not true—and nobody better knows it than Sherman himself! We shall see directly if this is not so:

First, however, it may be well to ascertain more definitely what Sherman means by these "delicate manœuvres" to be executed immediately after Logan's victory of Atlanta—and whether they were to be executed by the Army of the Tennessee, or not. Sherman's "interview" with "Gath," a few

his chin, "see what we had to do down there at Atlanta when McPherson was killed. The first thing I had to do was to *withdraw McPherson's army from the left and transfer it to the right.* Now, *that* is one of *the most intricate military*

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done from Washington City; it was the President's privilege. Of course, at the instant of McPherson's death, Logan, by seniority of the three corps commanders,

TOOK THE COMMAND,

It was very grateful to his feelings and ambition, and he desired and perhaps expected to be kept there. It would have made of him a distinguished man at home, and his mind, unlike that of the regular army officers, continually reverted to his beloved constituency which had sent him to Congress, and where he had recruited the flower of the young men.

"I can understand," said General Sherman, "just how Logan felt, and it is no more than just that other people should understand how I felt. George H. Thomas commanded the chief of the three armies I had there with me. The armies were unequal in numbers; Logan's army was in three corps, numbering about eighteen thousand men. Schofield had about thirty-two thousand men. Thomas had more than any—fifty thousand men. So General Thomas was the most important person for me to consider, having about one-half of my whole force, which of course had learned to respect and sympathize with him as an old and tried commander. Now, the three corps of the Army of the Tennessee were all commanded by civilians—Logan, Frank Blair, jun., and Granville Dodge. These were all ambitious men, but Dodge, I concede, less intense in his ambition than the other two, who had been all their lives active politicians. The point was how to put Logan at the top without making Blair and Dodge jealous. You see we were out there in the enemy's country, a law unto ourselves, and we had to consider a great many things. It was to me, as the Commander-in-Chief, no great question as to who commanded the smallest of my armies, compared to the problem of how to beat the enemy. To General Logan, who had come to

A SUPREME PLACE IN HIS CAREER,

and seemed on the point of commanding a whole army, the matter of his promotion was more important.

"General Thomas came to see me while Logan was in temporary command, and he held that position for some little while. He said to me: 'What are you going to do about the Army of the Tennessee?' 'Well,' said I, 'there is Logan in command. I do not know that it exactly suits me, but it will make him terribly mad not to give him the situation permanently. What do you think about it?' 'Well,' said Thomas, 'that is what I came to see you about. I don't think it is going to do to keep Logan there. He is brave enough and a good officer, but if he had an army I am afraid he would edge over on both sides and annoy Schofield and me. Even as a corps commander he is given to edging out beyond his jurisdiction. You cannot do better,' said Thomas, 'than to put Howard in command of that army. He is tractable and we can get along with him.' To this I replied in general terms: 'Thomas, to put Howard in command will make a rumpus among these volunteers, I am afraid. He has but recently come out here from the East, and you know the Western men put a good deal of store upon their achievements and natural talents. If I take Howard and give him that army it may dampen the enthusiasm of the troops. On the other hand, if I give it to Logan, and I can't give it to anybody else,

[illegible]

[illegible] *in the face of the enemy which a general* [illegible] [illegible] It involved tactics during a [illegible] and while the enemy is liable to come out and [illegible] *The movement was to pass the army* [illegible] [illegible] The way to do it was to [illegible]

army to be removed out to a place in the rear by detachments and then move it compactly in fighting position the whole length of the investing army, and transfer it to the right so that it will come into position in fighting order again, tactically moving with reference to both the army and the transfer."

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army. The material of it was good, and his example as a personal commander had been very useful to it.

"When Logan got to City Point, on the James River, it seems that General Grant had become anxious about General Thomas in Tennessee. Thomas had been detached from my army, and sent back to head off Hood, who had broken into Tennessee. A good many of the officers thought that Thomas

OUGHT TO HAVE FOUGHT HOOD

Without letting him go far into Tennessee. Hood had left Atlanta, and it was a good way back to the Tennessee line. The idea was that that country which we had redeemed ought not to be trespassed upon again by an army of the enemy without giving him fight. Logan now had another opportunity to command an army and win a victory, and his conduct at this time will meet the approbation of everybody. Grant had given him discretion whether to take command or not, it seems. Logan reached Louisville and found that General Thomas was in front of Nashville waiting for the sleet to thaw off. Logan, however, was assured that Thomas had his army in splendid condition and would win a victory. He therefore kept the order in his pocket and allowed Thomas to go on and crown his fame with that fine performance at Nashville. You may remember that when Thomas fell back to Nashville he threw Schofield out in front of him, and broke the enemy as he was coming forward, and then quietly waited and went out of his works for him and destroyed him."

"General Sherman, were Thomas and Logan at that time, or any other, unfriendly?"

"Not at all. They liked each other. Thomas' condition about Logan commanding the Army of the Tennessee had no feeling in it; it was merely forethought. Logan liked him. He appreciated Logan, too."

"General, have you any regrets at the present time about appointing Howard, instead of Logan?"

"As to that," said the General, "the result seems to me to justify what we did at that time. There was no trouble with Howard. Our march to the sea and to the conclusion of the war went on without a break. Now, that was what we were employed for and expected to do. Of course, personal injustice and discrimination appear constantly during warfare, as one person is disappointed and another given an opportunity. I cannot say, even while Logan lies dead, that I did not do the best I could, in view of my situation and that of the country. It turned out well. Perhaps if I had put Logan in command of that army it would have turned out equally well. It hardly could have turned out any better."

LOGAN AND M'PHERSON.

"Did Logan get along well with McPherson? His superior in his own army?"

"First-rate. McPherson was a remarkable man. He could get out of men their best services without being aggressive. Everybody who came in contact with him had to concede almost at once to his military skill and knowledge. He was one of the best soldiers we ever had in this country. Educated at the military academy, fond of the profession of

Just so. And it was this particular one "*of the m[illegible]* [illegible] *military movements in the [illegible]* [illegible] requiring the "*utmost skill*," nicety, and [illegible] Sherman insinuates in his "Memoirs," Logan was [illegible]

If Sherman really thought Logan "[illegible] [illegible] difficult and delicate task, how is it that on the

evening of July 25th—three days after the desperate battle of Atlanta—he actually ordered him to perform it? * And what sort of a memory, or a conscience, can be boasted by the author of Sherman's "Memoirs" to make such an insinua-

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What next? How am I going to accomplish that which will anticipate some other delay or dilemma?"

"General, if Logan had been sent to West Point when a young lad, would he not, with his spirit, have probably made a great soldier?"

"I think he would. He was a first-rate soldier as it was. There was

NO BETTER VOLUNTEER.

Of the volunteer commanders, while many were capable, only a few rose to the command of large bodies of men, without early military training. You have suggested Sickles; yes, he got into large responsibility. There was Terry also. Then Logan and Frank Blair come next to mind. I suppose those four are about the widest representatives of the promotion of the volunteer. West Point addresses itself to taking out of the man his insubordination, his mere individuality; it teaches him obedience in everything, so that in his place in the army he will be unquestioning and execute what is told him. There can only be one will at the actual seat of war. It must be a will which is distributed down through the grades of commanders until it reaches the soldiers themselves. Of course, it is much in a man's favor that he has originally resolution of character, natural courage. Therefore, I say that if Logan had gone to West Point he might have made a remarkable soldier. But he was remarkable as it was."

GATH.

* Sherman's order to Logan to perform this difficult task with the Army of the Tennessee, is in these words:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 42. } HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 25, 1864.

. . . . . .

IV. . . Major General Logan will tomorrow send all his trains and sick and impedimenta to the rear of General Thomas, to any point near the mouth of Peach Tree Creek, and during the early morning, by moonlight, of the next day, viz.: Wednesday, July 27th, withdraw his army, corps by corps, and move it to the right, forming on General Palmer, and advancing the right as much as possible.

. . . . . .

By order of Major General W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

From Logan's orders to the corps commanders of his Army of the Tennessee, he had evidently anticipated this order, as the following copy—addressed to one of them—will show:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 77. } HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 24th, 1864.

II. Corps Commanders will direct their Trains to move at once, and park in rear of Maj. Gen'l Howard's command, on and in the vicinity of Clear Creek.

[illegible] when he knows, and knew while writing them [illegible] [illegible] Logan to make that exact movement [illegible] the Army of the Tennessee from the left by the [illegible]

other two armies, to their right—but that *Logan actually performed it* with wonderful skill and success! *

And what was Logan's reward for the great victory he had won, and this equally remarkable military movement he had subsequently made with the Army of the Tennessee? Displacement from the high command which had fallen to him by seniority, and which, by his wonderful achievements in the interim, he had proved his eminent fitness to hold!

To his dying day, General Sherman will never be able to excuse himself before the Nation for his injustice to the Lion of Atlanta, nor can it ever be condoned until he can reach those heights of courage, to which so few have ever ascended, by acknowledging, with the magnanimity possessed only by really great men, his own error of judgment.

West Point—which means the perhaps very natural desire of every West Pointer to help in advancing other West Pointers at the expense of all other persons—was mainly at the bottom of Sherman's unjust action in this matter. Had Julius Cæsar himself been in Logan's place—and Sherman has, since Logan's death declared that "Logan was as brave as Julius Cæsar, and a first-rate natural soldier"—Sherman would have put Howard in Julius Cæsar's place, because Howard was a West Pointer and Julius Cæsar was not.

What had Howard done that entitled him to supersede Logan? Had *he* done more than anyone else to win Belmont? Had *he* won his brigadier's star at, and written his name in blood high up on the glorious roll of Donelson? Had *he* distinguished himself at the siege of Corinth? Had

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8th. All arrangements to accomplish these movements will be made during the day, so that the troops can be drawn out with celerity and without confusion.

By order of Maj.-Gen'l JOHN A. LOGAN.

WM. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt.-General.

Maj.-Gen'l G. M. DODGE,
Com'd'g L. W. 16th A. C.

* For some better idea of this remarkable piece of generalship on Logan's part, see pages 70-71.

he achieved a Major Generalship for services through the [illegible] Mississippi campaign? Had *his* men conceived [illegible] cessfully carried out the running of the guns of Vi[illegible] which gave success to Grant's remarkable feat [illegible] loose from his base, and all that followed? Had [illegible] fought and won such a battle as Raymond Hill? H[illegible] ever figured with [illegible] distinction [illegible] did Logan [illegible] battle as Champion Hills? Had *he* ever shown [illegible] and valor as had Logan at Vicksburg? Had *he* ever [illegible] command of an entire army of three corps [illegible] [illegible] tances as did Logan and made such a [illegible] with it as Logan had done? Had *he* ever [illegible] an army at all? No. All we hear of him from Sherm[illegible] that Howard had "served" with him "at Missionary [illegible] and Knoxville," and that he was a West Pointer.

Sherman, however, declares that this was not [illegible] for his act of injustice to Logan. What else could it be? Sherman [illegible] himself with various palpably [illegible] [illegible] He will not tell. But Logan [illegible] ways imputed it to West Point favoritism [illegible] [illegible] As the case now stands [illegible] though there were some other secret reason which [illegible] [illegible] not avow lest his own reputation might [illegible] [illegible] However that may be [illegible] Sherman [illegible] [illegible] that suppressed [illegible] [illegible] will settle down to the [illegible] [illegible] Sherman's [illegible] act of injustice to Logan was [illegible] [illegible] to West Point [illegible] West Point [illegible] [illegible] to West Point jealousy as well.

LOGAN "THRICE" REFUSES "THE CROWN," IN 1880—HIS WONDERFUL FORTITUDE UNDER A REVERSE—SEVERAL BITS OF HITHERTO UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

A Chicago "special" to the New York *Tribune*, January 19, 1887, tells the following story, which is, in its main features, substantially correct:*

The statement is made here, and vouched for as authentic, that John A. Logan "refused the crown" at the national convention held in Chicago in 1880, before Garfield was nominated. Weary with working for Grant, and worn out with excitement, Logan lay down in his room in the Palmer House during the recess on the last day of the convention, to rest and recuperate for the renewal of the struggle in the afternoon. There was a knock on the door. Mrs. Logan answered it. Senators Frye and Hale stood outside. They requested an interview with Logan. They were admitted and without unnecessary words announced their mission, stating that Mr. Blaine could not be nominated, and that they had come to offer their support to Logan, winding up their remarks by asserting that he could be nominated immediately after the recess.

"Logan said: 'Gentlemen, you are extremely kind, but I cannot

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* In his eulogy of Senator Logan, on the floor of the United States Senate, February 9, 1887, Senator Frye said:

"I have seen within a few days an item floating in the press that in that ever to be remembered convention, where it was apparent that Mr. Blaine could not be nominated, Senators Hale and Frye visited General Logan and tendered to him the support of their friends for the nomination if he would accept the candidacy. *Of course it was a myth.* Senators Hale and Frye both knew John A. Logan, and had known him for years, and even if they had been vested with the authority, which they were not, they never would have dreamed of undertaking to bribe him from his allegiance. They knew that no gratification of personal ambition (and it is the greatest temptation to a man on earth) would move him from his allegiance to Grant in that fight any more than a summer breeze would stir a mountain from its base."

Senator Frye's denial of the "item"—so far as himself and Senator Hale were concerned—is given as a matter of fairness to both senators, but the fact still remains that the proffer was made, and presumably by those having authority to do so. General Logan himself told the writer of it. "I could have had the nomination myself," he said, "instead of Garfield, if I would have taken it. It was offered me." Before Senator Frye's denial, the writer was also assured, from an authoritative source, that not only was the proffer made, but that it was made by Messrs. Hale and Frye. Since that denial the assurance has been repeated.

[illegible] proposal. I have been for Gen. Grant, I am [illegible] and he will always have the vote from Illinois [illegible] Grant [illegible] voted for [illegible]

Messrs. Hale and Frye, finding him inflexible, [illegible]

A few words more will suffice to complete the record of this incident, which is given as a practical illustration of Logan's lofty spirit of self-sacrifice, unwavering loyalty to friends, and power of resisting temptation even when presented in its most alluring form to an American patriot.

It was the day before Garfield's nomination, while Wa[illegible] burne [illegible] others were outside [illegible] and trying [illegible] the manner common to [illegible] which would break the [illegible] and defeat [illegible] that Logan was first approached while on the floor of [illegible] convention, with the proposition above alluded to. He [illegible] refused to listen to it, declaring that [illegible] and all the time [illegible] or w[illegible] [illegible] fight for [illegible] [illegible] Cameron were leading [illegible] who were present that [illegible] Nation[illegible] [illegible] the battle [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] making a [illegible] Grant [illegible] Blaine's most [illegible] Messrs. Hale, Frye [illegible] B. [illegible] W[illegible] H. C[illegible] [illegible] before [illegible]

tempting proposal mentioned,—Mrs. Logan and Levi P. Morton being in the rooms at the time,—which he again refused to entertain for a moment.

The final result was that, after being engaged in anxious and heated discussion and bargaining most of the night, the anti-Grant men, by three or four o'clock in the morning reached an agreement. The "combination" had fixed upon Garfield in order to beat Grant.

What followed on the floor of the convention that morning—so far as the nomination of Garfield is concerned—is known of all men; but it remained to the Boston *Advertiser* soon after the General's death, to tell "How Logan bore defeat."* He seemed more like victor, than vanquished.

As a part of the hitherto "unwritten history" of this famous convention, it may be interesting to mention that, after consummating the bargain they had made, by nominating Garfield, the anti-Grant men became frightened over their "victory!" They determined, therefore, to put some

* It said: General Logan had the quality of fortitude, or what is sometimes called nerve, in an extraordinary degree. This was shown conspicuously in the National Republican Convention of 1880. He and Mr. Conkling and the Hon. Don Cameron were the leading supporters of General Grant in the great contest there waged. When their hopes were destroyed by the nomination of General Garfield, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Cameron appeared "all broken up." It was Mr. Conkling's duty to make the motion to make the nomination unanimous. The convention waited for him, while he remained a long time as if glued to his chair, his face buried in his hands resting on the chair in front of him. Nobody disturbed him until he recovered sufficient command of himself to move out into the aisle to make the expected motion. He seemed like another and different man from the one who had led so bravely the Grant forces. His hair was dishevelled, his face was woful, a white handkerchief was tied loosely about his neck, his voice was low and quavering, and his speech was plainly a perfunctory courtesy uttered with difficulty.

General Logan seconded the motion. Doubtless he was as much disappointed as Mr. Conkling but he promptly mounted a chair, stood for a moment magnificently erect and calm, as if he were the spokesman of the satisfied victors instead of the defeated, and when he spoke his voice rang out clear and strong, without a suggestion of weakness. He never appeared in the Senate or on the battlefield more completely master of his emotions. The convention regarded him with universal admiration. There was not a suspicion of weakness, or even of disappointment, in attitude, manner or speech. It was an exhibition of imperturbable fortitude that under the circumstances was simply heroic.

Grant man upon the Presidential ticket with Garfield. The spokesman came to Logan and begged him to allow them to nominate him for Vice-Presidency. Logan indignantly refused, adding to his refusal substantially these words: "If you do not at once nominate, for the second place on the ticket, a New York man, I will myself put Oglesby in nomination." Accordingly, Chester Allan Arthur of New York was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Thus it will be seen that Fate ordained that Logan should "thrice refuse the crown" at this National convention: once on the floor of the convention, once again at the Palmer House, and once more when he declined that Vice-Presidential nomination which would have brought to him, as it did to Arthur, the succession to the Presidency after Garfield's sad death.

LOGAN'S LAST CHRISTMAS SOUVENIR—A POEM.

It may not be without interest to the reader to recall, for the purpose of completing, the story of the Christmas Eve incident already briefly touched upon in these pages. It was the day before Christmas, 1886, that the writer, having, as was customary with him at Christmas-tide, procured a little souvenir of the holy season which, on this occasion, was a card, somewhat larger than this page, bearing upon its face wreath-like sprays of grass, flowers, and shells from the Holy Land, partly encircling the inscription "God guard you and God guide you," presentation to General Logan, sat down in his own parlor and wrote the following lines* to accompany it.

* [illegible] Mrs. Logan.

TO GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, XMAS EVE, 1886.

[*With a card of grasses, flowers, and shells from the Holy Land, inscribed "God guard you and God guide you."*]

As on your couch of suffering you lie
And feebly turn—while dreadful spasms of pain
Dart through your every limb—to look on this
Reminder of the Holy Christmas-tide,
I hear you in my fancy, faintly say:
"What are they? Mere dead grasses, flowers, and shells!"
And I, though absent, fain would answer you,
That each of these, though dead, is living yet;
And though you see in them no moving tongues,
Yet each and every one of them can tell
A tale miraculous and wonderful,
Which, opening nineteen centuries ago,
Has shed a glory on the Ages past,
And, vitalizing Ages yet to come,
Shall wax resplendent to the very end!
They come from Palestine!
Those pimpernels,
Scarlet and white, violet and olive-green—
Symbolic colors in The Church's rites,
Grew in the very air the Christ-child breathed!
That shell, perchance, is one that closely roofed
The home of some old mollusk, on the beach,
When Christ, the Lord, stood by the raging sea—
The sea of Galilee—and stilled the storm!
That spray of grass, or this, may chance have grown
From the same stock as that which proudly felt
At Olivet, or elsewhere, thereabout,
The pressure of the sacred feet of God!
Those modest flowers—how beautiful are they!—
Boast for their ancestors, the very ones
Our blessed Lord forever sanctified,
When, touching on King Solomon's grand state
As having less of glory than had these,
He taught us that the humblest of God's works
Are greater than the greatest of mankind's.
Aye, all of these dead grasses, flowers, and shells,
Gathered, with care, in that far Holy Land,
Had birth and death, where Christ was born and died;

Some, from the modest fields of Bethany
Some, from the beaten paths near Bethle
Some, from the sacred banks of Jordan's
Some, from the hillsides, near Jerusalem
All, from some spot made holy by the fe
And training garments of the Son of God
All from the soil once watered by His te

"What are they? [illegible] flower
Re[illegible]
That even [illegible] thing may [illegible]

S[illegible] her, lying on thy bed of pa
What are thy [illegible], to His [illegible] for th
Thy agonies are great, and bravely borne
O, may they also be borne thankfully,
For sufferings bring thee nearer to thy G
And make thee dearer to His loving hea
Who, through His Holy Angels, guards
And, if thou wilt, shalt guide thy future

On second thoughts, however, the
the reading of these lines to the Gener
pressing effect upon him, concluded to
least for awhile. Proceeding to Calume
ing he found the General suffering less
left his right arm and Mrs. Logan who
person then present at the bedside sa
left side, now useless. She held the ope
card before the General's eyes as the wri
The General looked his thanks, uttere
seemed to fall into a half conscious doze
when, as before mentioned, upon risin
General twice pressed the writer's han
[illegible] General it would be a mo
[illegible] but I do wish you a
[illegible] when the General replied sl
[illegible] words, "No, not a *mer*
[illegible] one. Those
[illegible] from the lips of Lo

LOGAN'S BRAVE SCOTTISH ANCESTRY—MEANING OF THE NAME —ROBERT, THE BRUCE'S, VOW—SIR JAMES DOUGLAS AND THE BRUCE'S HEART—HEROIC CHARGE AGAINST THE SARACENS IN SPAIN—VALOR OF SIR ROBERT AND SIR WALTER LOGAN—ESTATES FORFEITED, AND THE NAME PROSCRIBED—THE LOGAN ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

From Vol. II. of "'Costumes of the Clans,' by R. R. McIvan, Esq., with accompanying description and historical memoranda of character, mode of life, etc., by James Logan, Esq., F.S.A., Sc. Cor. Mem. Soc. Ant., Normandy, etc.," which contains much other information touching the Clan-Logan and its chiefs, the following extracts have been taken, bearing upon the meaning of the name, and characteristics of the remote ancestry of General Logan. They doubtless will prove interesting to all who read them, especially in view of the fact that the General was directly descended from the valiant crusader, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, (or Lastalrig,) whose chivalric and romantic death is here recounted, and was entitled to the armorial bearings described:

"STOL LOGANICH—THE LOGANS. It is accounted most honorable to be distinguished by a local appellation, as it is an indication that the property from which it is derived was in possession of the founder of the tribe or family. Logan and Lagan signify a low-lying or flat tract of country, and these terms occur in various parts of Scotland, in some cases giving name to a parish, as Logan in Ayr, and Laggan in Inverness-shire.

"When an individual receives a crown-charter, it is evident that he must have been a person of some consideration. It is not, however, to be supposed that he was the first who bore the appropriate name, although, in this manner, the erudite Chalmers, in his elaborate 'Caledonia,' derives the most distinguished families in Scotland.

"Guillim, the celebrated writer on English heraldry, gives this account of the origin of the name: 'A certain John Logan, serving with the English forces in Ireland, whom the historian Balfour calls one of the lords of that country, having, upon the defeat of the army which had invaded the island under the command of Edward Bruce in 1316, taken prisoner Sir Allan Stewart, that nobleman gave his daughter, with sev-

[illegible] Logans of Scotland [illegible] Unfortunately [illegible] Scotland [illegible] In the former [illegible] Robert [illegible] Lyon [illegible] Logan [illegible] there seems good reason to believe that [illegible] grants from Scotland.

[illegible] Walter [illegible] Lourbrand [illegible] Logan [illegible] celebrated [illegible] Edward I of England [illegible] Scottish [illegible] suspected [illegible] with the [illegible] to be safe [illegible] Galenne [illegible] Logan [illegible]

[illegible] Walter [illegible] Logan [illegible] Durham [illegible] presence of Edward [illegible]

[illegible] Scottish [illegible] Church of the Holy S[illegible]

[illegible]

—when the heroic troop dashed after it with a fury irresistible. The casket was regained, but in attempting the rescue of their friend, Lord Sinclair, both Sir Robert and Sir Walter Logan were slain.

. . . . . .

"The Logans of Lastalrig were chiefs of the name in the south of Scotland, and this property, with other lands near Berwick, they held prior to the thirteenth century. . . .

"The preceptory of Saint Anthony, the picturesque ruins of which are to be seen on a small level in the precipitous ascent of Arthur's Seat, beside Edinburgh, was founded, in 1430, by Sir Robert Logan of Lastalrig, and it was the only establishment of this order in Scotland. The collegiate church of Lastalrig, a fine Gothic structure, restored and made the parish kirk at South Leith, is mentioned as early as 1170. If it was not founded by the Logans, whose castle was close adjoining, they were great benefactors thereto, and were patrons of the valuable living.

"The Lairds of Lastalrig, which has been generally spelt Restalrig, although always pronounced Lasterrick, were barons of considerable note, most of them having received knighthood for national services. Some of them, also, were sheriffs of the county, and others held the dignity of Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Sir Robert Logan of Lastalrig married a daughter of King Robert II., by his wife Euphemia Ross; and a successor, of the same name, was one of the hostages given for the ransom of James I.

"Leith is the flourishing sea-port of the Scottish metropolis. The land on which it is built, and the harbor itself, belonged to the Lairds of Lastalrig, and, in 1398, Sir Robert Logan granted a charter, conferring on the city of Edinburgh free liberty and license for 'augmenting, enlarging, and bigging, the Harbour of Leith.' . . . In 1413, he gave an additional grant of land, on which to build a free quay, and both of these charters were afterward ratified and extended by the crown."

The historian proceeds, at some length, to state substantially that, owing to the close proximity of the Logan estates to Edinburgh, and the jealousies occasioned thereby, the corporation of that city and the barons of Lastalrig were on bad terms; and "finally, that mysterious affair, the Gowrie conspiracy, 'afforded an opportune occasion for the citizens to get rid of their superiors, and the crafty James VI. to gratify his own revenge for the raid of Ruthven, and reward his grasping favourites with the forfeited estates.' A series of letters addressed to the Earl of Gowrie were produced, alleged to have been 'written everie word and subscribed by' him (Logan of Lastalrig), in which he is implicated as a zealous partisan in the alleged treasonable plot.

"Logan [illegible] been [illegible] the very [illegible] [illegible] traitor was required to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were exhumed and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were, notwithstanding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] to bring in a verdict [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Logan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their hard opinions of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acknowledged themselves convinced." The [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible] that it was illegal for anyone to bear the [illegible] Logan.

"The Logans of Lastalrig had ample lands, either in [illegible] possession or as superiors, in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, [illegible] [illegible], Aberdeen, and even so far north as Moray, where [illegible] the barony of Abernethy, in Strathspey.

"The armorial bearings are allusive to the expedition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] heart to the Holy Land, being [illegible] three passion nails [illegible] [illegible] sable, piercing a man's heart gules. Crest, a heart [illegible] pierced by a passion nail, proper. Motto, '*H*[illegible]' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Logan I have not the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. After the above [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] the heart, and termed passion-nails, as [illegible] [illegible] the three nails wherewith the Saviour's feet and hands were [illegible] [illegible] the Cross. In the manuscript collections of Sir James [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] drawing of the Seal of Robert Logan de Restalrig, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. The Douglases [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of their renowned ancestor, a heart [illegible] [illegible] with an imperial crown, proper.

[illegible] SWARTHY [illegible] MPLEXION. HOW HE [illegible]K [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We have seen that General Logan was descended from [illegible] [illegible] of Lastalrig. No mention however is made [illegible] [illegible] of any marked swarthiness of complexion [illegible] [illegible]. But there was another clan of Logans in the [illegible] of Scotland from which most of the Logans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] H[illegible] [illegible] that inhabited East R[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Black Isle [illegible] [illegible]

that, like "the Black Douglas," one of these derived his name from his swarthy skin. Says the chronicle from which we have already quoted:

One of these chiefs, who was called Gilliegorm, from his dark complexion, was renowned for his warlike powers. He married a relative of the Lord Lovat, but he fell into an unfortunate misunderstanding with the Frasers, arising from some claim . . . which he endeavored to make good by force of arms. Hugh, the second Lord Lovat, determined to settle the matter of dispute, summoned to his assistance twenty-four gentlemen of his name from the south, and, being joined by some McRa's and others, he marched with his clan from Aird, against Gilliegorm, who had mustered his forces, and was fully prepared to meet his enemies. . . . A sanguinary battle took place on the muir above Kessock, where Logan was slain with most part of his clansmen. Lovat plundered the lands and carried off the wife of Gilliegorm, who was then with child; but the barbarous resolution was formed, that if it were a male it should be maimed or destroyed, lest, when grown up, the son might avenge the father's death. The child proved a male, but humanity prevailed, and he was suffered to live, there being the less to be apprehended from his sickly and naturally deformed appearance, from which he received the appellation "Crotach," or hump-backed. He was educated by the monks of Beauly, entered holy orders, and travelled through the Highlands, founding the churches of Kilmôr in Skye, and Kilichrinan in Glenelg. He seems to have had a dispensation to marry, for he left several children, one of whom, according to a common practice, became a devotee of Finan, a popular Highland saint; and hence he was called Gillie Fhinan, his descendants being MacGillie Fhinans. The Fh being aspirated, the pronunciation is Ghilli'inan, which has now become McLennan.

Instead, therefore, of the very improbable story which has recently been making the rounds of the press, that the General owed his swarthiness of complexion to some Indian half breed woman who was not his mother, it is much more likely that it, together with his genius for war, was inherited from some remote common ancestor of "Gilliegorm" and the Logans of Lastalrig, or from some less remote ancestor descended from a later union of those two houses, or possibly from a union of the Logans of Lastalrig with the family of the "Black Douglas."

MRS. GENERAL LOGAN: HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE [illegible] CESTRY. THE STIRRING EVENTS OF HER [illegible] BRAVE, KIND, DEVOTED, SELF-SACRIFICING, [illegible] WOMAN.

The life of General Logan would scarcely be comp[illegible] without more than a casual mention of his estimable [illegible] now, alas, his inconsolable widow, who, from the [illegible] his earliest Congressional career, proved herself a [illegible] helpmate of her illustrious husband, and besides being [illegible] self-sacrificing in her devotion to that husband's best [illegible] ests, was also a most affable, charming, bright, and [illegible] headed leader in society. Always at ease herself [illegible] sessed of great tact, she sets all others in her presence [illegible] at once a womanly woman, yet with those vivid [illegible] perceptions in and knowledge of public affairs befitting [illegible] statesman's wife. She was thus personally described [illegible] to the General's death by a recent writer:

[illegible] Mr. Logan [illegible]

[illegible]

minds the writer of Lady Washington. She is very sympathetic and kind-hearted. Her father, Captain J. M. Cunningham, who died in 1873, and for whose memory she entertains the greatest possible affection, was of Irish ancestry, and born in Tennessee, removing while a young man to Petersburg, Boone County, Mo., where he married a Miss Fountaine, a lady of French descent, and where his daughter Mary, the subject of this sketch, was born August 15, 1838, the eldest of thirteen children. He subsequently with his family settled in Illinois. He had as a youth been in the Black Hawk War, and when the war with Mexico broke out, served in it as Captain of Company B, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry. It was during this war, as we have seen, that he became intimate with John A. Logan, then a lieutenant in another company of the same regiment. Upon his return from Mexico, Captain Cunningham was among the old "forty-niners" who went to California. Subsequently, upon his return to Illinois, he held the position of Land Register at Shawneetown. Besides this position, he held others. He was, at various times, sheriff of his county, clerk of the court, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, and was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1845, at the same time that General Logan's father occupied a seat in that body. In fact he was a prominent representative man in his part of the country, and was honored and beloved by all who knew him. He was always a devoted friend to General Logan, and did much toward starting and helping him in his early career. His daughter Mary was carefully and well educated at a convent school, whence she graduated in 1855, and assisted her father as secretary in the land office at Shawneetown, where the General won and wedded her. From her earliest childhood, as might be expected in so large a family, she always had more or less to do with "minding the baby," and looking after the other numerous little ones. At the death of her mother, in 1866, five of them

were left to be looked after; and although what [illegible] cares of her own family and of her husband's [illegible] hands were already full enough, she assumed the charge [illegible] and became a second mother, as the General was a [illegible] father, to them, educating and providing for them as [illegible] were their own children, until they were all established. After the General was elected to Congress, Mrs. Logan came to Washington. A careful and well-informed writer [illegible] the *National Tribune*, some two years since, sketched [illegible] interesting story of her life from this time forward as follows:

[illegible] General was re-elected to Congress, and Mrs. Logan spent that [illegible] winter at the capital with him. [illegible] they returned [illegible] the news came of the fall of Sumter, and [illegible] to President Lincoln's proclamation convening the new [illegible] extra session, the General was forced to hurry back to Washington. Mrs. Logan remained at home at Marion [illegible] from Benton, and her position now became [illegible] difficulty.

[illegible] General's constituents were largely Southerners [illegible] in that part [illegible] with the Southern cause, and they [illegible] what the General [illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] to the Union, and at the battle of Bull Run, instead [illegible] Washington [illegible] Richardson [illegible] Mrs. Logan [illegible]

[illegible] after the battle [illegible] the General [illegible]

cerning her husband, and she felt that it was of the utmost consequence that he should be able to secure a fair audience and be able to exert his personal influence to stay the threatened stampede of the secessionists. Many who afterwards were stanch supporters of the Union were then undecided in opinion, and she knew that the slightest untoward event might turn the scales. It was essential, indeed, for him to retain their confidence, and convince them that his was the only reasonable and patriotic course to pursue. Already resolutions of secession had been passed at meetings in his district, and Mrs. Logan, and her husband's friends, in endeavoring to restrain public opinion until their Representative could personally appear and declare his views, had a most delicate and dangerous rôle to play.

On the day set for his arrival, she drove in a buggy all the way to Carbondale, the nearest railway station, twenty-two miles away, to meet him, but learning there that the train by which he was to have arrived had "missed connections," immediately turned about and drove back to Marion. It was evening when she reached there, and the streets were still full of people. They crowded in a mass around her buggy and demanded to know why her husband had not accompanied her. Colonel White, then clerk of the court, and her father Captain Cunningham, exerted themselves to pacify the mob, but it was not until the sheriff, Mr. Swindell, stood up in her buggy and urged the crowd to disperse, assuring it that Logan would surely be there in the morning and address them, that the clamor could be quelled.

Once released from her unpleasant if not perilous position, Mrs. Logan turned her horse around, and in the darkness pluckily set out again on that long ride to Carbondale. It was two o'clock in the morning when the train which bore her husband rolled into the depot, but without waiting to rest and refresh themselves, they secured a fresh horse and by daylight were once more at Marion. The town was still full of people pacing the streets, but on perceiving that General Logan had really arrived, and on receiving his promise to address them at eleven o'clock, they made no demonstration.

What occurred afterward, on that memorable morning at Marion, when Logan commenced to raise his Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, has already been given to the reader in the earlier pages of this work. But the sketch of Mrs. Logan continues thus:

During this period, and while the regiment was being organized, Mrs. Logan acted as his aid-de-camp, frequently carrying his dispatches

So bitter had become the feelings of the Southern sympathizers there at that time, however, that she decided to remove to Carbondale, where she remained until the close of the war. For a long time she had no one to help her except a young lady who has since become the wife of General Pearson, and these two, I know, used to personally take care of the six or seven head of horses that she had brought from Marion. At last she picked up an old colored man—a refugee—and was promptly notified by her rebel neighbors that if she did not at once dismiss him they would raid her house. The old man was badly scared, but she told him that if they ventured to carry out their threat they should have the best she had in the shape of shot,—she had provided herself with arms and ammunition,—and they prudently refrained from molesting her. Fortunately, she was kept well-posted as to what was going on. On one occasion she was informed that one of her neighbors, to whom she had been particularly kind and obliging, was about to lead a party in a night attack on her house with a view to capturing her colored servant. Not disconcerted in the least, she went straight to the ringleader and told him that if he touched a hair of the old darkey's head she would see that he was arrested and brought to justice! She was never afterward molested and when her friends urged her to leave Southern Illinois for a less turbulent section of the country, she always declared that this was a free country, and she was determined, whatever came of it, to stay where she was. It required a good deal of genuine grit to maintain that position in those troublous times in Southern Illinois; and Mrs. Logan, I know, cannot even yet think of them with composure; yet she lived to see the day when the old friendships were re-established, and she says very truly that almost any of the people of that section would die for General Logan now, and that she retains the strongest affection for them.

It was not until after the fall of Vicksburg that Mrs. Logan again saw the General. He came North early in August to fight the enemies of the Union at home, and for a month participated in the exciting campaign of 1863, returning to Chattanooga toward the close of September, and assuming command of the Fifteenth Corps. Then followed that brilliant campaign which terminated in the fall of Atlanta. The General had won his brigadier-general's stars at Donelson and his major-general's at Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign he once more covered himself with glory. At its close, however, in the autumn of 1864, he was needed at home to rally our faint-hearted citizens to the support of President Lincoln, and husband and wife were once more united. When the General again took the field it was to find his command at Savannah, at the conclusion of its famous "March to the

of Paymaster Tucker; while the third, "Manning," or, as he is called since taking the full name of his father, John A. Logan, Jr., is a cadet at West Point. Her religion is that of the Methodist Church, of which she became a member shortly after her marriage, although her family were all connected with the denomination known as the "Christian Church." General Logan joined the Methodist Church at Carbondale in 1869.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the General's and Mrs. Logan's attachment for the people of Southern Illinois, among whom their youth was passed, has but strengthened with time. One of the first acts of the General on becoming firmly established at the bar was to purchase the old homestead in Jackson County, where he was born, and he still owns it, although his brother Tom is now occupying the place, which consists of about five hundred acres. The house, I remember, was built of logs, weather-boarded, and was considered quite a pretentious mansion in its day, but only the ruins are now to be seen. It was burned to the ground some three years ago.

But I am at the end of my story. I only wanted you to know what Mrs. Logan's life has really been—how full of self-sacrifice, of womanly devotion, of brave actions and kindly deeds.

Such is the story, told by another, of Mrs. Logan's stirring life from the winter of 1860–61 down to two years ago. But, since then, how dramatic have been the changes in it, ordained by Fate! A comfortable, spacious, beautiful home established at Calumet Place, overlooking the National capital; the assurance of a long period of increasing political power and social influence; opportunity for lengthy and pleasant sojournings throughout the States amid the joyous greetings of the people; the fast ripening prospects of Presidential probabilities; and then, alas, all blighted and blackened by the dread shadow of the Angel of Death! Truly, the glory of her life has departed.

APPENDIX.

PART I.—SENATE EULOGIES UPON LOGAN.

TRIBUTES OF UNITED STATES SENATORS CULLOM, MORGAN, EDMUNDS, MANDERSON, HAMPTON, ALLISON, HAWLEY, SPOONER, COCKRELL, FRYE, PLUMB, EVARTS, SABIN, PALMER, AND FARWELL, TO LOGAN'S CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

On February 9, 1887, the sixty-first anniversary of Logan's birth, immediately after the reading of the journal, Senator Cullom introduced, in the United States Senate, the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of John A. Logan, long a Senator from the State of Illinois, and a distinguished member of this body, business be now suspended, that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to furnish an engrossed copy of the same to the family of the deceased Senator.

SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM [REP.], OF ILLINOIS, THEREUPON SAID:

To-day we lay our tribute of love upon the tomb of Logan. Suffering from a sense of personal loss too deep to find expression, I despair of being able to render adequate praise to his memory. But yesterday, as it were, he stood among us here in the full flush of robust manhood. A giant in strength and endurance, with a will of iron, and a constitution tough as the sturdy oak, he seemed to hold within his grasp more than the threescore years and ten allotted to man. No one thought in the same moment of Logan and death—two conquerors who should come face to face, and the weaker yield to the stronger. It seemed as if Logan could not die. Yet, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, "God's finger touched him, and he slept." . . . Had he lived until to-day, sixty-one years—eventful, glorious years—would have rested their burden as a crown upon his head. Life is a crucible into which we are thrown to be tried. How many but prove the presence of alloy so base that refining "seven times" cannot purify. But here was a life generous and noble, an open book from which friend and foe alike might read the character of the man. . . . Placing party and platforms under his feet, he was first of all for the Union and the flag, which were dearer than all else to him. With the flash of the first gun which thundered its doom upon Sumter he was up and in arms. Consecrating all the energy of his ardent nature to the cause of the Union, he left his seat in Congress, saying he could best serve his country in the field. Falling into the ranks of the Union army he took his part as a civilian volunteer in the first battle of Bull Run. . . .

During the war General Logan rose by regular promotion through every grade from colonel to the highest rank, save that of lieutenant-general, that the nation could bestow in recognition of his bravery and great capacity as an officer. Is it enough to say of General Logan that he was the greatest volunteer general of the Union army? By no means. A quarter of a century and more has passed since that terrible struggle, and civil honors were won by him during that period as rapidly as military ones were won during the war. . . .

You will call to mind, Mr. President, General Logan's speeches on education, on the needs of the army, his defence of General Grant, and his arraignment of General Fitz John Porter. These constitute an important part of the records of senatorial debates, and should be classed among the ablest and most exhaustive speeches ever made in the Senate. As a political leader General Logan was conspicuously successful. He was naturally in the front rank, whether on the field of battle or in political contests. Living in an era when

and stuck to it; and that, as we all know, and as it always ought to be, means in the great majority of instances success, and where success fails it is an instance of honorable defeat.

His industry, Mr. President, which I have so long had opportunity to know, and to know intimately, for later when he came to the Senate it was my good fortune to serve with him in one of the committees of the Senate having a very large amount of work to do—his industry, as well as these other characteristics that I have spoken of, was of the greatest. . . .

His was the gentlest of hearts, the truest of natures, the highest of spirits, that feels and considers the weaknesses of human nature and who does not let small things stand in the way of his generous friendship and affection for those with whom he is thrown. And so in the midst of a career that had been so honorable in every branch of the public service, and with just ambitions and just powers to a yet longer life of great public usefulness, he disappears from among us—not dead—promoted, as I think, leaving us to mourn, not his departure for his sake, but that the value of his conspicuous example, the strength of his conspicuous experience in public affairs, and the wisdom of his counsels have been withdrawn.

And so I mourn him for ourselves, not for himself; and so I look upon an occasion like this not so much—far from it—for the regrets that belong to personal separations as the testimonial that a great body like this should make for ourselves and for our people of a recognition of the merits and of the examples and of the services that are to be not only a memorial but an inspiration to us all and to all our countrymen as to the just recognition and worth of noble deeds and honest desires. And so I lay my small contribution upon his grave in this way.

SENATOR CHARLES F. MANDERSON [REP.], OF NEBRASKA, SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: As I stood a few weeks ago by the vault that received within its gloomy walls the honored remains of John Alexander Logan, . . . the familiar bugle-call brought most vividly to my recollection the first time I met our friend and brother, nearly twenty-five years ago. The disaster to our arms on dread Chickamauga's bloody day—the only battle approaching defeat that the Army of the Cumberland had ever known—had been redeemed by the glorious and substantial victories of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. These battles had been won with the aid of the Army of the Tennessee, and Sherman, its leader, had come to fight by the side of Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga."

With Grant, the great captain, to direct the movements of these most able lieutenants, the victory was assured, and with the capture of the rebel stronghold upon the frowning heights of Mission Ridge and lofty Lookout the Georgia campaign, that ended in the capture of Atlanta and the march to the sea, that "broke the back of the rebellion," became possibilities. The fair fame of our brethren of the Tennessee was familiar to us of the Army of the Cumberland. We had fought by their side at Shiloh. We knew of their high emprise at Corinth, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg. We had heard and read of Sherman, McPherson, and Logan.

I do not disparage the bright fame of either of the first two when I say that the chief interest centred at that time about the name of the third of these famous leaders of the Army of the Tennessee. . . .

I first saw Logan in front of the Confederate position on Kenesaw Mountain, when his corps made that desperate assault upon Little Kenesaw—so fruitless in results, so costly in human life. The sight was an inspiration. Well mounted—"he looked of his horse a part." His swarthy complexion, long black hair, compact figure, stentorian voice, and eyes that seemed to blaze "with the light of battle," made a figure once seen never to be forgotten. In action he was the very spirit of war. His magnificent presence would make a coward fight. He seemed a resistless force.

> The sword
> Of Michael, from the armory of God,
> Was given him, tempered so that neither keen
> Nor solid might resist that edge.

The splendid record of achievements won along the Mississippi was to remain unbroken. His name is written upon every page of the Georgia campaign of over one hundred days of constant fighting. Says one of the historians of the Army of the Cumberland: "As the united armies advanced along the battle-line, where for four months the firing never wholly ceased by day or by night, everybody came to know Logan. Brave, vigilant, and aggressive, he won universal applause. Prudent for his men and reckless in exposing his own person, he excited general admiration.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON [DEM.], OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: . . . For one, I join gladly in every mark of respect paid to the memory of General Logan. . . . As a Democrat, a Southern man, and a Confederate soldier, I am called on to speak of him, as a Republican in high and deserved honor with his party, as a Northern man who offered his life, and gave his blood to prove the sincerity of his convictions, and as a Federal soldier whose fame was as wide-spread as it was fairly achieved. . . . I may say, in connection with his brilliant military service, and it is due to him that I should say it, that when war was flagrant, and the passions of men were inflamed to their highest pitch, we of the South knew of no act of cruelty, of barbarity, or of inhumanity to stain his record as a brave and honorable soldier. I shall speak of him as I knew him here, as a Senator and as a man; and while we held opposite opinions on nearly all of the great questions which have divided parties in this country, I hope that I may be able to speak with impartiality and with truth. His ability commanded my admiration; his many high qualities won my personal regard, and every feeling of my heart prompts me to do full justice to his merits. My acquaintance with General Logan began upon my entrance into this body. . . . I found myself placed on the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he was a member, and over which he subsequently presided as chairman for years, zealously and efficiently.

Our service together on that committee was continuous from that time until death freed him from earthly labors, and my long association with him there taught me to respect his great ability and to admire the many good and generous traits which marked his character so strongly. . . .

The characteristics which gave him marked individuality as chairman of the Military Committee were constantly illustrated on the floor of the Senate. A strong adherent and supporter of his party, he never failed to assert his independence of thought and of action whenever he deemed that his duty demanded this. Frank, fearless, and outspoken, he professed in an eminent degree the courage which springs from sincere convictions, and he had the ability to defend these convictions. While doing this he dealt heavy blows, but they were always delivered in an open, straightforward, manly manner. He never fought in ambush; he asked only an open field and fair play. Possessing as he did so many rare and generous attributes, it is not strange that he found warm friends even among his political opponents, nor is it surprising that he was a tower of strength to his own party.

His services, his talents, commanded the position of a leader, and he fitted that position ably. The ancient Romans, Mr. President, regarded courage as among the highest virtues, and the word used by them to express this quality has given to our language its beautiful word "virtue." . . . No braver man ever lived, and the Almighty Creator endowed him with many other and great virtues. . . .

SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON [REP.], OF IOWA, SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: Whosoever shall hereafter faithfully write the annals of our country's history for the last quarter of a century will have occasion to speak often and in words of high praise the name of General John A. Logan. . . .

Others have spoken of his early history in Mexico, at the bar, and in the State Legislature, all preliminary to a larger field, opening up to him in the National Congress and upon the great theatre of war. He first appeared in the National Capitol and took a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he had been elected from the State of Illinois in December, 1859. He was elected as a Democrat. . . . He arrayed himself on the side of the great leader of one faction of the Democratic party, and in the Presidential struggle of 1860, espoused the cause of this great leader, with all the zeal of his strong personality, and in his own State aimed heavy blows at the Republican party, and the Southern wing of his own.

That struggle ended in the election of President Lincoln, which was soon followed by the opening of a struggle of a very different nature. This conflict of arms, though long predicted by many, at last came suddenly upon the country without preparation. . . . General Logan did not hesitate, but at once, with his great leader, arrayed himself on the side of his country. So deciding he immediately resigned his seat in Congress. . . .

General Logan reappeared in the Capitol as a Representative in March, 1867, and from that time until his death, except for a period of two years, he was continuously a member either of the House or of the Senate. . . .

The questions then prominent were questions growing out of the war, covering the entire range and scope of the powers of the General Government, the reorganization of the

[illegible]

[illegible]

wisdom of this great experiment, universal suffrage and all. He was no agnostic; he had a creed and a purpose always, in every contest. He did not assume all knowledge; but what he knew, he knew he knew; and what he believed he was always ready to say. Whatever he wanted, he greatly wanted; he was very much in earnest. He trusted the great jury of twelve million voters, and had no doubt about the future prosperity, honor, and glory of the great Republic.

He was an ambitious man, politically; he had a right to be, and he won a high place. He was ambitious of a great place among soldiers, and he won it.

He was generous, he was frank, he was tender. Possibly that will sound strangely to many people who did not know him as we did. He had as tender a heart as entered these doors. He was one of the bravest men physically and morally that ever lived. He was a brilliant and great volunteer soldier. He was an incorruptible citizen and legislator. His patriotism was unsurpassed in enthusiasm, intensity, and faith.

SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER [REP.], OF WISCONSIN, SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: The busy hand of death beckons us again to the side of a new-made grave. Amid the tears and sobs of this great people, to the music of muffled drums, and under the furled flag which he loved, we tenderly bore John A. Logan to his rest. . . . No one need fear for Logan the cold analysis of the historian yet to come. How little dependent is this man's fame upon the speech of his contemporaries. It rests upon the solid foundation of glorious deeds and splendid public service. . . . It is said that "history is the essence of innumerable biographies." Logan's life is of the essence of our history. With him, love of country was a passion, and with him the union of States was "the country." He could see, save through the perpetuity of that Union, nothing of any worth in the future of the Republic.

His star shot into the sky at Belmont, to shine fixed and unobscured forever.

It would be idle for me to recount the battles which he fought and won, the precipitous charges which he led, the marvellous personal magnetism and daring which, communicating itself to a whole army, turned, as by the will-power of one man, defeat into victory. It is enough to say of him as a soldier that by common consent he stands forth the ideal volunteer soldier of the war. He was, among a million brave men, original, picturesque, and unique. There was but one John A. Logan. . . .

But, great as he was in war, he was great also as an orator of the people, and in the councils of peace. He won as an orator a reputation which, if he had no other claim to be remembered, would keep his name alive and would satisfy any reasonable ambition. His popularity as a speaker was not ephemeral, nor was it peculiar to any section. He was everywhere welcome. Listening thousands hung in rapt interest upon his words. It is not at all difficult to account for his power as a speaker. His evident sincerity and earnestness, his commanding presence, the flash of his eye, the like of which I never saw in any other face, the boldness of his utterance, the impetuous flow of his speech, and the trumpet tones of his voice, gave to him as a popular orator a charm indescribable.

As the nominee of his party for the second great office in the gift of the people, he added greatly to his civic fame. The dignity of his bearing, the method and manner of his thought and speech, were everywhere a revelation to those who then heard him for the first time.

He possessed, also, indisputable claims to high statesmanship. Look through the statutes and the records of Congress, and you will find there the strong impress of his character and individuality. . . .

Though a chieftain of his party, he was not narrow or sectional as a legislator. He met more than half-way those who had but lately been his adversaries on the field of battle. No man more desired the restoration of perfect harmony between the sections or the upbuilding of the waste places of the South or gave readier aid to that great consummation. He demanded only in return that every man and woman and child, of whatever condition, class or degree, should enjoy unobstructed and in the fullest measure every right given by the Constitution and the laws. With less than this he thought it moral treason to be content.

Logan was a leader by divine right. All the elements combined to make him such. Of resistless energy, iron will, knightly daring, lofty moral courage, quick and acute intelligence, fervent patriotism, unselfish loyalty to principle and friendship, and answering honor, it is impossible to conceive of him as other than a great leader in any field of human effort. . . .

He will live, sir, in the hearts of men until the history of his time shall have faded ut-

convincing speech against his restoration; and when his great captain, with a voice infinitely more powerful with this soldier-hero than the glittering bribes of gold or fame, called him to a halt he did not hesitate a moment, but with renewed vigor, with redoubled power, urged his convictions upon the Senate. . . .

When his great commander was for a third time urged by his friends for the candidacy by the Republican party for the office of President, and it was apparent to all thinking men that it was to be a struggle fierce, full of intense bitterness, Logan went to the front in that fight utterly regardless of any effect that it might have upon his own political fortunes.

I have seen within a few days ago an item floating in the press that in that ever to be remembered convention, when it was apparent that Mr. Blaine could not be nominated, Senators HALE and FRYE visited General Logan and tendered to him the support of their friends for the nomination if he would accept the candidacy. Of course it was a myth. Senators HALE and FRYE both knew John A. Logan, and had known him for years, and even if they had been vested with the authority, which they were not, they never would have dreamed of undertaking to bribe him from his allegiance. They knew that no gratification of personal ambition (and it is the greatest temptation to a man on earth) would move him from his allegiance to Grant in that fight any more than a summer breeze would stir a mountain from its base.

Sir, when subsequently Logan himself justly had aspirations for the same nomination I sat here in this seat, by the side of that which now is empty, a curious observer, and I dare assert that I never saw him trim his sail in the slightest. I never could perceive that the fact made any change in his thought or word or vote. . . .

Mr. President, Logan was a fearlessly honest man. May our dear Lord give him a blessed rest and a glorious immortality. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

SENATOR PRESTON B. PLUMB [REP.], OF KANSAS, SAID:

Logan has gone from among us to return no more. . . . Yet Logan will not be forgotten. No individual, no association of men is proof against the salutary teachings of example. . . . His zeal was restless, his energy intense, his industry tireless, his intellect clear and incisive, his courage unshaken in any and every circumstance, his loyalty to truth and duty undoubted, and his fidelity to friendships, in these days of self-seeking, almost phenomenal. . . .

He was a zealous friend and a sturdy opponent. His blows were delivered in honorable fashion, and those he received in like manly controversy were accepted in a chivalrous spirit.

It was the crowning felicity of his association with us that, as the most conspicuous of our volunteer soldiery during the War of the Rebellion, he became the special champion of the interests of not only his immediate comrades in the field, but of all who had helped to bear the flag of the Union through trials and discouragement to final victory. With what fidelity and energy this sacred trust was discharged, the Senate and the country alike bear witness.

It is given to but few to so happily unite in their own experience heroic martial achievements with eminent civic successes. Yet he bore his accumulated honors mildly, and delighted more in the calm content of his home and fireside than in the loud acclaim of men. . . .

Logan fought his own way, won his own victories, made his own fame secure.

Scrutinizing the list of those who, emerging from comparative obscurity, have contributed the noblest service to the Republic and made themselves a record for immortality, the name of Logan will be found written not far below those of Lincoln and of Grant.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS [REP.], OF NEW YORK, SAID:

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If in the first few months of the opening struggle, after he had taken his position in animating, arousing, confirming the movement of this people to sustain the Government, if in the first battle bullets had taken away his life, Logan would have been a capital figure in the memory of that great scene and on that great theatre. If in his military career, commemorated and insisted upon so well, at any pause in his advance he had fallen in this battle or that battle, he would have been a capital figure in that scene and on that theatre. And at the end of the war, when the roll was made up of the heroes, and had he not moved before this great people in any subsequent career, if the angel of death had then taken away his life, he would have been a capital figure in the whole honor of that war.

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have availed. Placed in another environment, inspired by other traditions, his daring was none the less conspicuous, and he was none the less a factor in that memorable conflict which unified his native land.

Born in Switzerland he would have been a Winkelried or an Hofer, had the exigencies of the times demanded.

If there is to be a type of the Caucasian race to be known distinctively as the American, it will have as its substructure spiritually the pronounced traits which have made the name of Logan famous—directness of aim, intrepidity of spirit, honesty of purpose, generosity for the vanquished, tenderness for the weak, and catholicity of feeling for all. Some of these qualities were at times obscured in him because of the intensity of his nature, which subordinated all things to the demands of the time and occasion.

He detested pretence. He denuded shams. He projected himself with such force that to me he seemed to have the dual nature of the catapult and the missile which it throws.

I was thrown with him during the last Presidential contest for a season in my own State. The canvass was bitter and exhausting. His capacity for work then illustrated was marvellous. The methods by which he reached the hearts of the people were spontaneous, subtle, and effective. His progress was an ovation. He never appeared without evoking the most rapturous applause, and he never disappointed expectation. He carried about him an atmosphere that attracted and cemented men to him. The secret was he was *en rapport* with the heart of humanity. No man so low but felt he was a brother, no man so high but felt he was his peer.

In the Senate he united the valor of the soldier and the temper of the legislator to the tenderness of the child with its quick resentments quickly set aside. . . .

If in another age, under other conditions, he had died like Danton, on a scaffold raised by those whom he had helped to save (I can fancy), he would have said, as Danton said to his friend when the mob were howling for his blood, "Heed not that vile *canaille*, my friend;" and again, as he stepped upon the scaffold, "O my wife, my well-beloved;" and I believe the historian would have said of him as of Danton, "No hollow formalist, deceptive and self-deceptive, ghastly to the natural sense, was this; but a man—with all his dross he was a man, fiery real, from the great fire bosom of nature herself."

If, like Sidney, wounded and dying, he had lain upon the battlefield he would have been equal to the re-enactment of the story which has made Sidney's name a sweet savour unto Christendom.

But Providence had reserved him for a kindlier fate. The hand of affection cooled his brow, and his eye had lost its speculation and the ear its sensibility before the tears and moans of those he loved attested to others that the strong man had at last met a power that was silently, speedily, surely bearing him to the dark house and the long sleep.

Amid the many heroic figures which stand out on the luminous background of the past quarter of a century none will be regarded with more affection and interest than that sturdy and intrepid form portrayed in silhouette, clear cut and pronounced in its outlines as in its mental traits.

Happy the State which has born such a citizen. Thrice happy the people who, appreciating his virtues, shall give him a place in the Valhalla of her heroes for the encouragement and inspiration of the youth of the future.

SENATOR CHARLES B. FARWELL [REP.], OF ILLINOIS, SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: After the many eloquent words which have been said upon this mournful occasion, I feel that any word which I could say would be idle and vain. General Logan was the bravest of soldiers, an able statesman, and an honest man. No higher tribute can be paid to man than this, and this is the offering which I bring. The late President of the United States, General Grant, said to me that he could never forget General Logan's great services to his country. In battle always brave, never faltering, always ready. He is greatest who serves his country best. And shall we not class him as one of these?

Mr. President, I second the resolutions of my colleague.

The resolutions were then agreed to unanimously, and "as a further mark of respect to the memory of General Logan" the Senate adjourned.

PART II. HOUSE EULOGIES UPON LOGAN

tant and conspicuous for almost a quarter of a century that the country and the whole civilized world must be familiar with them. . . .

Few men have held so many hearts in the hollow of their hand as did John A. Logan. He was the most conspicuous political figure in the West, if not in the country; and in Illinois the vacancy caused by his death can never be filled.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS J. HENDERSON [REP.], OF ILLINOIS, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER: . . . My first acquaintance with John A. Logan began in 1840, when we were yet but boys. His father, Dr. John Logan, whom I well remember, and mine, were in that year members of our State Legislature, and we accompanied them to Springfield, the then new capital of our State, where we first met and formed an acquaintance which a little later became intimate, and finally ripened into a friendship which continued uninterrupted and unbroken to the day of his death. . . .

In 1853 he must have been, if not the youngest, among the youngest members of the State Legislature, and yet he was a leading, prominent member of the House of Representatives; took an active part in all the proceedings, and exhibited at that early day the same characteristics which in the last twenty-six or seven years of his life made him one among the most conspicuous figures in our national affairs; that is, he was earnest, enthusiastic, fearless. He had opinions and the courage of his convictions, and he maintained them with an ability which I know made his then political friends regard him as one of the most promising young men of the State.

Logan was a member of the Thirty-sixth and also of the Thirty-seventh Congress. But in 1861, before the expiration of his second term, he resigned his seat in Congress, went home to Illinois, raised a regiment, and entered into the military service of his country for the preservation of the Union. He served in the Thirty-sixth and in the Thirty-seventh Congress with ability and distinction. . . .

I shall not attempt on this occasion to follow General Logan at length in all his brilliant and wonderful career after he entered the Union Army in 1861. Nor is it necessary for me to do so, for his military service at least is well known to all persons who admire great deeds and love and honor the glory of their countrymen. The story of the many memorable marches, battles, and campaigns in which Logan participated and won a glorious distinction and a name that will live forever, fills the brightest pages of his country's history, and will be repeated by the children of the Republic, I trust, when all who now live shall have passed away. . . . Everywhere, wherever this brave, gallant, patriotic soldier went at the head of his command, he upheld and defended the flag of his country, with a heroism and a patriotism absolutely sublime. . . .

But it is not for the military service of General Logan alone, glorious as that has been, that we should honor his name. I have spoken of his service in civil life before the war. But since the war he has represented the State of Illinois in Congress, either as a member of the House or the Senate, continuously from 1866 to the day of his death, with an intermission of two years, and always with great ability and fidelity. No man has ever been more faithful to public duty than John A. Logan. He has been true to every trust confided to him, and is entitled to quite as much distinction for his energy and industry, his integrity and ability in the councils of the nation since the war as he was for his heroic courage, his gallantry, and his patriotism in the military service during the war. John A. Logan was one of the most untiring, energetic, industrious, fearless men I have ever known in public life. I have often wondered how he accomplished so much work as he did, for but few, if any, of our public men have taken a more active part in all our important national legislation in the last twenty years than Logan. . . .

But he has left us. This man of wonderful activity, of untiring energy and industry, of earnest patriotism, of heroic courage and distinguished ability—this illustrious citizen, soldier, and Senator has gone out from among us to return no more forever. He has left us, as many of us who knew him best and loved him most believed, before he had reached the zenith of his usefulness, and when we hoped higher honors were yet in store for him.

Mr. Speaker, I stood at the bedside of John A. Logan when he was dying, and saw him pass peacefully away. And the scene, one of the most affecting and I may say deeply distressing I ever witnessed, can never be obliterated from my memory. . . . General Logan has been greatly beloved and honored by the State of Illinois, and in return he has shed honor and renown upon the State by faithful and honorable service, and by the lustre of his great deeds. And to-day we deplore his death and mourn his loss as a calamity to the State and to the entire country. But he leaves behind him a brilliant record, a noble example, and a name and a fame which will live forever.

REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL J. RANDALL [DEM.], OF PENNSYLVANIA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, I sincerely sympathize with the State of Illinois and the entire country in the loss to the public councils of General John A. Logan, whose valor and skill upon the battle-field were supplemented and rounded out by a career of great usefulness in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States.

He was a child of the people, and he received at their hands almost every honor that could be appropriately bestowed. He was a fair and complete illustration of the justice and the resulting strength of our form of government, in this, that it gives to the worthy and industrious citizen an opportunity to reach the highest positions known to the laws.

The records of our public men are the indications of the destiny of our country, either for weal or woe. They represent the moral height to which the people grew in their time. They are examples for the study of the generations which are to follow them.

Therefore, when a man like John A. Logan passes off the scene, it is our grateful duty to recall every act of his which, whether in the field or in the forum, was characterized by deep conviction and by undoubted moral and personal courage.

The full story of his life will be told in truthful and loving words by the members of the Illinois delegation and by his political friends on this floor; but I cannot refrain from expressing this brief tribute of my respect to the memory of a public man who deserved so well of his country.

REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH G. CANNON [REP.], OF ILLINOIS, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, whoever pays a proper tribute to the memory of General Logan must write the history of the country during the late war and the years succeeding.

With Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Thomas he was a factor—and not the least—in the settlement of those questions which determine the fate of a nation, ay, of a civilization. . . .

The greatest popular leader in the ranks of the Democratic party for a generation immediately preceding the war was Stephen A. Douglas. Logan was his admirer, supporter, and trusted friend. . . . When Douglas died Logan took his place as a leader, entered the army, and did not lay down his arms until the war closed. At the commencement of the war, through the efforts of Douglas and Logan, the North was saved from the ravages of civil warfare within its borders.

Logan is universally acknowledged to have been the greatest volunteer general of the late war. In effectiveness of service to the Republic history will accord him an equal meed of praise with any officer, either regular or volunteer, in the late war. . . .

Logan not only proved a great general in the field, but by placing his fingers upon his own pulse was enabled to count the heart-beats of the whole people. The people recognized that he was one of them. They gave him their confidence; to confidence they added respect, and to respect love. These he retained until his death. He was a friend of the people, and the people were his friends. . . .

His death is the nation's loss. His record is the nation's inheritance. He moulded events in great crises. His achievements are examples of the value of ability when coupled with convictions. Whatever he did he did with all his might. His life will be a healthy incentive to action to the millions who are to follow after him. Logan dead will be a potent factor for good when those people who drift without convictions, prating themselves upon their culture in lieu thereof, are dead and forgotten.

REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH [REP.], OF OHIO, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, . . . John A. Logan sleeps with his fathers. The final audit of his life's account has been made up. . . .

What made this man a leader of men? What gave him influential prominence throughout the country? It was, I submit, due in the main to the inherent qualities of heart he possessed; his uncompromising devotion to what he conceived to be duty. With him, between right and wrong there was no middle ground. Between right and wrong there could not consistently with the high obligations of duty be any compromise. In him there was found coupled with the unselfish and unequalled zeal of a Covenanter Calvinist, if you please, the chivalric bearing of a Cavalier.

He was of the material of which martyrs are made. If a sense of duty required, he would have suffered at the stake with John Rogers. And by the same token he might not have been seriously troubled at the taking off of Servetus. John A. Logan's highest ambition was to be right. . . .

remember him as the "Black Eagle," "Black Jack," and "Honest John." He was an open, honest, brave, powerful tribune of the people. He was one of the great commoners of his time. . . .

As a powerful, kind, untiring friend of his old comrades he had no equal, and no man can wear his mantle. You need not seek a burial-spot for John A. Logan. He is buried in and cannot be removed from the warm, loving hearts of his old comrades in arms.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM S. HOLMAN [DEM.], OF INDIANA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, the pen of history can only do justice to so great a record as that which John A. Logan has bequeathed to his country. We can pay on an occasion like this only a brief tribute to his memory. . . .

John A. Logan came into this Hall as a member of the House at one of the most anxious periods of our history, the beginning of the Thirty-sixth Congress. While not taking an active part in current business of the House, he displayed from the beginning qualities and powers that gave promise of the great career in civil and military life which he was destined to complete. The State of Illinois was then represented in the House and Senate by an unusually able body of men. Stephen A. Douglas and Lyman Trumbull were Senators; Washburne, afterward so distinguished in this House and later as our minister to France during the war between France and Germany; Lovejoy, the greatest of the anti-slavery leaders; Farnsworth, Fouke, Kellogg, McClernand, Morris, and Robinson, of the Northwest, were the colleagues in the House, of John A. Logan—a very strong body of men. All of them were either then men of national reputation or afterward achieved distinction in civil or military life. McClernand, Farnsworth, and Fouke won distinction in the Union army; and yet with such colleagues John A. Logan was a striking and prominent feature of the House from the time he took the seat where my friend [Mr. Eden] now sits. His manly deportment, the fire and vigor of his occasional remarks, the resoluteness of his purpose as expressed in every gesture of his hand and tone of voice, commanded attention and gave promise of a great career if the occasion should arise, and of honorable distinction under any conditions of human life.

He was the highest type of a strong, positive, rugged, fearless man, whose opinions were absolute convictions, controlling and mastering. As a politician and partisan he neither gave nor asked quarter. . . .

He never hesitated in the expression of his opinions, and they were not modified during his service in the Thirty-sixth Congress or the short called session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which met on the 4th day of July, 1861. . . . He would have preserved the Union by compromise, by concessions. . . . But I am satisfied that General Logan did not at any time hesitate in his devotion to the Union, hostile as he was to the principles of the great party which obtained control of the Government in 1860. No matter what party was in power, he was for the Union. . . .

When he became convinced that the Union could not be restored with African slavery, that its continued existence would be ultimately fatal to our free institutions, he freely avowed his opinions. . . . General Logan was a man in many respects of the same type with Mr. Douglas; both were devoted friends of their country, firm, confident, and fearless when war was inevitable; the declaration of Mr. Douglas of his purpose to stand by the Union at every hazard thrilled the country and animated his friends. General Logan and most of his immediate associates adopted at an early moment the same patriotic policy. . . .

There were qualities of greatness about General Logan that necessarily made him a great character in our history. The rugged, fearless positiveness of his character, his indomitable strength of will, his manly integrity, made him a great man. He had the qualities that gather large bodies of men around men. His friendships were strong and warm. He did not shrink from his enemies. No man ever had more devoted friends, or those who would make greater sacrifices to advance his interests.

In the judgment of the present generation General Logan has made a great record both in civil and military life, in statesmanship as well as in the field; that judgment, we may confidently believe, will be confirmed by impartial history. He will occupy a large space in the history of our country. To the generations that are coming he will be a grand type of American manhood. His name, a synonym of patriotism and honor—

One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM M. [illegible]

MR. SPEAKER: [illegible]

that is recorded in their solemn resolutions, that they had not been forced into the service, nor had enlisted chiefly for the sake of hire; that they were no janizaries, but free-born Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberty and religion of England, and whose right and duty it was to watch over the welfare of the nation which they had saved.

Such, in the main, were the volunteers of our civil war, and such, in a high degree, were the regiments of the Northwestern States, who made up the famous Fifteenth Corps. They were more effective, perhaps, as a military force under the command of Logan than they would have been under a merely professional soldier. They recognized in him not merely an accomplished commander, but a fellow-citizen and a friend, whose hopes, feelings, and purposes accorded with their own. As they knew that he would spare neither them nor himself in the service of the Union, so they knew that he would expose them to no unnecessary danger, or sacrifice their lives to his own military ambition. Therefore it was that after his troops had come to understand his character as a commander, a regiment under his lead seemed sometimes to become a brigade, a brigade seemed to have the strength of a division, and wherresoever Logan thought it his duty to lead, fifteen thousand thinking bayonets were ready to follow.

History will take no leaf from the laurels which Logan won in the civil war, because he was reluctant to believe that civil war was necessary. . . . But the time came when Logan's attitude toward the administration of Mr. Lincoln and his war policy changed as if in the twinkling of an eye. It was by no elaborate course of reasoning; it was by a sudden flash of insight that he saw that the war was inevitable, and that the North was resolved. He saw, he understood, he obeyed, as unhesitatingly as did the apostle to the Gentiles when he beheld the great light that shone on the way to Damascus and heard the voice crying "Saul! Saul!" . . . He saw his own duty also. He could thank God, as Wendell Phillips had, for every word he had spoken counselling peace, but his heart told him that henceforth the only place of honor and duty for him, the only place where his spirit could be at peace with itself, would be in the camp, or on the march, or in the line of battle with the volunteers of Illinois. . . .

He went into his district. He made as brave a charge upon the prejudices of Southern Illinois as he ever made upon the Confederate lines. He made his people see what he had seen on that July morning in Washington, that the safety of the great Republic, the freedom and happiness of millions yet unborn, in the South as well as in the North, must be sought by the dreadful path of civil war. Thus the first service which Logan rendered in the war for the Union was a victory won by his eloquent tongue before he had drawn his sword. . . .

I shall not try to recount Logan's military services in the Union cause during the next four years. There are many others in this House more competent than I to recall the history of these stirring events, of which they were themselves a part. . . .

One trait of Logan's character has attracted the attention of all who met him in public or private life. He was a sincere and devoted friend of his friends, and he was not the secret enemy of any man. Open, straightforward sincerity in word and action was such a prominent characteristic of his demeanor toward friend and enemy alike that we may not unfairly apply to him the description which Clarendon gives of the great Duke of Buckingham:

His kindness and affection to his friends was so vehement that it was as so many marriages for better and worse, and so many leagues offensive and defensive, as if he thought himself obliged to love all his friends and to make war upon all they were angry with, let the cause be what it would. And it cannot be denied that he was an enemy in the same extent, and prosecuted those he looked upon as his enemies with the utmost rigor and animosity, and was not easily induced to a reconciliation. And yet there are some examples of his receiding in that particular. And in the highest passion he was so far from stooping to any dissimulation whereby his displeasure might be concealed and covered till he had attained his revenge (the low method of courts), that he never endeavored to do any man an ill office before he first told him what he was to expect from him, and reproached him with the injuries he had done, with so much generosity, that the person found it in his power to receive further satisfaction in the way he would choose for himself.

When a great man dies in the maturity of his intellectual powers, before he has even reached the threshold of old age, we are apt to deplore not merely our loss, but his own. . . . Logan's death is our loss rather than his own. Better, perhaps, for this keen, ambitious spirit to pass from life in the full maturity of his mental powers; his career not yet completed; the last and brightest goal of his ambition still before his eyes and almost within his reach.

west. It was the army that won the victories which made Grant commander-in-chief and Sherman his chief lieutenant. With that army the knightly McPherson won his triumphs and rode to his death. With that army was all of General Logan's service from the beginning to the end of the war. The injustice which kept him from being its commander after McPherson fell gave him also the opportunity of showing to the country how great he could be in unselfish patriotism. At Belmont and at Fort Donelson he gave token of the future great commander. But it was in that remarkable campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, when Grant cut loose from his base, and by a series of brilliant battles and victories, equal to any Napoleon ever won, forced Pemberton within the works at Vicksburg and finally compelled his surrender, that General Logan became the idol of his men and proved himself worthy to stand with Sherman and McPherson, safe on any field and equal to great occasions. Thenceforth where Logan led, his soldiers followed with implicit faith. Remembering Raymond and Champion Hills, from that time on they followed Logan into battle with full faith in a victorious ending. The war over, he remained their leader still. I speak as a member of that old Army of the Tennessee—glorying in its volunteer hero; rejoicing in all his successes in the field, at home, in this House, and in yonder Senate Chamber; mourning his too early death. . . .

Pure in public and private life, honest in thought as well as deed, he has left to mankind an example worthy of emulation; to the nation, his untarnished name and fame—the best of legacies.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN W. DANIEL [DEM.], OF VIRGINIA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, in the full vigor of his life, in the rounded fame of achievement, and in the high career of his distinguished office John A. Logan has heard the Master's call. . . .

As said of him in the Senate Chamber by one who confronted him in the first and last battle which he fought, he was marked by "grand individuality and striking characteristics." And by another not less his opponent in the forum and the field: "No braver man ever lived, and the Almighty Creator endowed him with many other and great virtues."

No glint is given us in these words alone of his long, varied, and brilliant services; but they constitute an epitaph chiselled by the hand of truth upon the marble tablet of enduring memory, and they will live as the unaffected tribute of sterling men to one who was himself a sterling man and leader of men.

The reason that Logan's name is so universally honored lies in the fact that he lived his life in the light, and had no cause to fear the light. In his character and in his record there are no dark mysterious phases. In an era fertile in the production of distinguished men, and that brought men to the front according to the strength that was in them, he stands upon a pedestal high and erect, a clear-cut, magnificent individuality, purely American in its type, heroic in its mould, marked by the masculine lines of power in thought and power in action, bespeaking the will to do, eloquent of the soul to dare.

Did he accomplish much? Yes; he possessed a robust mind, he knew that a straight line was the shortest distance between two points, and he went that line, "horse, foot, and dragoons," from purpose to object. He was a tireless worker, difficulties and dangers did not deter him, and he has left behind him lasting memorials of his work with sword and tongue and pen.

Was he a great orator? Yes; not in the grace of classic art, not in the polish of rounded period, but in the earnestness of his utterances, the cogency of his thought, and in the power to persuade.

Was he a great soldier? Yes; great in the personal prowess of the brave knight who faces those not less brave with valor that does not hesitate or flinch from the encounter, and great in abilities to inspire, marshal, and lead hosts to battle.

Was he beloved by his soldiers? Yes; he was thoughtful of them, he was reckless of himself, and he fought in front of them.

Was he a great political leader? Yes; he believed in his own side, and espoused it with enthusiasm; he stood up to it with fidelity whether it won or lost; he never took two sides at the same time, or wabbled between them; he was strong in council; steady in the conflict, and powerful before the people.

Was he respected by his opponents? Yes; even though they thought that he was severe in his judgments and bitter in his expressions, they sincerely respected him, because they realized that in him was the upright, fearless spirit that said its say and did its deed, and left to God the consequence. They respected him because he was candid and outspoken, and did not wreathe his sword in myrtle-boughs. They respected him because they knew he did not carry political hostility into private relations; because he was often kind and generous to

I have been taught that the preservation of this glorious Union, with its broad flag waving over us as the shield of our protection on land and sea, is paramount to all parties and platforms that ever have existed or ever can exist. I would to-day, if I had the power, sink my own party, and every other one, with all their platforms, into the vortex of ruin, without heaving a sigh or shedding a tear, to save the Union or even to stay the revolution where it is.

This was but a patriotic declaration before the clash of arms, but in confirmation of his entire consecration and devotion to the preservation of the Union we have only to let impartial history bear witness. Not content to serve his country in the Halls of Congress, away from the exposure and danger of shot and shell, this brave man rushed into the thickest of battle. . . .

In that contest for the preservation of the nation—for right against wrong, for freedom against slavery, for all that was good and pure and noble against all that was wicked and wrong and oppressive, wherein from the beginning of the contest to the close more than two and one-half millions of citizen soldiers placed their lives upon the altar of their country in that contest—we do know that John A. Logan was the greatest volunteer soldier, the greatest commander taken from civil life. He was the recognized leader of that great army of volunteer soldiers, and from the close of the war has been the defender and champion of the cause of the common soldier in the Congress of the United States. . . .

John A. Logan has been in the public service, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, and during all these years of faithful service his conduct has been so pure that not even a suggestion of corruption was ever associated with his name. . . . His whole life was dedicated to his country, to human rights, to making more firm and lasting the foundations of this Republic. He has woven his name in history with illustrious and praiseworthy deeds. Oh, that we had more Logans in the public service! . . .

REPRESENTATIVE BYRON M. CUTCHEON [REP.], OF MICHIGAN, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, when on the 26th day of December last the intelligence was flashed across the land and under the seas that John A. Logan was dead, to millions of men it came with a sense of personal loss and bereavement. . . . His was a masterful nature that bends circumstances to his will, and brought men around him to work with him and for him. It is given to but few men in a generation to become so positive a force among his fellow-men as Logan was. . . .

Perhaps few men were ever more strongly attached to a party than Logan was to his, but when it came to a question between party and country he knew no such thing as party allegiance. The first shot that cleft the stillness of Charleston Harbor as it boomed across the bay against Sumter, severed the last tie that bound him to a party he had loved and labored for until he had reached one-half the allotted age of man. In the fierce heat of his patriotism everything that might hold him back from supreme devotion to his country was burned away—utterly consumed. He at once resigned his seat in Congress, and returned to his State. . . .

Belmont, Donelson, Corinth, Champion Hills, Jackson, Raymond, and Vicksburg witnessed his valor and took reflected lustre from the gleam of his sword. Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, and Jonesboro' are linked with his fame, and in large part owe their glory to his prowess. He never elbowed his way to promotion, but promotion came to him almost of necessity. The eagle of the colonel gave way to the star on his shoulders after Donelson, and that again was replaced by the double stars of the major general, and these were but imperfect indices of his growth.

As a soldier he was the very impersonation of intense energy. Men followed him because they had no choice but to follow him. He was first of all intensely patriotic; he was as brave as patriotic, and as magnanimous as he was brave. He possessed the confidence of his superiors, and the enthusiastic love of his soldiers.

Of his return to Congress after the war and his career here for almost twenty years, I have not time to speak. Others have done that far better than I could. But during the four years that I knew him here it seemed to me that his life as a Senator and statesman was but the projecture into another sphere of the traits that made him the splendid soldier that he was—intense patriotism, unlimited courage, strong virile force, honesty that was unassailable, devotion to duty that took little account of consequences to self. . . .

Does anyone doubt that Logan was great? No one but a great man can fill a continent with his name, can hold a great commonwealth in his grasp, can bind unknown millions to him who have never seen his face, so that his loss shall seem to each a personal bereavement. This Logan did. But he is discharged the service of this life—mustered out for promotion.

death, held the first place in the hearts of the soldiers and common people of Massachusetts, who are her chiefest pride.

Few men in this age and country combined in so marked degree the characteristics which go to make up personal popularity. His massive frame, his glaring eye, his splendid strength, his undaunted courage would have made a hero of him at any time in any land. He would have "held the bridge" with Horatius, "in the brave days of old;" he would have led, amid clashing swords and spears, the wild warriors who came down from the north to the sack of Rome; he would have couched lance in battle or in tourney with the toughest of Froissart's knights. As a patriot soldier he was bravest among the brave. At Belmont, at Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Atlanta, he led where any dared to follow. He never dodged a bullet or turned his face from the front. Had he been called to do it, he would have scaled Wagner by the side of Shaw, or have kept his saddle, as Lowell did in the valley, after his death-wound, to lead one more charge against the breaking but still stubborn foe. . . .

But this was not all. By the sword peace had been won, but peace as well as war was to have work and triumphs for Logan. For more than twenty years he served in Congress, making his way by force of will, by clearness of judgment, by appreciation of popular instincts, and by honesty of purpose and action in such a degree that at his death his fame as a Senator was scarcely eclipsed by his old fame as a soldier. . . .

All his life he was a public man. . . . Let the young men of the country be encouraged by the example of Logan and learn that there is no higher ambition than to fill worthily positions of public trust.

Logan was a strong man. He never counted his friends or his foes. He knew his own position, and if he could not win others to it he was ready to defend it alone.

He is dead—dead in the maturity of his strength and the plenitude of his powers—but his example lives. He has won a high place in our national Pantheon; his name will live in history; his memory is a precious legacy to those whom he has left behind him. Is this all? Has the strong man utterly passed away? Stands he no longer as a tower of strength for refuge and defence? Not so. It cannot be. The bugle-call should not sound "lights out" at his tomb. His light is not out; though invisible to us, it still shines. . . .

REPRESENTATIVE LUCIEN B. CASWELL, [REP.], OF WISCONSIN, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER: . . . God gave Logan a talent and force of character seldom found among men. . . . Logan was a natural leader, both as a soldier and as a statesman. He had few equals in either sphere, and still less in the two combined. It is difficult to determine in which character he excelled most. But in either he served his country nobly and well.

As a soldier he was fearless, and he was as gallant as he was brave, as generous as he was firm.

In the House of Representatives, and afterward in the Senate, he was the author and advocate of measures of great national interest. He took front rank as a legislator, always advocating whatever he believed to be right and for the interest of the people. If he erred, it was an error of the head and not of the heart.

When the late war broke out he was not politically identified with the administration then in power. . . . It was enough for him that his country was in peril. Whatever party could suppress the rebellion was the party of John A. Logan.

The memories of his youth when he marched with the old flag to the capital of Mexico revived his love and devotion for his country, and again he was found in the front ranks of our Army. He went not as a stranger to battle but with a practical experience that well fitted him for the occasion. We had generals, trained in the arts of war, men of experience, educated for the purpose, men with commissions and arms already in line. But these were not sufficient. Our country called for volunteers. With them and the millions behind them, everything was possible; without them, nothing. General Logan was the representative of that element. He was early in the field. Thousands followed him, and the Union army was swollen to enormous proportions. These were the soldiery that saved the Union; without them it could never have been saved. . . . His military career was a success, and history will record him as a great leader of men.

When the war was over he . . . obeyed the summons that sent him to the national Capitol. Here he made a record of which we are proud, a record that places him beside the great commoners whose names will be fostered and revered by generations yet to come. . . .

ured statesman, grand soldier, true friend, honest man, may your sleep in the quiet city of the dead be the rest of those who,

> Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach their grave,
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. . . .

He is dead; he has gone, . . . and yet he will live here for all time. He will be with us, Mr. Speaker, while we tarry, and he will stay after we have gone. His is one of those illustrious lives that death cannot destroy. . . .

REPRESENTATIVE EDWIN S. OSBORNE [REP.], OF PENNSYLVANIA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, we come to pay tribute to the memory of John A. Logan, whose name has rung through the world and won its meed of praise. Living men may contemplate his character and draw from it lessons of purest virtue and loftiest patriotism. His whole career was a bright example of unselfish devotion to duty. Indeed the Republic drew profit from his life. In centuries to come, amid the grandeur of its power and the unclouded splendor of its renown, the historian of our country will point to Logan as one who did much in his day to save the Republic from death.

Sounding words cannot tell the strength of mind, the physical courage, the daring and fortitude that made up his character. When he led our flag to victory and gave to glory and to fame the fields on which armies struggled, when amid the carnage of the hour he rode along his line, suffering with pain from bleeding wounds, inspiring his troops with his own brave spirit, until like a restless wave they swept away every obstacle, the selfish and ungenerous may have spoken unkindly of him, but now that he is beyond the reach of ambition the man does not live who would have the name of John A. Logan forgotten. His is a name that the world will not willingly let die. He needs no splendid arches of victory, no monumental pile pointing toward heaven and covered all over with the story of his deeds to perpetuate his memory, for he is enshrined in the hearts of the people, there to remain as long as a sentiment of justice is felt or a cord of sympathetic virtue vibrates in a human heart.

REPRESENTATIVE LEWIS E. PAYSON [REP.], OF ILLINOIS, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, . . . General Logan was my friend, and I perform a sad duty to the memory of one whose good-will and confidence was so prized in his lifetime by me when I attempt to add a single leaf to the garland of tribute which shall be rendered to him and his memory this day. . . .

His chief characteristic to me was his earnestness in whatever he was engaged. His devotion to his friends was conspicuous for its intensity. His love for the soldiers of the civil war—his companions in arms—was best evidenced by his labors for their interests and by their affection for him. His affection for his State was as that of the Roman for "the city of seven hills." Duty, honor, and integrity were active principles in his daily life, and he squared his conduct by their requirements. In his affections he was generous and ardent; his bravery, his courage was always conspicuous; true in his nature and of gentle heart, and magnanimous in all his dealings. Patriotism with him was more than a sentiment; it was a deep seated principle. Love of country, its institutions, its Constitution, and its laws, was his inspiration from the days of his early manhood. To insincerity he was a stranger; to him conviction carried with it the sense of duty to follow it; and with his bravery, his frankness, no one was ever in ignorance as to his position on any question. To such a degree was this carried that at times his position in his party was hazarded by fearless assertion of his ideas of right as opposed to those of mere temporary policy or expediency.

General Logan was a born leader. He was endowed by nature with all the attributes and qualities for such a position. . . . He had the aggressiveness which always comes from a true courage. . . . His life was a success. . . . He died the deserved possessor of these honors and left his family that best of heritage, a reputation untarnished, an integrity unimpaired, and a feeling on the part of the whole people that the loss in his death was one common to all. . . .

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES D. BRADY [REP.], OF VIRGINIA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, the heart that would not be sad and the eye that would not be dim while memory in its many forms clusters around the dead patriot, soldier, and statesman in whose honor the nation's Representatives are to-day assembled must be hard and dry indeed.

[illegible]

But it is over. His work is done. The story of Logan's life will illumine the brightest pages of our history, and the fruits of his incessant labors, all devoted to his country and his fellow-men, and known to all the world, will preserve his name and perpetuate his influence beyond his life through all the long hereafter.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM R. COX [DEM.], OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER AND REPRESENTATIVES: . . . We are all citizens of a great and glorious country, having common hopes and aspirations. . . . And it is the inspiration arising from the freedom of our institutions and the progress of our people that made possible the successful career of John A. Logan.

Seldom in history do we behold illustrious examples of success achieved through individual efforts in more than one special calling, and thus is made more emphatic the blended triumphs we in him behold. Without the heritage of fortune or the prestige of an illustrious name, John A. Logan sprang from the loins of the people; he claimed leadership among men, and by industry, integrity, and high resolves the ranks were open to him; he marched to the front, and held his position until the last dread summons came. . . . When he believed it necessary to assert the right and expose the wrong, his blows fell as unrelentingly on the head of a party friend as on that of a political adversary. To maintain a political leadership under such circumstances required commanding talents and distinguished virtues. . . .

A volunteer soldier, he looked not so much to the method as to the object to be accomplished. He wielded not the high-tempered cimeter of a Saladin, but rather the trenchant, two-edged sword of Richard the Lion-Hearted. . . .

In writing and speaking he was not always considerate of the feelings of those to whom he was opposed in the war. Yet while they would have preferred to applaud his magnanimity toward the vanquished, they are not strenuous to condemn the natural impulses of his ardent nature. . . . My personal acquaintance with him was limited, and I speak only from impressions entertained by those among whom I live. From Southern Representatives with whom he served in Congress I have heard of his liberality, sincerity, and honesty in dealing with Southern men and measures, and I was gratified to know of this phase of his character. . . .

In conclusion I place this garland upon the tomb of General Logan, and will add this, though he walked amid temptations his character was stainless, and that while he served his country faithfully he died poor. It is pleasing to reflect that in the hearts and abundance of his appreciative countrymen his family are not forgotten.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE G. SYMES [REP.], OF COLORADO, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER: . . . Many have denied that John A. Logan was a great man. . . . But, sir, great acquirements, learning, and accomplishments . . . never made a great man. If, while General Logan was battling to overcome the hardships of pioneer life his time had been spent poring over books in Eastern colleges; if, when the war with Mexico broke out and he was twenty years of age his own taste or ambition or that of his parents had sent him to seats of learning in Germany, to be filled with all the knowledge that books and professors could impart, instead of going to the battle-fields of his country; if, during the years intervening between the Mexican War and 1858, when he was elected a member of this House from Southern Illinois, his time had been divided between reading polite literature, travelling in Europe, visiting art galleries, and mixing in the highest society, and the remainder of it only devoted to the profession of the law in some large city, it is certain he never would have rendered the great services to his country in her time of need which his countrymen now universally acknowledge; and he never would have died universally mourned as the champion and friend of the American people. He never would have passed down to history as one of the great statesmen and the greatest American citizen-soldier of his time. As that brilliant orator and statesman from Virginia, John Randolph, of Roanoke, once said in this House:

The talent for government lies in two things, sagacity to perceive and the decision to act. Genuine statesmen were never made by such training. . . . Let a house be on fire and you will soon see in that confusion who has the talent to command. . . . Who believes that Washington could write as good a book or report as Jefferson, or make as able a speech as Hamilton? Who is there that believes that Cromwell would have made as good a judge as Lord Hale? No, Mr. Speaker, these learned and accomplished men find their proper place under those who are fitted to command and to command them among the rest. . . . Great logicians and great scholars are for that very reason unfit to be rulers. Would Hannibal have crossed the Alps where there were no roads, with elephants, in the face of the warlike hardy mountaineers, and have carried terror to the very gates of Rome if his youth had been spent in poring over books? "Are you not ashamed," said a philo-

A great American has fallen in the very plenitude of his usefulness, and the Republic mourns the loss, as it has mourned the loss of other patriots gone before. . . . Our friend died as he had lived, honored and respected, not alone by the people within the broad boundaries of the American Republic, but by man and woman in all lands where liberty or the hope of liberty throbs within their bosoms.

REPRESENTATIVE BISHOP W. PERKINS [REP.], OF KANSAS, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER: . . . It was in this Chamber that John Alexander Logan first became known to the people of this country, and it was from this Chamber that he went as a volunteer to fight. . . .

From his first enlistment until the last gun was fired he was the incarnation of war. War to him was a terrible, a cruel reality, but that lives might be spared, peace secured, and tranquillity restored, he would make war with the heaviest guns, the strongest battalions, the best equipped divisions, and prosecute it with all the energy and earnestness that could be given to human organizations. . . .

But when the belching of cannon ceased, when victory crowned our arms, and peace was restored to our bleeding country, it saw General John A. Logan crowned by the plaudits of the people the greatest volunteer soldier of the Republic. . . .

At the close of the war when the armies of the Republic were disbanded and martial strife had ceased, General Logan returned to his home. But there was no repose for him. By divine right he was a leader of men. At the forum, in the council chamber, and upon the hustings it was his imperial right to lead as well as upon the field of conflict and carnage, and after a short respite from public duties he was returned to this Chamber as the Representative at Large from the State of Illinois, and from that time on until the day of his death he was one of the most distinguished figures in our political history. . . .

Mr. Speaker, few men in American history have left such an impress of their individuality upon the public mind and such a brilliant record of grand and glorious achievements as General John A. Logan. . . .

As citizen, as lawyer, as soldier, as legislator, as statesman and orator, as husband, father, and friend, we honor him, and his glory is a part of the resplendent and imperishable history of our country.

On the last day of the old year, with muffled drums and drooping flags, General John A. Logan was laid to rest. It was a raw, cloudy, December day, and the snow lay white on the country hills and crunched under the feet of the walkers in the streets of the city. A dull, gray sky hung overhead and at times the winter rain poured in freezing torrents upon the ground. All nature seemed touched with sympathy at the nation's loss, and joined in the tears and sobs of the mourning multitude. He had died the Sunday before, and how fitting that this closing scene in the soldier's life should come with the close of the year. John A. Logan and the old year went out together. That dark but handsome face, that manly bearing, will be seen no more on this side the "dark river" to whose cold tide we are all hastening.

But his memory will endure as long as the English language, and the remembrance of his great deeds will be as imperishable. Honest, incorruptible, and true, tender as a woman, brave as a lion, trusting as a child, his life passed to its ending without stain and without reproach. . . .

REPRESENTATIVE AUGUSTUS H. PETTIBONE [REP.], OF TENNESSEE, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, in one of his most brilliant lectures delivered during the time of our civil war at the University of Cambridge, Goldwin Smith, speaking of that splendid Puritan corps known as the Ironsides, which Oliver Cromwell organized and disciplined, uses in substance this language: "That splendid yeomanry, with high hopes and convictions of their own, who conquered for English liberty at Naseby, at Worcester, and at Marston Moor, in their native England, are now seen no more. Here they have left a great, perhaps a fatal, gap in the ranks of freedom." "But," he adds with something of pride and enthusiasm, "under Grant and Sherman they still conquer for the good old cause."

And what, sir, is that good old cause? Do we not know that it is the cause of Liberty against Slavery? That it is the cause of freedom against privileged usurpation?

"That splendid yeomanry" which the historian thus eulogizes, transferred over sea, became the fathers and founders of this great Republic of the West. The heart and core, as we know, came from England. It was re-enforced from Scotland and from Ireland. In later years it has welcomed German and Scandinavian auxiliaries. When the time came to

their affection. On the battle-field he was their trusted leader. In the council-halls he was their steadfast champion and friend. . . .

When the tidings of his unexpected death was flashed over the country it brought mourning to the humble home of many a soldier to whom Logan was known only by name and by reputation. A million of these, who never met him, who never saw him, felt that they had suffered a personal loss which could never be replaced. It is a proud record that Logan has left as a soldier. It will be quoted that after a long public career he leaves a name unstained even by a suspicion of dishonor. But there will be no prouder monument to his memory than the love and affection which so long as life shall last will dwell in the hearts of those who were his comrades in the war which assured the perpetuity of the Union and the grandeur of our common country.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES BUCHANAN [REP.], OF NEW JERSEY, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER, it did not seem like Logan to die. That well-knit frame, piercing eye, and elastic step, all spoke of life and vigor, and added years of activity. But even as we looked with admiration upon his strength and vitality, the conqueror came, strength became weakness, and life was death. . . .

Others have spoken of his early life and its trials and triumphs, of his deeds of valor as the citizen soldier, and his long and brilliant career as a statesman. Mine the lot for a few brief minutes to speak of him as an orator and a scholar. . . .

He had the best of all attributes of the orator, an intense conviction of the truth of his utterances, and an earnestness of manner born of that conviction. . . . This it was which gave him such power as an orator. This it was which enchained the attention of his fellow-Senators and thronged the halls where he spoke. The world will always listen to an earnest and sincere man. Rhetoric and grace and sweetness, rounded period, and swelling peroration, all these please the ear, but Logan hurled rugged truth, in impassioned utterance, at the mind and conscience of his hearers. He did not stop to parley, but thundered out his thought and moved straight upon the enemy's works. A debate was with him no dress-parade, but a battle as real and earnest for the time being as any he had helped to win as a soldier beneath his country's flag.

And yet when the occasion came he could be gentle as a child and tender as a woman. Let a comrade fall by the way and no tenderer or kinder voice spoke his virtues than the voice of Logan.

Less than one year ago, standing beside the tomb of his great leader, Grant, he uttered these words:

> Friends, this noble man's work needs no monument, no written scroll, in order that it may be perpetuated. It is higher than the dome of St. Paul's, loftier than St. Peter's, it rears itself above the Pyramids, it soars beyond the highest mountain-tops, and it is written in letters of the sunbeam across the blue arch that forever looks down upon the busy tribes of men.
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> . . . . . .

Logan was a scholar. Go to the library in yonder lonely home. Look over the volumes which fill its shelves. The best thought of ancient and modern times is there. The treasures of Greek and Roman stand side by side with the gems of German, French, and English literature. His books were read, studied, mastered. No idle ornaments these. Daily companions of the master were they. No delight so keen after his years of activity in camp and field as to sit surrounded by these mighty minds and hold deep converse with them, and as the years rolled by their influence was shown more and more with each successive utterance, until his great "oration at the tomb of Grant" showed how ripe a scholar he had become.

Human utterances pass away with the occasion and are forgotten. Here and there one survives and passes into the world's treasure-house of thought. That oration of his will live. It contains the seeds of immortality. None but the mind of a scholar could have conceived it, and wrought it into form with its wealth of illustration and allusion. As he pictures the Pyramids of Egypt, the Tombs of Mexico, the Sculptures of Yucatan, and the Mounds of North America as mute witnesses of man's yearning after immortality, we think with what a wealth of effort these material structures were wrought, and forget the years of patient thought and unwearied study which qualify a mind to give to the world an immortal thought.

That patient thought, that unwearied study was his. Shall his work survive the coming centuries? The pyramid-builder mouldered into dust almost ere history began, and his work yet stands. So, too, the child rescued from "the marshes of the Nile" has left his impress on thirty centuries of mind and thought. A yearning for immortality, a desire to leave an impress upon the thought of his age, seems to have been upon Logan as he penned that oration, and it will take its place among the works the world will not let die. . . .

off Alaska, there is no city or town, and scarce a rural neighborhood, where the thoughts and emotions of people have not been profoundly moved by the event we are here to contemplate. . . .

General Logan lived in a period of our national history replete with remarkable events—a period in which men in public life encountered those crucial tests that not only developed characters, but decided whether they were to live in the hearts of their countrymen as benefactors of the race, or, on the contrary, to be either entirely forgotten or remembered only to be execrated. . . .

The shock of the rebellion revealed young Logan to himself; it found him a politician, it made him a statesman. . . . He knew that the true patriot would give his life, if need be, to his country; and without hesitation or delay he entered the service, was a true and gallant soldier, an able and successful commander. . . .

When the rebellion had been crushed, and Logan was once more in his place in the councils of the nation, he met each question that arose in the trying work of reconstruction in the same way that he decided to change his political course—by choosing what was right, and going straight forward to accomplish it. . . .

Sir, the State which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor has furnished her full quota of the illustrious men who have been great actors in the period in our national history to which I have referred. That grandest of Presidents (Lincoln) and that greatest of captains (Grant) both matured their manhood as citizens of Illinois, but Logan, worthy to have been the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the great volunteer general of the war, whose name and memory will be linked with Lincoln and Grant as long as history shall be read, Illinois proudly claims as her son. . . .

Let monuments be erected to his memory, let orator and poet chronicle his worthy deeds; but when the marble no longer depicts to our eyes his manly figure, when eloquence and song can no longer charm us with the recital of his noble qualities, coming generations will speak of his worth and be influenced by his example.

REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR L. JACKSON [REP.], OF PENNSYLVANIA, SAID:

MR. SPEAKER: . . . we do not, perhaps, fully realize that we have ourselves been eye-witnesses and, in part, humble participants of the most important part of our country's history. For no matter how grand or glorious a future lies before us, to the generations yet to come, the history of our country for the past thirty years must for all time be the most interesting and important to the student and patriot. During all this time the record of the life and services of John A. Logan is so blended with the history of our country that they are inseparable.

It is not that in any quality of mind or capacity for service he excelled each and everyone of his associates, but it is because in every position he has occupied, from the lowest to the highest, he has acquitted himself as one of the best representative citizens of his age. Since the death of Grant, the great chieftain whose soul went up to God from Mount McGregor, no citizen of the United States was so well known as Logan. His name was in very truth a household word throughout the land. His every act was open to inspection and criticism. How honestly, how wisely, how modestly he has borne himself in every condition and under every circumstance let history answer; yea, more, let those who were from time to time his opponents be his judges and his reputation is safe.

It was my fortune to serve for four years as a soldier in the Army of the Tennessee, of which General Logan was from the first a prominent leader, and at last its commander. . . . Long before he became its commander he was as well known to the Army of the Tennessee as either Grant, Sherman, or McPherson. I do not mean to say he was superior to either of them. But he was a real soldier, a man of immense force and power. He had the confidence of the army, and I can recall more than one occasion when his presence on the field under fire was, in my judgment, worth "more than a thousand men."

Logan was honored in his death by municipal and civil organizations, by army societies, and Grand Army Posts as few men have ever been. From all over this broad land came resolutions of sincere condolence to the afflicted family.

Each year hereafter on Memorial Day, in every cemetery, church-yard, and God's-acre throughout our country, where a soldier's grave is made green, there will be a wreath for him. In every neighborhood where they meet to "bedeck the soldiers' graves with flowers and bedew them with tears," when they give a double portion to the little mound that represents those who sleep in unknown graves, someone "most loving of them all" will strew the flowers in memory of the man who instituted this beautiful ceremony. . . .